Daccache, Veronika

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: September 22, 2017 06:11 PM

To: Porrior, Paul; Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn

Subject: Fw: Draft Planning Guidance and Draft National Strategic Response Plan - Asylum

Seekers Influx

Attachments: PS-SP-#2369527-9-Asylum Seeker - National Strategic Response Plan.doc; PS-SP-#

2380247-v4-GOC - Asylum Seekers - Planning Guidance - National Re....docx

Importance: High

Categories: File

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Boily, Mario (PS/SP) <mario.boily@canada.ca>

Sent: Friday, September 22, 2017 6:09 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; MacDonald, Mike: CIC / CIC; Tanguy2, Patrick (PS/SP); Haubert, Marie-Christine; Joanne

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Subject: Draft Planning Guidance and Draft National Strategic Response Plan - Asylum Seekers Influx

Dissemination Level: 4 (i.e. The document is releasable to CBSA, CSIS, DND, GAC, IRB, IRCC, PCO, PHAC, PS, PSPC, RCMP, and SSC)

Good evening,

Please find attached, for your review, the draft Planning Guidance (e.g. initial document created to guide the planning efforts) as well as the draft National Strategic Response Plan. We will discuss these two documents at the ADM F2F on Sept 25.

I would request that you do not share the documents with your MinO or PMO until the Committee of Deputy Ministers has had an opportunity to review/approve. Thank you to all your staff who worked really hard to expedite the timeline.

Have a great week-end.

Mario Boily

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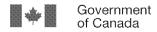
NATIONAL STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN ASYLUM SEEKER INFLUX

DATE: SEPTEMBER XX, 2017 (DRAFT)

RDIMS No.: 2369527

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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1. Executive Summary

Recent changes to the United States political landscape and the current Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA), compounded by widespread misinformation, regarding Canada's refugee policies has resulted in an alarming trend of asylum seekers crossing irregularly into Canada. In early 2017, there was a notable increase of migrants seeking refuge in Canada through Emerson, Manitoba. During the following summer months the number of asylum seekers increased significantly, particularly near the Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle, Quebec border crossing with over 12,000 asylum seekers crossing between January and September 2017.

This illegal activity created significant strain on the resources available to federal authorities who play a key role in processing asylum seeker claims and on the provincial authorities who provide lodging, medical and social services.

In August 2017, the Government Operations Centre (GOC) began contingency planning by leading a coordinated approach to develop the Asylum Seeker Influx National Strategic Response Plan (Plan) which supports the Government of Canada to process asylum seekers at a rate commensurate to the influx in order to maintain border security, the integrity of Canada's asylum program and the safety and security of Canadians while recognizing humanitarian needs and its international law obligations.

Developed in cooperation with federal and provincial partners as well as the Canadian Red Cross, this Plan is based on the lessons observed and best practices derived from the asylum seeker influx of summer 2017. Lessons observed included the need for an early decision on contracting and financial authorities, the establishment of a governance structure, and the early identification of primary and supporting departments.

The Plan provides strategic direction to support involved departments and sustain a coordinated national response to an increased influx of asylum seekers; is flexible to address regional differences; and, is designed to satisfy the requirements associated with asylum seeker influx scenarios at single or multiple points of entry or other locations, and mass arrivals. It outlines key considerations and tasks for the development of departmental specific plans and identifies specific actions and areas of coordination for primary and supporting departments and agencies.

The concept of operations has been broken down into the following five phases, which may overlap with key activities being conducted simultaneously as warranted by the situation:

- Phase I Warning
- Phase II Immediate Response
- Phase III Whole of Government Preparation
- Phase IV National Coordinated Response
- Phase V Recovery

The Plan is intended to complement, not replace, existing federal plans, authorities, and mandates, and to support a comprehensive, coordinated federal approach to emergency response as it pertains to an asylum seeker influx in Canada.

Through provincial engagement, federal regional partners will take the national strategic response plan and develop their response plan adapted to their regional realities.

2. Key Decisions Required

In order for this plan to be successfully implemented a series of key decisions by senior management must be taken in a timely fashion. Key lessons observed during the AS influx of August 2017 include the need for an early decision for contracting and financial authorities, the establishment of a governance structure (Annex AAA) and the identification of primary and supporting departments.

For a complete list of required decisions and their associated timeline see Annex AAA. A complete list of lessons observed is also available (Annex BBB).

3. Context

As of July 2017, the number of Asylum Seekers (AS) crossing illegally into Canada has increased significantly, particularly near the Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle, Quebec border crossing. This illegal activity has created significant strain on the resources available to federal authorities who play a key role in processing AS claims and on the provincial authorities who have the mandate to provide lodging, medical, education and social services.

This plan has been developed in cooperation with federal and provincial partners and the Canadian Red Cross based on the lessons observed and incorporates best practices derived from the AS influx of August 2017.

For the purpose of this plan, the term "asylum seekers" (AS) will be used as a general term to refer to individuals who have crossed illegally into Canada with the intent of filing an asylum claim, and to simplify the reference for the reader.

4. Government of Canada Intent

The Government of Canada (GC) will augment its capacity to process asylum seekers at a rate commensurate to the influx in order to maintain border security, the integrity of the asylum program and the safety and security of Canadians, until such time as policy and regulatory adjustments and/or a reduction of the AS flow allows for a return to normal operations. The GC also recognizes humanitarian needs of asylum seekers and its international law obligations.

5. Scope

The AS Contingency Plan intends to complement (not replace) existing federal plans, authorities, and mandates, and to support a comprehensive, coordinated federal approach to emergency response as it pertains to increase influx of AS events in Canada.

This plan provides strategic direction to support and sustain a coordinated national response to an increase influx of AS. The plan is designed to satisfy the requirements associated to AS influx scenarios (Annex LLL) at single or multiple entry points, including undetected entries, as well as mass arrival (Classified Annex). It outlines key considerations and tasks for the development of departmental specific plans and identifies specific actions and areas of coordination for primary and supporting departments and agencies.

Four activities may be required to augment the Government of Canada's capacity to process asylum seekers at a rate commensurate to the influx. This plan describes an approach to scaling-up triage (Annex CCC) and processing (Annex DDD) activities as well as an approach to setting-up potentially required movement (Annex EEE) and accommodation (Annex FFF) activities.

6. Maintenance

Every three years, federal departments (Primary and Supporting) will collaboratively review the Asylum Seeker – National Strategic Response Plan to validate that it remains an accurate and relevant document. The review process will also ensure that the operational processes remain consistent with changes to departmental roles and responsibilities. The document may also be formally reviewed based on lessons learned through exercises and actual events.

7. Primary Departments and Agencies

The following federal departments and agencies form the primary partners responsible for the monitoring, information sharing, and coordination of federal response activities:

- Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA);
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP); and
- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC).

8. Supporting Departments, Agencies and Non-Governmental Organization

The below Federal Departments, Agencies and non-governmental organization will provide support within their area of expertise (including LO and or SME) as well as responsibilities in accordance with the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) outlined in the FERP and existing agreement(s).

- Canadian Armed Forces (CAF);
- Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)¹;
- Public Safety Canada (PS);
- Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC);
- Shared Services Canada (SSC); and
- Canadian Red-Cross (CRC).

9. Strategic Objectives

- To establish a common national strategic approach;
- To ensure border integrity is maintained;
- To ensure the integrity of the asylum program;
- To maintain public confidence in immigration and refugee processes;
- To ensure ongoing respectful/lawful treatment of asylum seekers; and
- To reduce impacts on border operations.

¹ The Federal Health Portfolio (HP) develops standards, regulations, health policy and emergency preparedness and response plans in partnership with provinces and territories (PTs). With exception to health service delivery on First Nations Reserves, the HP does not provide primary health care services. Primary health care services are a responsibility of PTs within their health sectors.

10. Strategic Assumptions

- Security, health, and safety will not be compromised throughout this operation;
- Planning and response will be carried out in consideration of cultural sensitivities, the dignity and privacy of the asylum seekers (AS);
- Provinces, Territories (P/T) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) will support the GC and will be responsible to provide assistance within their areas of responsibilities (i.e. housing);
- The GC will not provide infrastructure in support of a provincial request for interim lodging sites;
- Domestic resources are sufficient and available;
- Influx of AS could occur with little to no warning;
- The GC will provide funding for the conduct of the operation as appropriate; and
- The GC could introduce special exemptions, in accordance with the law, if necessary and appropriate.

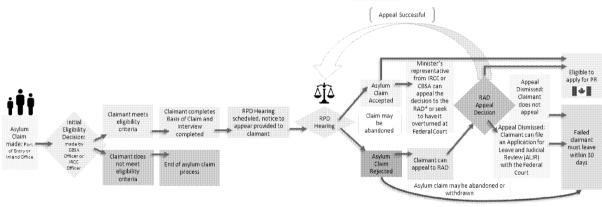
11. Key Considerations

- A governance structure must be established using the FERP for each critical function to coordinate activities;
- The operation will be sustainable for an extended period of time:
- The operation will be scalable in order to account for variations in the influx of AS;
- The operation will be replicable in order to implement it in other parts of the country as warranted by variations in the influx of AS;
- Interdepartmental requests and offers for assistance must be centrally coordinated:
- (Federal departments must identify qualified and trained personnel and begin administrative and logistical procedures in preparation for deployment- not sure it applies);
- Federal departments must identify and secure necessary resources which will include the required system redundancies for continuity of operations;
- All federal departments must have a staffing sustainment plan in place in order to ensure required staffing levels (same as second bullet);
- Regional and local Governance structure must be established for exchange of information and regional coordination;
- Federal departments, Provinces, Territories and partners must provide situational awareness during the implementation and execution of their respective operational plans throughout all phases; and
- Basic humanitarian needs of AS must be addressed and align with relevant guidelines.

 A clear standard of emergency social services must be defined and an understanding of ESS that will be provided in early consultation with the Province(s) is required.

12. Overall Asylum Seekers Process Flow

The existing pathway for AS to reach permanent resident status in Canada is lengthy and intricate. The image below is a simplified representation of the process.



*Only in restricted circumstances will the RAD refer cases back to the RPD

13. Concept of Operations

The national strategic Concept of Operations consists of five phases (Figure X): Warning, Immediate Response, Whole-of-Government (WoG) Preparation, National Coordinated Response and Recovery. Phases may overlap with key activities being conducted simultaneously as warranted by the situation.

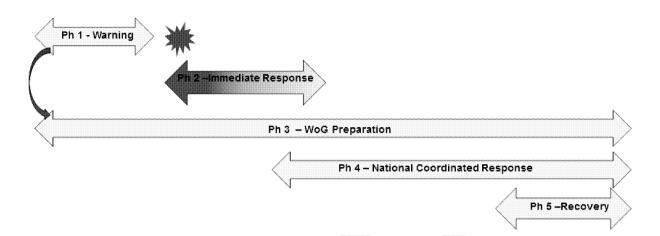


Figure 1: Concept of Operations

- Phase I Warning: Through monitoring entries at POE, social media and possible policy changes/announcements in either the U.S.A. or Canada, the key departments will identify potential pressure points of AS along the Canadian border.
- Phase II Immediate Response: The immediate response phase will most likely occur without warning. It is a situation where the current federal programs have been overwhelmed by the influx of AS. The phase is reactive in nature with a focus on regional coordination. To respond to this situation, temporary mechanisms, such as maximizing existing resources, by the various departments/agencies will be implemented.
- Phase III Whole-of-Government Preparation: During Phase III the contingency plan is operationalized based on the current situation. The key activities for this phase include the determination of: governance, communication protocol, operational objectives, decision requirements from senior management, departmental specific plans requiring activation, potential locations, resources, and surge requirements.
- Phase IV National Coordinated Response: Four activities may be required to augment the Government of Canada's capacity to process asylum seekers at a rate commensurate to the influx. This phase describes an approach to deliver the strategic objectives defined in Phase III for each of the four main activities:
 - Triage Triage is a joint RCMP/CBSA operation that begins when the AS illegally crosses the border, placed under arrest by RCMP, risk assessed for

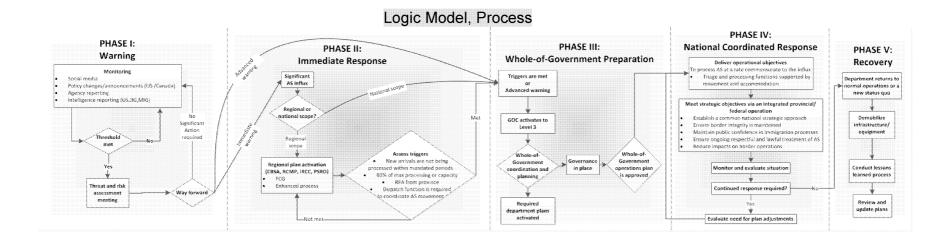
- criminality, then transferred under CBSA's control at a POE to determine admissibility under IRPA;
- <u>Movement</u> The coordination of transportation of AS in support of the overall operation;
- Accommodation The coordination of temporary lodging of AS in support of the overall operation; and
- <u>Processing</u> Processing is conducted through interviews and analysis by CBSA and/or IRCC to determine the eligibility of AS to be referred to the refugee protection division of the Immigration Refugee Board (IRB).
- <u>Phase V Recovery:</u> The recovery phase begins when the situation is stabilized and can be managed within existing programs and with existing resources. The decision to transition to recovery is made collaboratively by key federal departments/agencies in consultations with provincial authorities.

All phases have a strong logistical component which includes resources mobilization, deployment and sustainment. Annex WWW provides specific guidance on logistical coordination and operations.



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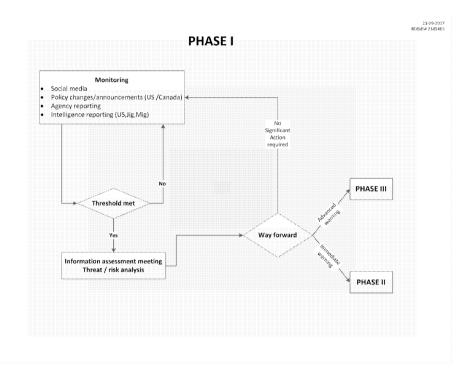
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13.1. Phase I – Warning

13.1.1 Phase I Overview



13.1.2. Description

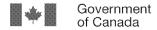
During the warning phase key departments will attempt to forecast potential entry points, timings and volume of AS influx with a particular emphasis on increases in AS. By providing advance warning, this phase is intended to maximize preparation time for the immediate response (Phase II) and/or the national coordinated response (Phase IV).

It is expected that warnings will come through one or more of the following sources:

- Social Media;
- Immigration-related policy changes/announcements in either the U.S. or Canada;
- Agency reporting (Situation reports, AS data trends and statistics); and
- Intelligence Reporting (U.S. partners, JIG, MIG).

If the information received meets a predefined threshold, the GOC will convene key partners to discuss available options. Thresholds need to be defined by JIG members and approved by primary departments and could include:

- Imminent AS influx that could challenge regional capacities;
- Imminent immigration-related policy or legal change in the U.S.; and





• Change in acceptable risk level for senior officials

Specifically, coordination will take place to validate and assess the information, to evaluate the risks and to establish a course of action. Key partners and senior level officials will determine whether to remain in Phase I (Warning), to move to Phase II (Immediate Response) or Phase III (Whole-of-Government Preparation) of this plan.

If the information available provides an immediate warning of an AS increase, a decision would likely be made to move into Phase II whereas if it provides advance warning, the decision would likely be to move to Phase III.

13.1.3. Assumptions/Conditions for Success

- CBSA, RCMP, and IRCC has the capability or will develop the capably to analyse trends and provide intelligence and information analysis pertinent to the warning phase.
- Upon acquiring information, partners will conduct an analysis to determine the anticipated impacts and significance of the information;
- Critical information and analysis will be shared in a timely manner with all relevant partners;
- Actionable intelligence and information will be used to guide decision making regarding preparation and response activities; and
- Early implementation of a JIG will address the requirement for timely intelligence assessments and sharing between partners.

13.1.4. Objective

 Provide advance warning of an AS influx to maximize preparation time and to optimize the response.

13.1.5. Key considerations

- Proper handling procedures will be followed as per the information classification level to maintain the integrity of information;
- There may not be any indicators of an influx of AS. To date, there have been challenges in predicting the flow and trends of AS migration.
- The information shared should stay within the scope of the operation and directly relate to trends and data that could establish numbers of AS and potential crossing points.
- Intelligence sharing should be coordinated by the JIG.

13.1.6. Roles and Responsibilities

CBSA, IRCC, RCMP

- Produce situational awareness products and share relevant information and analysis in a timely fashion as per reporting guidelines (Annex 8);
- Participate in the JIG and/or Migration Intelligence Group (MIG) as required; and
- Participate in threat and risk assessment processes and meetings.

Canada Border Service Agency (CBSA)

- Monitor the number of AS crossing into Canada;
- Conduct AS data analysis; and
- Monitor Social Media.

Immigration, Refugee and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

- Monitor immigration-related policy changes/announcements in either the U.S. or Canada; and
- Conduct AS data analysis.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

- Monitor the number of AS interceptions; and
- Monitor Social Media.

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

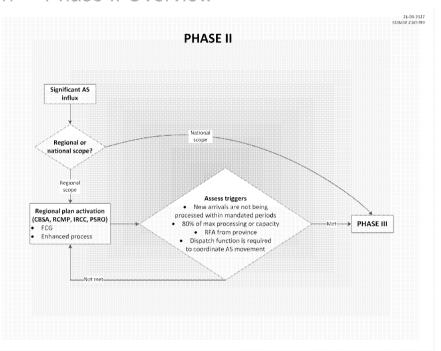
- Maintain Common Operating Picture (COP)
- Convene key partners to threat and risk assessment meetings

Public Safety Canada Communications (PS COMMS)

• PS Comms will distribute messaging as required.

13.2. Phase II – Immediate Response

13.2.1. Phase II Overview



13.2.2. Description

The immediate response phase will most likely occur without warning. It is a situation where the current Federal programs have been overwhelmed by the influx of AS. The phase is reactive in nature with a focus on regional coordination through the FCC. To respond to this situation, temporary mechanisms, such as maximizing existing resources, by the various departments/agencies will be implemented.

The response will be considered as an immediate response as long as the following criteria remain in place:

- 1) POE has capacity to process AS end-to-end with regional resources and enhanced processes within mandated periods;
- 2) Influx of AS at a specific POE has not reached 80% of processing capacity based upon a 24 hour wait time at a POE;
- 3) Provincial authorities have sufficient resources to manage the situation; and
- 4) Short term accommodation (holding) capacity remains within 80% of capacity.

At this point the GOC will be activated at Level 2 (Risk Assessment and Planning) and will liaise with Public Safety Regional Offices (PSROs) and federal and provincial partners, to closely monitor the asylum seeker situation across Canada and to build a COP. The PSROs will also assess the potential for an increase that could require a federal coordinated response.

The CBSA will remain the primary agency at the POE, with RCMP being the primary agency in the area of interception. During the initial response there might be a requirement to have PSRO personnel deployed to a POE, but their role will be limited to facilitating coordination amongst the F/P/T entities and NGOs.

13.2.3. Assumptions

 Current maximum capacity can be considerably increased in a short period of time at a POE and could be augmented using regional surge capacity and/or use of amended procedures.

13.2.4. Objectives

- Minimize the impact of the AS influx increase on normal POE operations;
- Conduct the operation by engaging regional resources only;

13.2.5. Key considerations

- Regional and local Governance structure must be established for exchange of information and regional coordination as prescribed by the Strategic National Response Plan;
- Coordination with Provincial Social Services Liaison Officers (LO) for basic Social Services and basic humanitarian needs is required as early as possible to facilitate the AS movement to permanent accommodation; and
- Contracting for humanitarian services and site management/logistical support must be done as early as possible to relieve pressure on staff at the POE.

13.2.6. Roles and Responsibilities

All Partners

Provide situational awareness products to regional partners and GOC in a timely fashion. For a list of reporting requirements, consult Annex FFF.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

- Intercept and arrest individuals involved in illegal border crossing or inadmissible foreign nationals;
- Properly identify and verify credentials, and assess medical state;

- Assess level of threat posed by individual(s). If there is a national security concern, or involvement in criminality identified, secure evidence and initiate an appropriate investigation bringing the individuals before a judge as soon as possible, otherwise RCMP will transfer AS to CBSA;
- In regions where CBSA have protocols and processes in place to be the lead investigative agency in Customs Act and IRPA offences, local operating procedures will take precedence;
- Synchronize local processing plan with CBSA;
- Assign/acquire additional administrative/clerical/analytical support to assist with the RCMP file management and to provide the numerous statistics requested by other agencies;
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at PoE across the country; and
- Provide advice on design and requirements of triage centre and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

- Assess the proposed triage facilities sites options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Provide advice on design and requirements (including funding) of triage facilities and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Synchronize local processing plan with RCMP;
- Determine what additional resources (human, financial, physical) are required with RCMP/IRCC and provide necessary personnel to scale-up the triage operation, to include clerical/administrative support to assist with photocopying/scanning/file creation;
- Participate in the processing of the AS at the POE;
- Determine whether referral to PHAC Quarantine Services is required, as per the usual SOP:
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at PoE across the country;
- Acquire Provide tactical level coordination between federal partners on matters affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation at the POE;
- Participate in regional planning and coordination led by the Federal Coordination Centre concerning operational matters affecting federal partners, provinces and territories:
- Assess potential legal issues with processing changes that may be undertaken with RCMP and Justice Canada (JC) (Legal Services); and
- Determine what level of processing can reasonably occur within the existing facilities and resource levels (full claim vs preliminary risk assessment) with IRCC.

Canadian Red-Cross (CRC)

- Prepared to provide advice, assessment of basic needs and requirements at the POE; and
- Consult and collaborate with municipal, provincial, and other stakeholders on basic relief and emergency social services.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

- Develop and implement a structure that coordinates the processing of the anticipated volume and flow of AS to align with triage and accommodation activities:
- Engagement with Provinces to address flexibility in their Policies and procedures;
- Determine, according to identified triggers, volumes of AS that can be reasonably processed with available regional resources, in collaboration with CBSA; and
- Provide advice on design and requirements (including funding) of processing centre and assess the proposed site options for their feasibility and operational use.

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Assess the proposed triage sites options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Provide advice on design and requirements of triage facilities;
- Contracting and lease management for triage related facilities as required;
- Fit-up of triage facilities as required;
- Apply as required exceptional contracting authorities to allow the Minister to enter into a non-competitive contracts in response to pressing emergencies involving significant human and/or financial risks; and
- Procurement of goods, services and real property assets which costs exceed the delegated authority of other participating departments.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

- Establish and maintain contact with provincial public health partners;
- Participate in site assessment(s), as required, in collaboration with federal partners and local public health authorities;
- Provide training to federal partners and non-governmental organizations at POEs, on their role in notifying PHAC for diseases of concern under the Quarantine Act;
- Provide public health expertise for communicable disease prevention and environmental public health, in consultation with CRC and provincial public health partners;
- Facilitate engagement of Health Canada (HC) Public Service Occupational Health Program, who is responsible for issuing occupational health guidance and/or advisories that are to Treasury Board (for use by other federal departments for their employees); and
- Respond to Quarantine Service referrals from CBSA or other partners.

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

- Notify Regional Federal Departments/Agencies and the Government Operations Centre of abnormal influx of asylum seekers at the border;
- Facilitate the exchange of information between the provincial/territorial partners, the federal Coordination Group and the Government Operations Centre:
- Activate its Federal Coordination Centre from which regional federal government institutions activities will be coordinated;
- Support Regional Federal Departments/Agencies coordination of activities at Port of Entry (PoE);
- Facilitate surge capacity for primary departments/agencies and for PS RO (FCC or PoE);
- Continue to monitor other Regional Events of potential interest; and
- Be prepared to coordinate activities and support stakeholders at the PoE and for triage related activities.

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

- Increase to Response Level 2 Risk Assessment and Planning in accordance with the FERP;
- Support decision making process;
- Implement/enable whole of government COP; and
- Provides strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

Department of National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces (DND/CAF)

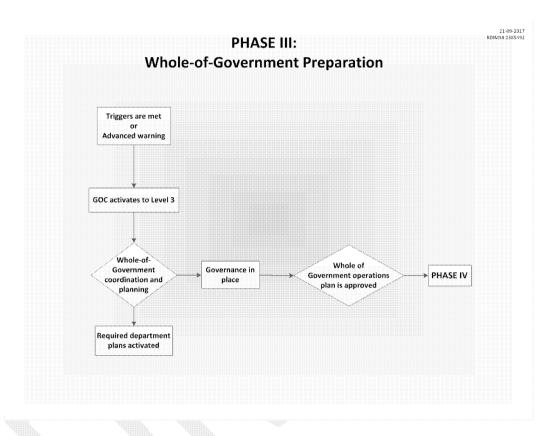
- Through the RFA process, CAF could be asked for the following:
 - Assist operational efforts with logistical, engineering and/or personnel support; and
 - Provide tents and other assets in support of deployment.

Shared Services Canada (SSC)

- Provides technology-related services to Federal organizations in a timely manner;
- Asses and propose options:
 - to ensure and enhance Asylum Claim processing by CBSA;
 - o to ensure and enhance interoperability between stakeholders; and
 - to ensure and secure telecommunications between stakeholders at the Port of Entry, the triage facilities and the JPC.

13.3. Phase III - Whole-of-Government Preparation

13.3.1. Phase III Overview



13.3.2. Description

During Phase III the contingency plan is operationalized based on the current situation. The key activities for this phase include identifying: governance, strategic objectives, decision requirements from senior management, departmental specific plans requiring activation, potential locations, resources, and surge requirements. Once identified, departmental plans are escalated and material resources readied in anticipation of their implementation/deployment.

The following triggers will be used to initiate phase III:

- 1) Based on information (warning) indicating potential large increase in AS arrivals;
- 2) New arrivals are not being processed end-to-end within mandated periods;
- 3) 80% of max processing or capacity based upon a 24 hour maximum wait time at a POE:
- 4) RFA from province:

- 5) Dispatch function is required to coordinate AS movement; and
- 6) Other triggers, as identified in planning.

At this point, the GOC will be activated at Level 3 (Coordination of Federal Response) and will request the participation of Liaison Officers (LO) and Subject Matter Experts (SME) from Primary and Supporting departments/agencies, Provinces and NGO's to contribute to the on-going risk assessment and planning activities as required.

13.3.3. Assumptions

- Lead department and financial authorities have been identified;
- Senior level direction has been given to operationalize the response plan;
- Departments have developed specific response plans; and
- No major change to policy and/or immigration law will take place for the duration of the operation.

13.3.4. Objectives

The objectives of Phase III are to:

- Establish a governance structure;
- Obtain approval for an operational response plan that includes:
 - Defined operational objectives for the four main activities (triage, movement, accommodation, processing);
 - Situation specific concept of operation; and
 - Situation specific resource requirements.

13.3.5. Key considerations

- Provincial differences (absorption rates, ESS, transportation, immigration policies, etc.);
- Departmental capabilities (surge, infrastructure, etc.);
- Regional differences (infrastructure available, crossing locations, presence in the region, etc.);
- Time required to implement the plan;
- Impact of weather on operation; and
- Available intelligence.

13.3.6. Roles and Responsibilities

All Partners

- Provide LO and/or SME as requested by GOC;
- · Participate in planning sessions as required; and
- Provide advice on design and requirements of required facilities and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

- Increase to Response Level 3 Coordination of Federal Response in accordance with the FERP;
- Lead WoG planning including the operationalization of the AS conplan into a response plan:
- Support decision making process and implement/enable WoG COP;
- Participation in the formation of a JIG;
- Coordinate the identification of available resources and facilities; and
- Provides strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

- Identify requirements and gaps for AS interception between POE;
- Identify impact on National Service delivery;
- Identify departmental plans requiring activation;
- Coordinate AS transfer process with CBSA;
- Participation in the formation of a JIG;
- Advise on the appropriateness of resources and facilities;
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at PoE across the country; and
- Provide advice and feedback on the operationalization of the plan.

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

- Determine processing strategic objectives in collaboration with IRCC;
- Identify requirements and gaps for AS processing at POE including short term accommodation;
- Identify procurement resources and requirements;
- Identify impact on National Service delivery;
- Identify departmental plans requiring activation;
- Coordinate AS transfer process with RCMP and IRCC;
- Participation in the formation of a JIG;
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at PoE across the country;
- Advise on the appropriateness of resources and facilities; and
- Provide advice and feedback on the operationalization of the plan.

Canadian Red-Cross (CRC)

 Provide advice on design and requirements of ILS and short term accommodation at POE;

- Provide CRC offer of service based on available capabilities and current situation;
 and
- CRC could potentially offer the following services:
 - Reception and Information: Set up and provide a reception presence onsite or offsite including support of lodging assignments, establish rules and regulations, provide site orientation; provide access to news (electronic, TV, and print), facilitation of special issue seminars;
 - Lodging: Shelter bedding and blankets; cot rotation and sanitization; establish showering and laundry schedules, post quiet time hours, rules and emergency evacuation procedures;
 - Personal Services: Personal Hygiene supplies; establish inventory control system; child-friendly spaces, leisure and recreation services;
 - Restoring Family Links/Family Reunification: Family links services, registration and inquiry, support to family contact including access to phones, Wi-Fi;
 - Safety and Wellbeing Support: Wellness information and referral information will be available to support individual access to relevant agencies for support;
 - Auxiliary Services/ Site Management: coordination/liaison with IRCC/CBSA/DND, provincial and local authorities to ensure coordinated service delivery;
 - Outsourcing of additional services: The CRC could take on the responsibility of outsourcing and managing additional services related to the safety and comfort of the site's residents, notably in regards to the mobilization of sanitation facilities (showers, portable toilets), food services, laundry services and site maintenance;
 - Medical Assessment/Services: In coordination with the federal and provincial departments and ministries, Canadian Red Cross could provide the staffing (nurses) that would provide medical screening at the mini-clinic and primary health care (including triage, first aid, stabilization and referral, basic public health surveillance); and
 - Prepared to provide registration of AS and sharing of information with appropriate partners within the legal limitations.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

- Determine strategic objectives for processing in collaboration with CBSA;
- Identify requirements and gaps for AS processing;
- Identify procurement resources and requirements:
- Advise on the appropriateness of resources and facilities;
- Identify impact on National Service delivery;
- Engagement with Provinces to address flexibility in their Policies and procedures:

- Identify departmental plans requiring activation;
- Develop a structure to coordinate the processing of the anticipated volume and flow of AS to align with triage and accommodation activities;
- Participation in the formation of a JIG; and
- Provide advice and feedback on the operationalization of the Strategic National Response Plan.

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Identify potential locations, facilities, and resources based on identified requirements; and
- Identify and provide the appropriate contracting resources and expertise at national and regional levels.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

- Facilitate discussions with health and/or emergency social services providers and partners (i.e., CRC, P/Ts) to support decisions related to the provision of health services, including appropriate disease surveillance and notification processes;
- Establish and maintain contact with provincial public health partners;
- Participate in reconnaissance/site visits/assessments, as required, to support decisions related to the health footprint, to ensure proper storage and care of NESS assets and to identify potential assets required, and to inform discussions with other partners;
- Prepare to provide, on an emergency basis, assets from the NESS
- Participate in site assessments in collaboration with federal partners and local public health authorities;
- Facilitate discussions between the province, Professionals Orders and the Canadian Red Cross, to enable emergency licensure of accredited health professionals from other PTs that may have been required to support health service delivery at the POE/ILS; and
- Provide public health expertise for communicable disease prevention and environmental public health in consultation with CRC and provincial public health partners.

Public Safety Canada Communications

Coordinate the federal public communication.

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

- Facilitate the exchange of information between the provincial/territorial partners, the federal Coordination Group and the Government Operations Centre;
- Activate its Federal Coordination Centre from which regional federal government institutions activities will be coordinated:
- Provide advice and feedback on the operationalization of the plan

- Identify departmental plans requiring activation;
- Identify impact on Regional Service delivery;
- Coordinating communication messaging with provincial authorities;
- Support Regional Federal Departments/Agencies coordination of planning activities; and
- Continue to monitor other Regional Events of potential interest.

Department of National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces (DND/CAF)

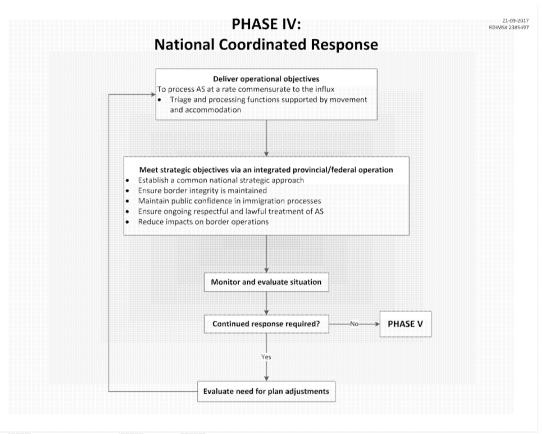
Advise planning in logistics, engineering and/or personnel support.

Shared Services Canada (SSC)

- Advise on the appropriateness of resources and facilities; and
- Identify and assess IT resources and requirements in order to propose solutions/options.

13.4. Phase IV - National Coordinated Response

13.4.1. Phase IV Overview



13.4.2. Description

Due to the variation in AS influx numbers, the plan will include a sequence of options commensurate to the AS influx designed to deliver the strategic objectives defined in Phase III.

Based on AS influx projections, appropriate options are implemented for the four main activities:

- 1) Triage;
- 2) Movement;
- 3) Accommodation; and
- 4) Processing.

<u>Triage</u> – Triage is a joint RCMP/CBSA operation that commence the moment when the AS illegally crosses the border and is put under arrest, risk assessed then transferred

under CBSA's control at a POE to determine immigration admissibility. The process ends when the AS is either released with a date for an interview with IRCC or transferred to an inland CBSA detention facility for further investigation should there be a risk identified. This process should be run 24/7 for an extended period of time and could be either at the POE or Inland. The lead agency for triage will be determined based on the situation and where the triage process will be conducted.

<u>Movement</u> – Movement is the coordination of transportation of AS in support of the overall operation. It utilizes the concept of a Central Coordination Cell (CCC) supported by Local Coordination Cells (LCC). The CCC links together key subject matter experts from departments/agencies, provinces, and non-governmental agencies to enhance situational awareness and inform decision making related to the transportation arrangements and movement of AS. The LCC provides all relevant information required for AS transportation to the CCC and implements the decisions determined by the CCC. This concept is flexible and scalable such that it can be used in different scenarios.

Accommodation – Accommodation is the coordination between all levels of government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations of temporary lodging. This may be of short or long term lodging utilizing the Interim Lodging Site (ILS) concept. Accommodation requirements are not limited to any one given geographical area nor is it limited to lodging, it may also include the securing of facilities. The type, location, and amount of accommodation will be determined based on the situation and where the triage and processing activities will be conducted. The primary and supporting departments must be identified quickly and the requirements and financial authorities must be communicated to PSPC in order to begin the accommodation process.

<u>Processing</u> – CBSA and IRCC have the authority to determine the eligibility of AS to be referred to the Refugee Protection Division of the IRB. In order to determine the eligibility of a large numbers of AS, an increase in processing capacity is required. As a general rule, the determination of eligibility is a necessary step for AS to access provincial services. Accordingly, processing AS in a timely manner will contribute to earlier access to AS-specific programs and resources. The approach taken to increase the number of AS eligibility decisions is to set up processing centre(s).

13.4.3. Assumptions

In addition to the main assumptions of the Contingency plan the following assumption have been made relative to this phase:

- All necessary decisions required before implementing Phase IV have been taken;
 and
- AS processed to eligibility as soon as possible.

13.4.4. Objectives

• Deliver operational objectives defined in Phase III.

13.4.5. Key considerations

- The main activities must be integrated into a single overall operation in order to guarantee its success;
- Coordination with federal partners;
- Coordination with provincial partners;
- Coordination with PS ROs.
- While the AS is not free to proceed into Canada prior to completion of the CBSA process, the individual is free to return to their previous location outside Canada. Unless criminality, customs or immigration contraventions are found, the AS is not placed under detention or arrest during processing;
- Triage and processing functions must be implemented in a timely fashion using existing facilities requiring minimal retrofitting efforts; and
- Families with youth, infants and elderly will require to be kept together.

13.4.6. Roles and Responsibilities

High level roles and responsibilities for triage and processing are described below. Given that there is no departmental mandate role for accommodation and movement, the generic roles and responsibilities are found in Annex EEE.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

- Conduct all law enforcement related tasks between POEs, up to handing over the ASs to CBSA;
- Synchronize local processing plan in close coordination with CBSA including the determination of lead department;
- Assign/acquire additional support to assist with the RCMP file management and to satisfy reporting requirements; and
- Maintain and share data on actual and expected AS across the country.

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

- Synchronize local processing plan with RCMP and IRCC including the determination of lead department;
- Provide necessary personnel to scale-up the triage and processing operations;
- Participate in the processing of the AS;
- Provide tactical level coordination between federal partners on matters affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation; and
- Maintain and share data on actual and expected AS across the country.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

- Synchronize local processing plan with CBSA including the determination of lead department;
- Provide necessary personnel to scale-up the Processing Centre operation to match triage output; and
- Participate in the processing of the AS at the PC.

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Contracting and lease management for the triage and processing centre(s) based on client requirements as required;
- Fit-up of the triage facilities and processing centre(s) as required;
- As required, apply exceptional contracting authorities to allow the Minister to enter into non-competitive contracts in response to pressing emergencies involving significant human and/or financial risks; and
- Procurement of goods, services and real property assets which costs exceed the delegated authority of other participating departments.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

- Facilitate discussions with health and/or emergency social services providers and partners (i.e., CRC, P/Ts) to support decisions related to the provision of health services;
- Provide as required NESS assets to support triage operations;
- Maintain contact with provincial public health partners and facilitate discussions between the province, Professionals Orders and the CRC to support health service delivery during the triage.
- Participate in site assessments in collaboration with federal partners and local public health authorities; and
- Respond to RFA from provincial public health partners.

Shared Services Canada (SSC)

• Provide technology-related services to triage facilities and processing centre(s) in a timely manner.

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

- Facilitate the exchange of information between the provincial/territorial partners, the federal Coordination Group and the Government Operations Centre;
- Facilitate surge capacity for primary departments/agencies and for PS RO (FCC);
- Continue to monitor other Regional Events of potential interest; and
- Be prepared to coordinate activities and support stakeholders for the Triage process.

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

• Remain at Level 3 – Coordinated Federal Response;

- Lead whole-of-government coordination including federal response arrangements;
- Enable and maintain whole of government Common Operating Picture (COP);
- Support decision making process; and
- Provide strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

Department of National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces (DND/CAF)

• Upon receipt of RFA, CAF could assist operational efforts with logistical, engineering and/or personnel support.

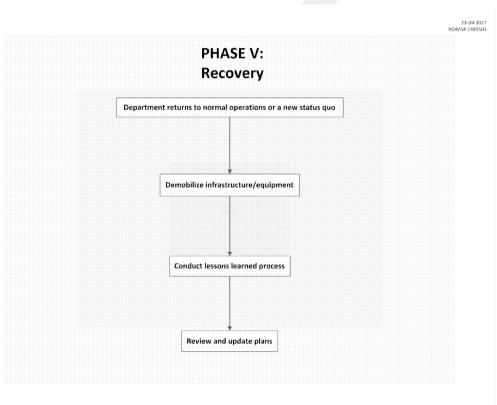
Canadian Red-Cross (CRC)

- Based on previous events, CRC could be asked to provide the following services through a contractual agreement:
- Consult and collaborate with municipal, provincial, and other stakeholders on basic relief and emergency social services;
- CRC could potentially offer the following services:
 - Reception and Information: Set up and provide a reception presence onsite or offsite including support of lodging assignments, establish rules and regulations, provide site orientation; provide access to news (electronic, TV, and print), facilitation of special issue seminars;
 - Lodging: Shelter bedding and blankets; cot rotation and sanitization; establish showering and laundry schedules, post quiet time hours, rules and emergency evacuation procedures;
 - Personal Services: Personal Hygiene supplies; establish inventory control system; child-friendly spaces, leisure and recreation services;
 - Restoring Family Links/Family Reunification: Family links services, registration and inquiry, support to family contact including access to phones, Wi-Fi;
 - Safety and Wellbeing Support: Wellness information and referral information will be available to support individual access to relevant agencies for support;
 - Auxiliary Services/ Site Management: coordination/liaison with IRCC/CBSA/DND, provincial and local authorities to ensure coordinated service delivery;
 - Outsourcing of additional services: The CRC could take on the responsibility of outsourcing and managing additional services related to the safety and comfort of the site's residents, notably in regards to the mobilization of sanitation facilities (showers, portable toilets), food services, laundry services and site maintenance;
 - Medical Assessment/Services: In coordination with the federal and provincial departments and ministries, Canadian Red Cross could provide the staffing (nurses) that would provide medical screening at the mini-clinic

- and primary health care (including triage, first aid, stabilization and referral, basic public health surveillance); and
- Registration of AS and sharing of information with appropriate partners within the legal limitations.

13.5. Phase V – Recovery

13.5.1. Phase V Overview



13.5.2. Description:

The start of the recovery phase begins when the situation stabilizes and can be managed within existing programs and resources and the initial triggers are no longer in effect. The decision to transition to recovery is made collaboratively by key federal departments/agencies, and in consultation with provincial authorities when a RFA is in effect. There will be a de-escalation per key activity (Accommodation, Triage, Joint processing, Movement) where equipment may be removed and contracts completed based on client needs. The end of the recovery phase will occur when all departments have returned to normal operations or a new status quo which could include new policies

and or streamlined program(s). At this point the reporting requirements from departments will revert back to the Phase I reporting level.

One of the key output for this phase are the results of the lessons learned process that will initiate a review of various departmental plans at the regional and national level. The lessons observed from a AS influx could also provide additional guidance for the implementation of mitigation measures and increase the level of national preparedness. This process may also influence legislative changes.

13.5.3. Assumptions

- The number of AS will eventually reduce to the original operating standards;
- New directives or process changes will be implemented:
- Departmental decisions may occur to determine new status quo; and
- Funding available to implement new process changes/status quo.

13.5.4. Objectives

- Return to previously existing programs or adopt an approved streamlined process;
- Capture and implement relevant lessons observed;
- Identify gaps that will require new legislation/policy; and
- Review and update departmental regional and national plan as necessary.

13.5.5. Key considerations

- Shift in political environment
- Public opinion
- Unpredictability of the situation
- Departmental and Regional lessons learned need to feed back into the national response plan.

13.5.6. Roles and Responsibilities

All departments

- Report to GOC when ready to move to the recovery phase.
- Conduct internal lessons learned process and report findings to GOC
- Review and modify departmental plans.
- Demobilize infrastructure/equipment as necessary
- Report to GOC when Phase V has been completed.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

• Implement policy and process changes.

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

• Implement policy and process changes.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

- Lead on recommended changes to policy, procedures and or legislations.
- Implement policy and process changes.

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

Contract closure based on client requirements.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

• Repatriate NESS assets.

Canadian Red Cross (CRC)

• Consult and collaborate with municipal, provincial, and other stakeholders on basic relief and emergency social services.

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

 Conduct regional-level lessons management processes (i.e. after-action review, where observations, lessons learned and best practices are identified)

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

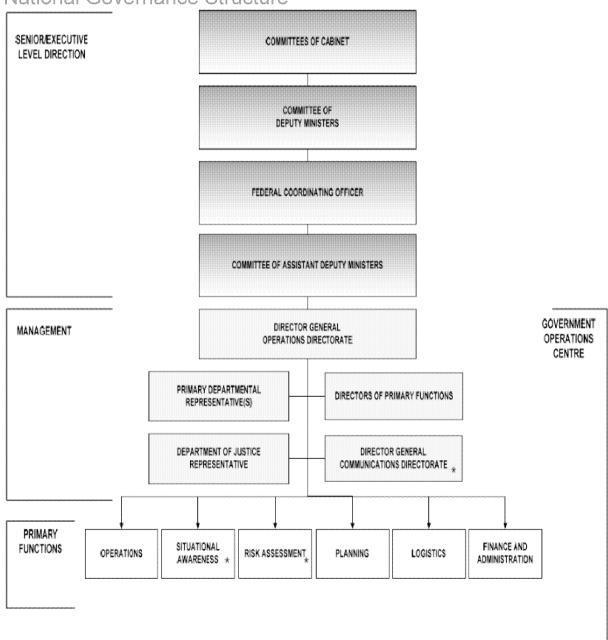
• Conduct interdepartmental post event review (i.e. after-action review, where observations, lessons learned and best practices are identified).

CAF

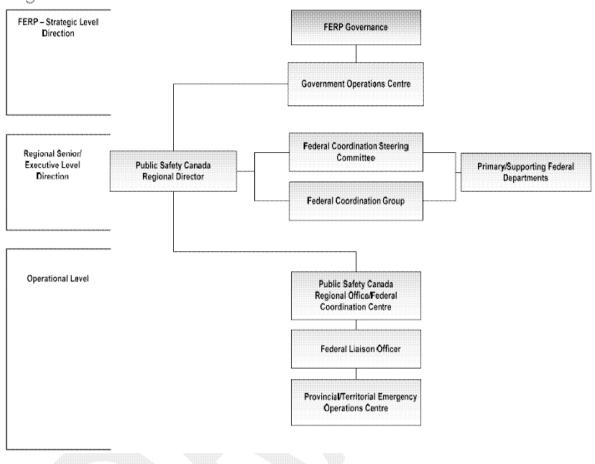
RFA termination and close out of activities.

Annex A - Governance Structure

National Governance Structure



Regional Governance Structure



Annex B - Key Decisions

The established governance body will decide on the following:

Overarching Decisions

- Who will be the Federal Coordinating Officer?
- Who will be the primary and supporting departments for the overall operation?
- Who will be the primary and supporting departments for the each key activity (triage, processing, accommodation, movement)?
- Who will be the contracting and financial authorities for each key activity (triage, processing, accommodation, movement)?
- What will be the division of roles and responsibilities between federal, provincial and local partners?
- What will be the service standard used to satisfy the humanitarian needs of AS?

Triage

- What will be the coordinating structure for the triage process?
- Who will provide the requirements for the triage activities?
- Will the triage process be collocated with an ILS and or a processing centre?
 - o Will IRCC provide resources if there is a processing centre?
 - o Will IRCC have a presence for processing?
- Who will contribute resources to the triage process?
- Who will have a presence at the triage centre?
- Will triage take place at a POE, near a POE or away from POEs?
- What is the acceptable timeframe for AS remaining at a triage facility?
- What is an acceptable timeframe for having a triage centre up and running?

Processing

- What will be the coordinating structure for the processing centre? Who will be in charge of the processing centre?
 - Who will provide the requirements for the processing centre?
- Who will contribute resources to the processing centre?
- Who will have a presence at the processing centre?
- Will processing take place at a POE, near a POE or away from POEs?
- Will the processing centre be collocated with an ILS?
- What is an acceptable timeframe for having a processing centre up and running?
- What will be the triggers to activate the "lean eligibility process"?
- Will there be waivers for legal timelines requirements (3-day requirement)?

- Where and when will Immigration Medical Exams (IME) take place?
- Where and when will Interim Federal Health (IFH) coverage be issued?
- Where and when will work permits be issued?
- Will the provinces be flexible with their policies (i.e. allow certain documentation for access to services)?

Movement

- What will be the coordinating structure for the CCC and LCC? Who will be in charge of the CCC and of each LCC?
- What is an acceptable timeframe for having a movement coordination framework up and running?
- Who will provide the requirements for movement?

Accommodation

- What will be the coordinating structure for the ILS? Who will be in charge of each ILS?
- Who will provide the requirements and funding for the ILS?
- What is the acceptable timeframe for AS to remain at an ILS? (e.g. 1 week vs 1 month)
- What are the impacts of the lodging on other processes?
- Determination of the department with responsibility for the accommodations both short and interim of AS for before and during processing.



Annex C - Lessons Observed

Governance

- Use the FERP and associated governance structure
- There is no inherent emergency support (food, transportation, accommodation) capability within OGD. Emergency support functions will need to be delegated; and
- Financial authorities need to be identified at the on-set of the event to allow for necessary contracting to take place.

Phase I - Warning

 Early identification of trigger points for both the initiation of planning and the implementation of the response is critical in order to ensure proactive positioning of the GC.

Phase II – Immediate Response:

- Roles and responsibilities division between federal, provincial and local partners should be communicated clearly;
- Partnerships should be developed between regional EM actors (PS RO) and provincial and federal immigration departments;
 - Federal and provincial immigration departments should be brought into existing EM structures as soon as possible;
 - Communication lines between GOC, PS RO and provincial immigration departments should be clarified;
- Establish a clear process and communication pathway to request NESS supplies;
- CRC should participate to the overall operation process design at the regional level;
- A formal surge mechanism should be established within RO; and
- Surge capacity should be prepared and trained as early as possible.

Phase III - WoG Preparation

- A clear division of roles and responsibilities between federal, provincial and local partners needs to be established;
- Provincial partners need to be engaged at the on-set of the event;
- The overall processing of AS does not need to be linear (federal process followed by provincial process). It should be integrated between both levels of government in order to optimize results and outputs;

- A coordinating structure and leadership needs to be established for each site (triage, processing, ILS).
- An early and standardized registration AS registration and needs assessment function should be implemented in order to communicate relevant information to key partners (e.g. demographic information to provincial authorities in order to address school registration).
- Triggers need to be identified in order to clearly determine when a transition from crisis management to long-term planning is required; and
- A recce party requires a firm line of communication with the GOC. Recce members should have designated counterparts at the GOC to address identified needs and to coordinate a quick response.

Phase IV – National Coordinated Response

<u>Triage</u>

• Improved on-site coordination between the RCMP and CBSA will be beneficial to the response.

Movement

- CCC and LCC should be stood-up early; and
- Provincial departments should be represented CCC and LCC.

Accommodation

Support services providers (i.e. food, showers, etc.) should be identified early.

Processing

- Lease management should be delegated to PSPC as early as possible; and
- Building retrofitting should be kept to a minimum to allow for timely operational use.

Admin

- Efforts should be made to ensure the Common Operating Picture (COP) is made available to all OGD; and
- All LO and SME should receive an orientation briefing.

Annex D - JIG Structure



Annex E - Triage

Context

RCMP and CBSA have a primary role to play the determination of immigration admissibility by providing the initial criminality and risk assessment. In order to process a large numbers of AS, an increased capacity is required. As the vast majority of police intercept will be at the border and that the POE have limited accommodation capacity, there is requirement to triage AS in a timely manner to limit the time they will be under the control of RCMP and CBSA.

Scope

This section describes the requirements associated with setting-up a triage process designed to increase the number of AS criminality/risk assessment.

Decisions required

Federal partners require a decision to be made regarding the following items in order to conduct their triage:

- Will triage take place at a POE, near a POE or away from POEs?
- Who will be the contracting authority for the triage related facilities?
- What will be the coordination structure for the triage process? Who will be the lead department (CBSA or RCMP)?
- Will the triage be conducted in the vicinity of a processing centre or an ILS?
- What is an acceptable timeframe for having the triage process up and running?

Primary Departments and Agencies

The following federal departments and agencies form the primary partners responsible for the monitoring, information sharing, and coordination of federal response activities:

- Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

Supporting Departments and Agencies

The remaining Federal Departments and Agencies will provide support within their area of expertise as well as responsibilities in accordance with the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) outlined in the FERP.

- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)
- Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Shared Services Canada (SSC)
- Public Safety Canada (PS)

Key Considerations

Location of triage related activities:

- Proximity of the processing centre to Interim Lodging Sites (ILS)
- Proximity of CBSA inland enforcement officers and RCMP main zone of border crosser interception

Building/facility choice:

- Availability of rental space
- Adequate space allotment
- Possibility to scale rental space up or down based on variations in the influx of AS
- Availability of IT infrastructure
- Basic humanitarian needs must be addressed and in line with relevant guidelines (PHAC, SPHERE).
- Availability of staff support facilities (washrooms, kitchen, rest area, etc.)
- Appropriateness for the implementation of physical security measures
- Employees' health and safety
- Availability of ESS

Human resources:

- Surge capacity requirements (specific qualification and general office support)
- Interpreter requirements (legal processing vs clerical processing)
- Security clearances requirements
- Enhanced HR support requirements (travel, hiring, etc.)

Security:

- Access to secure networks / Information security
- Availibity of specialized equipment (x-ray, livescan) and
- Development, implementation and communication of off-site security protocols

Roles and Responsibilities

Key tasks have been identified for the following federal departments:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

- Provide advice on design and requirements for triage process;
- Synchronize local processing plan in close coordination with CBSA:

- Conduct all law enforcement related tasks between POEs, up to handing over the ASs to CBSA as part of the triage process; and
- Assign/acquire additional support to assist with the RCMP file management and to satisfy reporting requirements.

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

- Provide advice on design and requirements for triage process;
- Synchronize local processing plan in close coordination with RCMP; and
- Conduct all immigration admissibility related tasks, up to releasing the AS:

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Assess the proposed triage facilities options for their feasibility and operational use based on the client requirements;
- Provide advice on design and requirements of the triage facility (ies);
- Contracting and lease management of the triage facility (ies) as required;
- Fit-up of triage centre as required;
- Apply as required, exceptional contracting authorities to allow the Minister to enter into non-competitive contracts in response to pressing emergencies involving significant human and/or financial risks; and
- Procurement of goods, services and real property assets which costs exceed the delegated authority of other participating departments.

Shared Services Canada (SSC)

- Provide technology-related services to Federal organizations in a timely manner;
- Asses and propose options:
 - o to ensure and enhance Asylum Claim processing;
 - o to ensure and enhance interoperability between stakeholders; and
 - o to ensure and secure telecommunications between stakeholders at the Port(s) of Entry, the triage facilities(s) and the processing centre(s).

Canadian Red-Cross (CRC)

• Based on previous events, CRC could be asked to provide the following services through a contractual agreement.

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

• Facilitate the exchange of information between the provincial/territorial partners, the federal Coordination Group and the Government Operations Centre.

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

- Support decision making process; and
- Provide strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

Coordination requirements

Federal:

 Provincial and/or local level Emergency Social Services (ESS) integration into triage facilities can facilitate AS transition to provincial services.

Provincial:

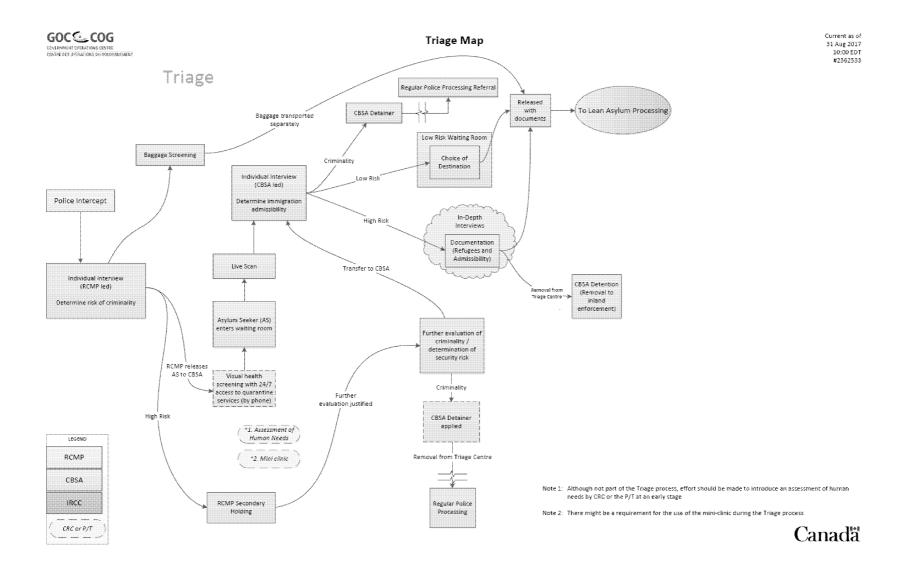
Provincial partners require the following information in order to conduct their operations:

- Destination intent of AS (Which province do they intend to live in?)
- Demographic information, specifically:
 - Number of children
 - Age of children
 - Special needs of children
 - AS gender
 - AS mobility issues
- AS needs assessments
- Comms lines and key messaging (Communications coordination)
- Transport manifests
- Early warning of AS waves



UNCLASSIFIED

ASYLUM SEEKER INFLUX NATIONAL STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN



Annex F - Processing

Context

CBSA and IRCC have the authority to determine the eligibility of Asylum Seekers' (AS) to claim refugee status in front of the Immigration Review Board (IRB). In order to determine the eligibility of a large numbers of AS, an increase in processing capacity is required. As a general rule, the determination of eligibility is a necessary step for AS to access provincial services. Accordingly, processing AS in a timely manner will contribute to give them timely access to AS-specific programs and resources.

Scope

This section describes the requirements associated with setting-up a processing centre designed to increase the number of AS eligibility decisions.

Decisions required

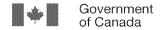
Federal partners require a decision to be made regarding the following items in order to conduct their processing operations:

- Who will be the contracting authority for the processing centre?
- Who provides the requirements and the funding?
- What will be the coordination structure for the processing centre? Who will be in charge?
- Will CBSA contribute resources to the processing centre? Will CBSA have a presence at the processing centre?
- Will processing take place at a POE, near a POE or away from POEs?
- Will the processing centre be collocated with an ILS?
- What is an acceptable timeframe for having a processing centre up and running?
- What will be the triggers to activate the IRCC "lean process"?
- Will there be wavers for legal timelines requirements (3-day requirement)?
- Where and when will Initial Medical Exams (IME) take place?
- Where and when will Interim Federal Health (IFH) coverage be issued?
- Where and when will work permits be issued?

Primary Departments and Agencies

The following federal departments and agencies form the primary partners responsible for the monitoring, information sharing, and coordination of federal response activities:

- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)
- Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)





Supporting Departments and Agencies

The remaining Federal Departments and Agencies will provide support within their area of expertise as well as responsibilities in accordance with the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) outlined in the FERP.

- Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)
- Shared Services Canada (SSC)
- Public Safety Canada (PS)

Key Considerations

Location of processing centre:

- Proximity of the processing centre to Interim Lodging Sites (ILS)
- Proximity of CBSA inland enforcement officers
- Accessibility of processing centre via public transit
- Access to processing centre for employee (commute or local accommodation)

Building/facility choice:

- Availability of rental space
- Adequate space allotment
- Time required to have a processing centre up and running
- Complexity associated to setting-up a processing centre (retrofitting needs)
- Possibility to scale rental space up or down based on variations in the influx of AS
- Availability of IT infrastructure
- Availability of staff support facilities (washrooms, kitchen, rest area, etc.)
- Appropriateness for the implementation of physical security measures
- Employees' health and safety
- Accessibility (limited mobility)

Human resources:

- Surge capacity requirements (specific qualification and general office support)
- Interpreter requirements (legal processing vs clerical processing)
- Security clearances requirements
- Enhanced HR support requirements (travel, hiring, etc.)
- Creation of separate processing and support (IT, HR, Admin, etc.) teams
- Determine capacity available nationally as it pertains to processing services

Security:

- Access to secure networks / Information security
- Development, implementation and communication of off-site security protocols

Roles and Responsibilities

Key tasks have been identified for the following federal departments:

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

- Provide advice on design and requirements of processing centre(s);
- Assess the proposed processing centre(s) location and facility options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Synchronize local processing plan with IRCC; and
- Participate in the processing of the AS at the JPC.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

- Processing centre(s) lead;
- Assess the proposed processing centre(s) location and facility options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Synchronize local processing plan with CBSA;
- Provide necessary personnel to scale-up the JPC operation to match triage output; and
- Participate in the processing of the AS at the JPC.

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Assess the proposed processing centre(s) facilities options for their feasibility and operational use based on the client requirements;
- Provide advice on design and requirements of the processing centre(s);
- Contracting and lease management of the processing centre(s) as required;
- Fit-up of the processing centre(s) as required;
- As required, apply exceptional contracting authorities to allow the Minister to enter into non-competitive contracts in response to pressing emergencies involving significant human and/or financial risks; and
- Procurement of goods, services and real property assets which costs exceed the delegated authority of other participating departments.

Shared Services Canada (SSC)

- Provide technology-related services to Federal organizations in a timely manner;
- Asses and propose options:
 - o to ensure and enhance Asylum Claim processing;
 - o to ensure and enhance interoperability between stakeholders; and
 - o to ensure and secure telecommunications between stakeholders at the Port(s) of Entry, the triage center(s) and the processing centre(s).

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

• Facilitate the exchange of information between the provincial/territorial partners, the federal Coordination Group and the Government Operations Centre.

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

- Support decision making process; and
- Provide strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

Coordination requirements

Federal:

- Processing centres' appointments scheduling needs to be coordinated with the triage centre(s) and other processing centres in Canada.
- Provincial and/or local level Emergency Social Services (ESS) integration into processing centre(s) can facilitate AS transition to provincial services.

Provincial:

Provincial partners require the following **information** in order to conduct their operations:

- Destination intent of AS (Which province do they intend to live in?)
- Demographic information, specifically:
 - Number of children
 - Age of children
 - Special needs of children
 - AS gender
 - AS mobility issues
- AS needs assessments
- Comms lines and key messaging (Communications coordination)
- Transport manifests
- Early warning of AS waves

Unresolved Issues

- How can we track destination intent of AS? Is there a way to augment AS willingness to share this information? Can this information be shared with third parties?
- When and how can early registration and needs assessment take place? Can it be done at the triage site? Who should be responsible for this?

IRCC Lean Review Process (Melissa to provide update by 22 Sep)

Annex G - Movement

Context

Depending on the current situation, the movement coordination of AS away from a POE to temporary accommodations or to a JPC may be necessary. For example, in August, 2017, the number of processed AS, at the POE, was sufficiently large enough, and the Province of Quebec was at maximum temporary housing capacity, that the GC determined that it was necessary to transport AS to an ILS.

Scope

This section describes the requirements associated with the effective coordination movement of AS as required. It is intended that the movement section of the NRP is flexible to be used at a regional or national level.

Movement General Concept

Movement coordination utilizes the concept of a Central Coordination Cell (CCC) supported by Local Coordination Cells (LCC) such as a POE or ILS (Figure 2). The CCC links together key subject matter experts from departments/agencies, provinces, and non-governmental agencies to enhance situational awareness and inform decision making related to the transportation arrangements and movement of AS. The CCC will determine movement capabilities during the operation and will be putting in place the logistical requirements necessary to ensure the managed flow of the AS.

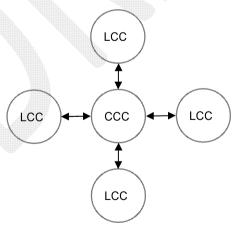


Figure 2: Movement Coordination Structure

The LCC provides all relevant information required for AS transportation to the CCC and implements the decisions determined by the CCC. This concept is flexible and scalable such that it can be used in different scenarios. Section 13.7.12 depicts an example of what a movement process flow may look like.

In terms of coordinating the movement of AS from the POE to an ILS, a "push" and "pull" system should be implemented. A "push" system would work on a first-come-first-serve (FCFS) basis. The first AS to arrive are to be the first ones on the bus. In a "pull" system is when an ILS would "pull" a specified number of members from the POE based on what becomes available at the ILS. This would take into account the family composition as well as FCFS concept.

Depending on the impact of the number of AS at the initial response phase, a "push" system might have to be utilized. However, the situation should reach a state where a push and pull system for the movement coordination of AS may be implemented. This will maximize accommodations at the ILS and ensure that no space, or a minimum amount of space, is left empty.

Decisions required

Federal partners require a decision to be made regarding the following items in order to conduct the movement process:

- What will be the coordination structure for the CCC and LCC? Who will be in charge?
- Who has the contracting authority?
- Who will provide the requirements for movement?
- What is an acceptable timeframe for having a movement framework up and running?

Primary Departments and Agencies

The following federal departments and agencies may be the primary partner responsible for the monitoring, information sharing, and coordination of federal movement activities:

- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)
- Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)
- Public Safety Canada (PS)

The department/agency that is not determined to be the primary partner will become a supporting partner.

Supporting Departments, Agencies and Non-Government Organizations

The remaining Federal Departments and Agencies will provide support within their area of expertise as well as responsibilities in accordance with the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) outlined in the FERP.

- Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)
- Canadian Red Cross (CRC)

Key Considerations

The key considerations for the movement of AS are as follow:

- While the AS is not free to proceed into Canada prior to completion of the CBSA process, the individual is free to return to their previous location outside Canada. Unless criminality, customs or immigration contraventions are found, the AS is not placed under detention or arrest during processing;
- CBSA does not have authority to transport persons who are not under detention or arrested
- The secure movement of AS may be required
- Circumstances may arrive where an AS needs to be moved from the POE to another location prior to the CBSA completing its processing
- All contracting authorities and mechanisms must be established early on in the event
- A coordination cell is required at all locations (Triage, ILS and JPC)
- Provincial representation in the federal coordination cell is necessary
- Provincial regulations for movement across provincial borders must be clarified
- The primary department responsible for movement coordination has been identified.
 - o Can the province coordinate the transportation and be reimbursed?
 - o Will interprovincial travel cause issues?

Roles and Responsibilities

All Departments:

 All departments, including departments not listed as primary or supporting, must be prepared to provide surge to the coordination cells to support the primary department responsible for the movement coordination.

CBSA, IRCC and PS:

• Be prepared to be the primary department responsible for managing the CCC and or LCC(s).

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Assess the proposed movement options based on the client requirements; and
- Contracting specific to the movement of AS as required;

Until a primary department is determined and solidifies the roles and responsibilities, below are examples of potential roles and responsibilities at the various coordination cells. The list can be modified to the current situation and once the coordination cell at the ILS or POE has been established and operating effectively, the personnel requirements may be reduced and the tasks combined.

CCC

- 18 hrs of operation; 2 overlapping shifts of 10 hrs each
- Each shift comprised of 1 coordinator, 1 IM/R, and 1 Logistics.
- Total number of personnel required: 2 coordinators; 2 Information Management/Reporting; 2 Logistics

Coordinator

- Liaise with LCC-POE to identify triaged AS
- Confirm AS for transfer; convey to IM/R to document
- Liaise with LCC-ILS to confirm available accommodation spaces (family units or single, gender)
- Determine with ILSTC transport needs (# of AS and schedule)
- Ensure optimal use of bus space (AS numbers)
- Orientate AS (next steps—muster area, tagging of luggage (provide tags/self-stick labels etc.), departure time, duration, bus etiquette, alerting commissionaire if any medical/security issues; on arrival registration; what it means to be at an accommodation area until the JPC appointment and etc.)

Information Management /Reporting (IM/R)

- Work to generate list of AS (name, gender, number, if part of family unit or single, etc)
- Provide bus driver with contact info for CCC Coordinator and LCC Coordinator
- Assist in coordination of luggage transport; ensure that all luggage is tagged before it is loaded
- Match names on list and passengers as AS board bus
- Send list of AS to ILS (name, gender, number, if part of family unit, single) that have boarded the bus and are enroute
- Maintain list of AS status in CCC
- Send email to LCC-POE and GOC to confirm that they have arrived
- Send email to Province with "Matched" list and time of departure

- Provides daily updates to LCC-POE and GOC.

Upon arrival:

· - Ma

- Match names on list to passengers as they depart the bus
- Ensure AS are reunited with their luggage
- Direct them to orientation area (where coordinator will brief them)

Before departure:

- confirm AS for transfer
- arrange transportation (people/luggage) and commissionaire
- Orientate AS on next steps (transfer, bus etiquette, etc)
- Ensure luggage is tagged and ready to be loaded
- Match names on list and passengers as AS board bus
- Provide list to Coordinator and IM/R to document
- Orientate commissionaire on his/her duty while en-route
- Provide commissionaire with contact info for LCC-ILS and JPCC
- Provide bus driver and, commissionaire with "matched" list.

LCC (POE)

Logistics

- 18 hrs of operation; 2 overlapping shifts of 10 hrs each
- Each shift comprised of 1 coordinator, 1 Logistics, 1 Facility Liaison, 1 Information, and 1 Management/Reporting.

Total number of personnel required: 2 coordinators; 2 Logistics; 2 Facility Liaison; 2 Information Management/Reporting; and TBD commissionaire per bus

Coordinator

- If the AS must wait at the POE for an extended period of time before going to an ILS, conduct orientation (next steps site orientation, rules/regulations, meal times, washing areas, when they wil; what it means to be at LCC-POE; how AS will be notified re JPC appointment)
- Liaise with CCC to confirm AS ready to depart (family units or single, gender m/f, etc)
- Liaise with IRCC LO re: Asylum Seeker to be processed (date, appointment time and # of AS)
- Before departure, orient AS re: next steps (packing, bringing tagged luggage to baggage intake area; what will happen at JPC and etc.)
- Determine the human resource requirement for the coordination cell.

Logistics

Upon arrival:

- Match names on list to passengers as they depart the bus
- Ensure AS are reunited with their luggage
- Direct them to orientation area (where coordinator will brief

	them)
Facility Liaison	Before departure: - confirm AS for transfer - arrange transportation (people/luggage) and commissionaire - Orientate AS on next steps (transfer, bus etiquette, etc) - Ensure luggage is tagged and ready to be loaded - Match names on list and passengers as AS board bus - Provide list to Coordinator and IM/R to document - Orientate commissionaire on his/her duty while en-route - Provide commissionaire with contact info for LCC-POE and JPCC
Information	- Provide bus driver and, commissionaire with "matched" list.
Management /Reporting (IM/R)	- Liaise with POE for capacity / space assignments.
Commissionaire	 Maintain list of AS status in POE Send email to CCC and LCC-ILS to confirm that they have departed Send email to Province with "Matched" list and time of departure Provides daily updates to CCC.
	 Accompany AS to JPC Be identified as "go to" en-route person for AS to alert in case of medical emergencies and etc. Ensure orderly environment while en-route
LCC (ILS/JPC)	

LCC (ILS/JPC)

- 18 hrs of operation; 2 overlapping shifts of 10 hrs each
- Each shift comprised of 1 coordinator, 1 Logistics, 1 Facility Liaison, 1 Information, and 1 Management/Reporting.

Total number of personnel required: 2 coordinators; 2 Logistics; 2 Facility Liaison; 2 Information Management/Reporting; and TBD commissionaire per bus

Coordinator	 Liaise with CCC to confirm available accommodation spaces (family units or single, gender) On the arrival of the AS and once they have retrieved their luggage, conduct orientation (next steps – site orientation, rules/regulations, meal times, washing areas, common rooms, room assignment; what it means to be at LCC; how AS will be notified re JPC appointment) Liaise with IRCC LO re: Asylum Seeker to be processed (date appointment time and # of AS) Before departure, orient AS re: next steps (packing, bringing tagged luggage to baggage intake area; what will happen at
-------------	--

Logistics	JPC and etc.) - Determine the human resource requirement for the coordination cell.
	Upon arrival: - Match names on list to passengers as they depart the bus - Ensure AS are reunited with their luggage - Direct them to orientation area (where coordinator will brief them)
Facility Liaison Information Management /Reporting (IM/R)	Before departure: - confirm AS for transfer - arrange transportation (people/luggage) and commissionaire - Orientate AS on next steps (transfer, bus etiquette, etc) - Ensure luggage is tagged and ready to be loaded - Match names on list and passengers as AS board bus - Provide list to Coordinator and IM/R to document - Orientate commissionaire on his/her duty while en-route - Provide commissionaire with contact info for ILS and JPC - Provide bus driver and, commissionaire with "matched" list. - Liaise with ILS for capacity / space assignments.
Commissionaire	 Maintain list of AS status at ILS Send email to CCC to confirm that they have arrived Send email to Province with "Matched" list and time of departure Provides daily updates to CCC.
	 Accompany AS to JPC Be identified as "go to" en-route person for AS to alert in case of medical emergencies and etc. Ensure orderly environment while en-route

Coordination Requirements

The accurate flow of information will be necessary for the effective management of the movement coordination. Some of the information requirements include:

- Status of AS in process;
- Advanced information movement of AS, including departure and arrival times;
- Passenger information including names, Unique Client Identifiers (UCI) family member names, potential needs (health, mobility, etc.);

- Interim Lodging Sites (ILS) capacity and accommodations;
- · Resettlement locations; and
- Onward travel details.

To manage the information the implementation of movement tracking form and a movement manifest can be used. The movement tracking form would be used to provide information from the LCC's to the CCC so that decisions can be made on the movement of AS that will ensure the effective usage of accommodations. The movement manifest will be provided by a POE to an ILS to understand the numbers, family composition and special requirements of the AS arriving. Examples of the movement tracking form and the movement manifest can be found in sections 13.7.13 and 13.7.14.

Federal/Provincial Engagement Requirements

Early engagement between the Federal and Provincial governments is necessary to understand operational implications. Below are some necessary requirements for an AS event.

- Having Provincial LO/SME in the CCC.
 - The LO/SME should have knowledge in people movement and social impacts including and understanding the differences between families and individuals
- Linkages between Federal and Provincial EOC.
- Understanding the Provincial requirements (quotas, absorption rates).

Provincial Requirements

Throughout the process the Province will have to be engaged with the movement of the AS for various reasons such as social services requirements. Below is a list of requirements determined with the Province of Ontario and Quebec. The list may not include all the requirements and may differ for other provinces.

- Accommodation locations(s) (Hub or drop off locations)
 - Communication with the Province will be necessary to determine if the Province will have a hub location for drop off after processing or at specific sites.
- Water and food, who takes care of it?
- What is expected from the Province?
- Who is expected to arrange travel?
- When does the Province take responsibility?
- Initial needs assessment after initial processing.
- What basic needs have already been provided?
- Transportation Manifest (most information should be captured at time of registration)

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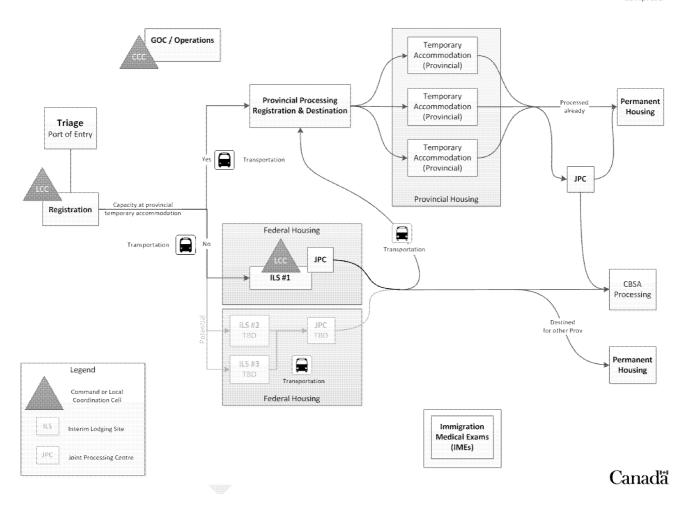
ASYLUM SEEKER INFLUX NATIONAL STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN

- o Itinerary timing when they leave and expected arrival
- o Breakdown of families vs individuals (numbers)
- Number of infants/children
- o Gender
- Language preferences and needs
- Health/mobility needs
- Financial capabilities
- Final Destination
- Where are they in the asylum process? Do they still need to be processed in any way?
- O Why are they moving?



Example of a Movement Process Flow

21 Sept 2017



Movement Tracking Form

An example of at tracking form that could be used to provide information to the CCC

LCC Movement Tracking Form			
	POE	ILS 1	ILS 2
How many beds in total are there in your facility			
a. Number of Rooms			
b . Bed spaces			
How many bed spaces are available (overall occupancy)			
3. How many Asylum Seekers have vacated your facility to move:			Affin
a. To another facility (if so where)			
b. By their own means			
4. What is the family breakdown required for the facility?			
a. Individuals			
b. Families of 2 to 4			
c. Families of 5 to 8			
d. Families greater than 8.			
4. How many new Asylum	***		
Seekers have arrived in your facility (Daily Influx)			

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DL-4: Releasable to authorized federal organizations

Annex H - Accommodation

Context

The Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) has limited options available to offer as Interim Lodging Site (ILS). Any options available would be provided after receipt of a Request for Assistance (RFA) from Minister Public Safety (MPS) to Minister of National Defence (MND).

Intent

Provision of interim housing solution for Asylum Seekers (AS).

Scope

The CAF could be requested to assist the federal response through the provision of ILS. The CAF has limited options available including provision of tentage, and possible use of CAF Cadet Camps. Both options offer short-term solutions, but the CAF does not have the mandate or resources to cover all roles, responsibilities and tasks required for a fully functioning ILS.

Primary Departments and Agencies

The following federal departments and agencies could represent the primary partners responsible for the activation and conduct of a fully functional CAF supported ILS:

- CBSA
- IRCC
- CRC
- PSPC

Supporting Departments and Agencies

The remaining Federal Departments and Agencies will provide support within their area of expertise as well as responsibilities in accordance with the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) outlined in the FERP.

• CAF (remains in a supporting role throughout)

Constraints

- CAF personnel will remain under military command at all times
- The CAF will maintain routine National SAR posture and NORAD posture
- The CAF must be prepared to respond to relief operations elsewhere in the world





• The CAF must be prepared to respond to other national contingency operations

Restraints

- CAF personnel will not engage in law enforcement operations, including any manner of forcible control of the civilian population
- This operation will not impact other ongoing CAF operations
- CAF personnel will not engage in the medical treatment of civilians unless in an emergency situation when such action is necessary to alleviate pain and suffering, and to preserve life
- The CAF will not provide overall Site Management function at any ILS

CAF ILS Option Limitations

- Winterized bedspaces at Cadet Camps are limited
- Cadet Camps are generally not available between May and early September (Cadet summer training period)
- Cadet Camp activation may require 7-14 days to put contracts in place
- Tents with heaters are a viable option generally between May and end-September

ILS Activation and Organization

Key Considerations

- Cultural sensitivities for the AS will be respected
- Prior to the activation of a CAF supported ILS, the overall governance for the ILS must be determined, and a lead agency for the Site Management function must be designated
- A site visit (recce) must be coordinated with all key partners as soon as notification is received that an ILS will be activated
- There are no political sensitivities associated with the use of CAF equipment or facilities
- short-term accommodations will be needed at a waiting backlog of 24 hours or more at the POE

Functions and Tasks at ILS

Winterized Cadet Camp:

FUNCTION	Lead Dept	Possible Lead Dept	Lead Dept TBD
Site Management			
- Registration of AS			

- Coordination of transport to/from ILS		IRCC/CBSA/CRC	X
- Reporting			
- Interface with AS			
 Coordination with partners (province, IRCC, CBSA, transportation provider, CRC, PSPC) 			
Provision of Food	CAF		
Provision of beds, bedding, pillows	CAF		
Laundry (personal and bedding)	CAF		
Showers	CAF		
AS Security			X
Health Services		Province/CRC	X
Emergency Social Services			X
Provision of cribs, bedding		CRC/NESS	X
Provision of admin/work area (if requested, requirements must be sent to CAF)	CAF		
Addition of Triage / JPC (if required, space and IT requirements must be sent to CAF)	CAF		

ILS using CAF provided tentage:

FUNCTION	Lead Dept	Possible Lead Dept	Lead Dept TBD
Site Management			
- Registration of AS			
- Coordination of transport to/from			
ILS		IRCC/CBSA/CRC	X
- Reporting			
- Interface with AS			
- Coordination with partners			
(province, IRCC, CBSA,			
transportation provider, CRC,			
PSPC)			
Provision of Food		CBSA/PSPC	X
Provision of cots, bedding, pillows		CRC/NESS	X
Laundry (personal and bedding)		CBSA/PSPC	
Showers		CBSA/PSPC	
AS Security			X
Health Services		Province/CRC	X

Emergency Social Services		X
Provision of cribs, bedding	CRC/NESS	X
Provision of admin/work area (if requested, requirements must be sent to lead department)	CBSA/PSPC	X
Addition of Triage / JPC (if required, space and IT requirements must be sent to lead department)	CBSA/PSPC	X

Roles and Responsibilities

Key tasks have been identified for the following federal departments:

Department of National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces (DND/CAF)

- Upon receipt of RFA, support ILS through provision of::
 - Tents, flooring, heaters, lighting (Temporary tented accommodations); and/or
 - Winterized Cadet Camp option

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

Possible lead agency for overall Site Management and Coordination of the ILS.

Canadian Red-Cross (CRC)

 Possible contracted lead agency for overall Site Management and Coordination of the ILS.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

Possible lead agency for overall Site Management and Coordination of the ILS.

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

Coordinate contracts and land use agreements as required

Shared Services Canada (SSC)

• Provide identified IT services to support administrative/operational functions

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

- Coordinate health services for AS in consultation with province
- Coordinate contracts for feeding, showers, laundry, land use, security (if required)

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

Coordinate with province on ESS and provincial services

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

• Coordinate RFA requirements with CAF

Coordination requirements

- Common to all (Cadet Camps):
 - Coordinate with CAF for Space and IT requirements for administrative areas
 - Coordinate with CAF for Space and IT requirements for JPC (if set-up)
 - Coordinate with CAF for accommodations and feeding requirements for any federal staff on main military base
- Province and CAF (Cadet Camps):
 - Space and IT for emergency social services function
 - Space and IT for medical support function
- CRC and CAF (Cadet Camps):
 - Space and IT for medical support function
 - Space and IT for emergency social services function

Annex I – Logistics

Intent

The following logistical annex has been established to facilitate complementary and coherent action by all partners to ensure the most effective use of emergency management resources through sound and efficient logistical support.

Scope

This section describes the general concept required to integrate national and regional logistic operations in the context of an AS influx response. It describes the interactions between the key local, regional and national components, outlines key considerations, roles and responsibilities and coordination needs.

General Concept

While organizations are responsible to manage logistics activities within their mandates, there is a requirement for whole-of-government coordination, as outlined in the FERP.

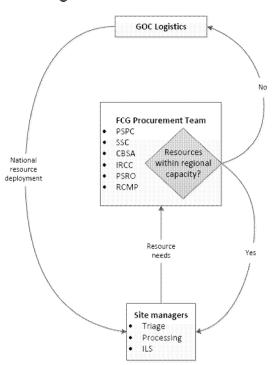
- An Interdepartmental Logistics Coordination Group (ILCG), consisting of departmental logistics Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), will be centrally located at the GOC.
- A Federal Coordination Group (FCG) procurement team will be stood-up in every region where operations are taking place.
- Site managers will communicate their logistical needs to the FCG procurement teams;
- The FCG procurement teams will attempt to fulfill site managers' requests using regional resources only;
- When regional resources are insufficient to fulfill site managers' requests, the FCG procurement teams will pass-on the request to the ILCG; and
- The ILCG will prioritize FCG requests and deploy national resources to fulfill them.

The ILCG and the FCG procurement teams will include at a minimum the following partners:

- Canada Border Services Agency;
- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada;
- Public Safety Canada;
- Public Services and Procurement Canada;
- · Public Health Agency of Canada; and
- Shared Services Canada.

The ILCG and the FCG procurement teams may also include the following partners:

- Canadian Red Cross:
- Department of National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces; and
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



Logistics Coordination Structure

ILCG responsibilities:

- Prioritize FCG requests and deploy national resources to fulfill them Coordinate national departmental logistics efforts to ensure friction areas are managed;
- Ensure national efforts are synchronized;
- Ensure national efficiency (such as contracting of common assets);
- Identify key logistical areas of focus;
- Identify national decision points and priorities;
- Provide decision support material for Senior Decision Makers; and
- Manage, coordinate, and centrally track major resources.

FCG Procurement Teams responsibilities:

- Fulfill site managers' logistical requests using regional resources;
- Communicate logistical requests that can't be handled regionally to the ILCG;
- Coordinate regional departmental logistics efforts to ensure friction areas are managed;
- Ensure regional efforts are synchronized;
- Ensure regional efficiency (such as contracting of common assets);
- Identify regional decision points and priorities;
- Manage, coordinate, and report to the ILCG on the status of deployed resources (regional and national).

Site managers responsibilities:

- Communicate their logistical needs to its FCG procurement team;
- Manage and report on the status of deployed resources to its FCG procurement team:

Decisions Required

- Identification of the contracting and financial authorities for each key activity (triage, processing, accommodation, movement).
- Identification of the contracting requirements providers for each key activity (triage, processing, accommodation, movement).

Key Considerations

Contracting:

• The early stages of the contracting process requires the development of various Statements of Work (SOW) defining the tasks to be accomplished or services to be delivered in clear, concise and meaningful terms.

Site selection:

- Minimum area requirements;
- Former land use and purposes;
- Zoning;
- Required permissions;
- Ownership;
- Land use agreements;
- Access to transportation corridors; and
- Site hazards.

Building/facility selection:

- Availability of rental space;
- Adequate space allotment for each identified function (parking, storage, staging area, heavy equipment, offices, sleeping quarters, etc.);
- Possibility to scale rental space up or down based on variations in the influx of AS;
- Availability of IT infrastructure;
- Availability of staff support facilities (housing, washrooms, kitchen, rest area, etc.);
- Appropriateness for the implementation of physical security measures;
- Employees' health and safety;

Roles and Responsibilities

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Provide advice, direction and guidance to partners on procurement and contracting questions;
- Contracting and lease management for the triage and processing centre(s) based on client requirements as required;
- Fit-up of the triage facilities and processing centre(s) as required;
- As required, apply exceptional contracting authorities to allow the Minister to enter into non-competitive contracts in response to pressing emergencies involving significant human and/or financial risks; and
- Procurement of goods, services and real property assets which costs exceed the delegated authority of other participating departments.

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

- Provide assistance in the planning, facilitation, coordination and synchronization of departmental logistics plans and procedures;
- Highlight logistics inter-dependencies between departmental plans;
- Identify gaps and limitations based on departmental plans; and
- Develop and maintain logistics support requirements and capabilities, and visibility of resources.

Canadian Red Cross (CRC)

- Provide advice on design and requirements of required facilities and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.
- If requested, CRC could potentially offer the following services:
 - Reception and Information;
 - Lodging;
 - Personal Services;
 - Restoring Family Links/Family Reunification;
 - Safety and Wellbeing Support;
 - Auxiliary Services/ Site Management;
 - Outsourcing of additional services;
 - Medical Assessment/Services; and
 - Registration of AS.

Department of National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces (DND/CAF)

• Upon receipt of RFA, CAF could assist operational efforts with logistical, engineering and/or personnel support.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

- Provide advice on design and requirements of required facilities and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.
- Provide as required NESS supplies (cots, blankets, mini-clinic, mini-clinic supplies, etc.) to support operations;

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Shared Services Canada (SSC)

• Provide technology-related services to federal organizations in a timely manner.

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

• Provide advice on design and requirements of required facilities and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

 Provide advice on design and requirements of required facilities and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

• Provide advice on design and requirements of required facilities and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.

Coordination Requirements

- The ILCG will be centrally located at the GOC and will consist of logistics representatives. Each ILCG member will maintain a link to their department, and will bring forward departmental issues to the group for coordination and management.
- The FCG Procurement Teams will be located in Public Safety Regional Offices and consist of logistics representatives. Logistical issues will be brought forward to the ILCG for coordination and management.
- Site managers will maintain and share clear records of the assets and resources for which they are responsible. They will report status changes, logistical issues and needs to their regional FCG Procurement Team.

Tracking of Resources

The aim of logistics tracking is to ensure efficient use of resources in support of the overall National Strategic Response Plan.

Tracking will assist in identifying:

- Areas where increased multi-departmental coordination/alignment is required;
- Areas which require focussed attention/adjustments to the overall plan;
- Key decision points for ILCG for management, or for elevation of the issue; and
- Redundancies.

Logistical monitoring activities include but are not limited to:

- Major assets deployed;
- The location of triage, processing and interim lodging sites; and
- Ground movement between sites.

Contracting

While each department is responsible for contracting for their mandated activity, the ILCG will coordinate contracting among the federal family for similar type major assets/services, in order to make best use of PSPC's contracting services. This direction will avoid contract duplication.

Requests for Assistance

A Request for Assistance (RFA) is the formalization of the need for unique or critical assets/capabilities, at the request of a federal department, province or territory, for the federal government to provide support towards emergency response efforts.

Provincial/Territorial RFA:

Provinces/Territories inform the GOC that unique or critical assets/capabilities are required to augment their emergency response efforts.

The GOC identifies available assets/capabilities from the following organizations:

- Federal;
- Crown corporations/agencies:
- Provincial/territorial emergency management organizations;
- Industry/private sector; and
- Non-governmental organizations.

An RFA for unique or critical federal assets/resources is forwarded to the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness (in accordance with his leadership and coordination role, in accordance with the *Emergency Management Act*) for approval.

The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness or his delegate contacts the Minister responsible for the assets/resources or his delegate to seek his/her cooperation.

The GOC informs the requesting organization accordingly.

Federal Organization to Federal Organization RFA:

A Federal Organization informs the GOC that unique or critical assets/capabilities are required to augment their emergency response efforts.

The GOC identifies available assets/capabilities from the following organizations:

- Federal;
- Crown corporations/agencies;
- Provincial/territorial emergency management organizations;
- Industry/private sector; and
- Non-governmental organizations.

The GOC will coordinate the engagement between the requesting Federal Organization and the department/agency providing the assets/capabilities.

Planning Scenarios (to be further developed)

The national and regional response plans have been designed to address the following scenarios. The magnitude of the AS influx is the determining factor in deciding whether these scenarios can be handled at the regional level or if they would be better handled via a coordinated national response.

	Single Entry Point	Multiple Entry Points	Undetected Entry	Mass Arrival
Single Province	AS enter a single province via a single entry point. One POE used Regional response National coordinated response as required	AS enter a single province via multiple entry points. One POE used Multiple POE required Regional response National coordinated response as required	AS entries are not detected until they file a claim at an inland IRCC or CBSA office in one province. Regional response National coordinated response as required	Arrival of AS into a single province surpasses the scope of this plan. National coordinated response (Annex VVV)
Multiple Provinces	AS enter multiple provinces via a single entry point for each province. Initial regional response National coordinated response to follow	AS enter multiple provinces via multiple entry points for at least one province. Initial regional response National coordinated response to follow	AS entries are not detected until they file a claim at an inland IRCC or CBSA office in multiple provinces. Initial regional response National coordinated response to follow	Arrival of AS into multiple provinces surpasses the scope of this plan. • National coordinated response (Annex VVV)

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Reporting Requirements Reporting

As part of their core business and mandate, departments are producing various types of reports in order to suit their day to day requirements. Should this plan be actioned, departments will be asked to provide additional information and various metrics related to their activities that the GOC will require to maintain SA, produce the COP, assist strategic planning, identify trends and prepare projection of incident growth in order to scale the national response. Considering that most of the activities required for a successful phase 4 involves logistic support with a strong component of procurement and contracting, the ability of the GOC to forecast situation is critical to the success of the operation.

The reporting activities will be synchronized with the 5 phases of the plan as follow:

Phase I:

Departments/Agencies will share significant event information with strong potential to give immediate/advance warning with the GOC or that could trigger a transition to phase II or III, as early as possible;

Phase II:

Departments/Agencies will provide Daily Situation Report (includes statistics/analysis) with the GOC and core business partners related to the AS process. Format and schedule will be issued with the business cycle as the end phase 1. IRCC will also start sharing their Senior Leaders Dashboard with Federal and Provincial partners.

<u>Phase III</u>: Continued reporting of phase I and II information with additional intelligence information provided via the JIG/MIG.

<u>Phase IV</u>: Continued reporting of phase III. Note that as ILS or other processing related facilities are stood up, format of report will be adjusted accordingly.

Phase V:

Return to phase II reporting when department/agency situation has stabilized. Return to phase I reporting when department/agency has concluded internal response. The GOC in close collaboration with RCMP, CBSA and IRCC will be the authority timing for standing down the JIG/MIG.

Throughout the operation, information sharing with the U.S. will continue to be done in accordance with existing agreements.

Statistical Reporting

In addition to daily situation awareness reporting, the departments should be prepared to provide statistical reporting through a collaborative effort that incorporates operational

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reporting and performance reporting input. Refugee claimant influx performance reporting will be developed as the situation evolves.

Coordination Requirements (under construction)

Synchronisation Matrix (under construction)

Public Communications (under construction)

Finance (under construction)

Mass Arrival Plan

Classified Annex

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DL-4: Releasable to authorized federal organizations

Contact List

Org	SMEs / Planners	Director General	Senior Management	24/7
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Gover	Mike Ashman Planner, Planning Division (T) 613-991-9921 mike.ashman@canada.ca			
a	Ryan Baker Director, Public Affairs (T) 613-991-3549 ryan.baker3@Canada.ca Jane Van Criekingen	Jamie Tomlinson DG, Communications (T) 613-990-2642 jamie.tomlinson@Canada.ca	Patrick Tanguy ADM, Emergency Management and Programs Branch 613-993-4325 Patrick.Tanguy@canada.ca	Government Operations Centre
y Canada	Senior Communications Advisor (T) 613-946-7051 Jane.vancriekingen@canada.ca			
Public Safety	Megan MacLean Senior Communications Advisor (T) 613-991-7784 Megan.maclean@canada.ca			
<u> </u>	Natalie Clayton Director, Critical Infrastructure Policy (T) 613-991-1669 Natalie.clayton@canada.ca	Craig Oldham DG, Critical Infrastructure and Strategic Coordination (T) 613-949-6553 craig.oldham@canada.ca		



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	Saskatchewan (T) 306-780-5005 ps.box-sk-boite-sk.sp@canada.ca	(T) 604-666-1199 andrew.hannan@canada.ca Kellie Mitchell		
	Manitoba (T) 204-983-3760 ps.box-mb-boite-mb.sp@canada.ca	Regional Manager, EM Prairie Region and Northwest Territories		
	Ontario (T) 416-973-6343 ps.box-on-boite-on.sp@canada.ca	(T) 780-495-4552 kellie.mitchell@canada.ca Nicola Epprecht		
	Quebec (T) 514-283-4265/(Pgr) 514-249- 3151 Quebox@ps-sp.gc.ca	A/Regional Director Ontario Region (BB) 647-338-0437 Nicola.epprecht@canada.ca		
	Nova Scotia (T) 902-426-4398 ps.box-ns-boite-ns.sp@canada.ca	Isabelle Goulet Regional Director Quebec Region and Nunavut		
	New Brunswick (T) 506-452-3020 ps.box-nb-boite-nb.sp@canada.ca	(T) 514-283-7790 isabelle.goulet2@canada.ca Elizabeth Gooding		
	Newfoundland and Labrador (T) 709-772-5884 or 709-772-5276 ps.box-nl-boite-nl.sp@canada.ca	Regional Director Atlantic Region		

Org	SMEs / Planners	Director General	Senior Management	24/7
	Yukon / NWT (T) 867-766-8479 PS.EMBCBCYukon- SGUPCBYukon.SP@canada.ca PS.EMPBPrairiesNWT- SGUPPrairiesTNO.SP@canada.ca	(T) 902-426-2013 elizabeth.gooding@canada.ca		
	Prince Edward Island (T) 902-566-7047 ps.box-pe-boite-pe.sp@canada.ca			
Canada Border Services Agency	Rick Kowalski Acting Manager, Emergency Management Operations Branch (T) 343-291-5973 rick.kowalski@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca Kathy Carroll kathy.carroll@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca Lachet Lepage lachet.lepage@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca	Paul Porrior DG, National Border Operations Centre (T) 613-991-1773 paul.porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca	Caroline Xavier (until 26 June, 2017) Vice-President, Operations Branch 613-952-5269 caroline.xavier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca Christine Walker Vice President, Comptrollership Branch 613-948-8604 Christine.Walker2@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca Jacques Cloutier VP Operations jacques.cloutier@cbsa.gc.ca	National Border Operations Centre
Canadian Red Cross	Kai Nestman Manager, Emergency Operations Disaster Management T +1-613-740-1928 C +1-613-293-3598 Kai.Nestman@redcross.ca James Sedgewick T (613) 295-9326 James.Sedgewick@redcross.ca	Jean-Pierre Taschereau Director, Emergency Operations Disaster Management C +1 (613) 697-0676 Jean- Pierre.Taschereau@redcross.c a	Jean-Philippe Tizi Vice President, Emergency Management T +1 (613) 762-4177 Jean-Philippe.Tizi@redcross.ca	Canadian Red Cross Call Centre (Call centre will connect caller with duty officer)

Org	SMEs / Planners	Director General	Senior Management	24/7
Department of National Defense	D'Arcy Roff DND/CAF Liaison officer Darcy.roff2@canada.ca T - 613-991-7051	Colonel Devin Conley CJOC Deputy Chief Of Staff Operations (Continental) (T) 613-998-4043 Devin.Conley@forces.gc.ca	Brigadier-General Lise Bourgon CJOC Chief of Staff Operations (T) 613-949-3159 Lise.Bourgon2@forces.gc.ca	Canadian Forces Integrated Command Centre (CFICC) Watch Officer Major D'Arcy Roff Public Safety Canada Liaison Officer
Public Health Agency of Canada	Note: Send ALL correspondence to the Health Portfolio Operations Centre HPEOC COUPS@phac-aspc.gc.ca Dr. Lee Lior Senior Public Health Specialist Centre for Emergency Preparedness & Response (C) (613) 220-5469 (T) (613-941-6070 Lee.Lior@canada.ca	Elaine Chatigny Director General Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (T) 613-941-6084 elaine.chatigny@phac- aspc.gc.ca	Roger Ermuth Vice President, Health Security Infrastructure Branch (T) 613-957-0316 roger.ermuth@phac-aspc.gc.ca	Health Portfolio Operations Centre
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada	Elisha Kapell-Seguin Operations Advisor, Domestic Network Elisha.kapell-seguin@cic.gc.ca Tel: 204-259-7561 Melissa Gomes Melissa.Gomes@cic.gc.ca Serge Mpaka serge-manzi.mpaka@cic.gc.ca T - 438-892-0477	Mike MacDonald DG, Immigration Program Guidance Branch (T) 613-437-7103 mike.macdonald@cic.gc.ca	Harpreet Kochar ADM, Operations (T) 613-437-9166 harpreet.kochar@cic.gc.ca Dawn Edlund AADM, Operations (T) 613-437-9176 dawn.edlund@cic.gc.ca	operational- readiness@cic.gc.ca (Note : 24/7 only during an emergency event)

Org	SMEs / Planners	Director General	Senior Management	24/7
Public Services and Procurement Canada	Note: Please send all correspondence to the Emergency Operations Coordination Centre's email address OpsUrgence.EmergencyOps@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca Chantal Bertrand Senior Preparedness Analyst chantal.bertrand2@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca T - 819-956-4783 Richard Dagenais Service Delivery Manager Richard.G.Dagenais@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca T - 613-266-9710	Simona Wambera DG, Security and Emergency Management Sector Departmental Oversight Branch (T) 819-956-9978 (C) 613-415-6189 simona.wambera@tpsgc- pwgsc.gc.ca David Schwartz Director General, Commercial and Alternative Acquisitions Management Sector david.schwartz@tpsgc- pwgsc.gc.ca T - 873-469-3405	Barbara Glover ADM, Departmental Oversight Branch 819-997-1094 Barbara.Glover@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca	Emergency Operations Coordination Centre Hours of Operation: Monday to Friday 8am-4pm (Eastern Time) After hours: via the National Service Call Centre (NSCC) Note: when calling the NSCC, please indicate that you wish to speak with someone from CEPD; the NSCC will in turn contact the appropriate LO.
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Steve Barker Steven.Barker@rcmp-grc.gc.ca Pierre Villeneuve pierre.villeneuve@rcmp-grc.gc.ca	C/Supt. Ross White DG, Operational Readiness and Response (T) 613-843-3446 ross.white@rcmp-grc.gc.ca		National Operations Centre
Shared Services Canada	Chris Arney christopher.arney@canada.ca T - 613-291-5057	Surinder Komal DG Service Management 613-952-1210 surinder.komal@canada.ca		

Org	SMEs / Planners	Director General	Senior Management	24/7
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MIDI Quebec	Louis Belanger Louis.Belanger@midi.gouv.qc.ca Michel Guibert Michel.Guibert@midi.gouv.qc.ca T - (514) 772-3749 Josee Veilleux josee.veilleux@midi.gouv.qc.ca	Bernard Roy Directeur général de l'administration bernard.roy@midi.gouv.qc.ca T - (514) 873-8512, ext. 20070		

Acronyms

Acronyms	
Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning
ALJR	Application for Leave and Judicial Review
AS	Asylum Seeker
C2	Command and Control
CAF	Canadian Armed Forces
CBSA	Canada Border Services Agency
CCC	Central Coordination Cells
ConPlan	Contingency Plan
СОР	Common Operating Picture
CRC	Canadian Red-Cross
DND	Department of National Defense
JC	Department of Justice
EM	Emergency Management
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
ESS	Emergency Social Services
F/P/T	Federal, Provincial and Territorial
FCC	Federal Coordination Centre
FCFS	First-Come-First-Serve
FERP	Federal Emergency Response Plan
GC	Government of Canada
GCCC	Government of Canada Coordination Centre
GOC	Government Operations Centre
HC	Health Care
HR	Human Resources
IFH	Interim Federal Health
ILS	Interim Lodging Site
ILSTC	Interim Lodging Site Coordinator
IM	Information Management
IME	Initial Medical Exams

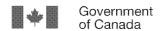
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Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning
IMR	Information Management Reporting
IRB	Immigration Refugee Board
IRCC	
	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
IRPA	Immigration and Refugee Protection Act
IT	Information Technology
JIG	Joint Intelligence Groups
JPC	Joint Processing Centre Coordinator
LACC	Lacolle Coordinator
LCC	Local Coordination Cells
LO	Liaison Officer
MIDI	Ministère de l'Immigration, Diversité et Inclusion
MIG	Migration Intelligence Groups
MSSS	Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux
NAVC	Nav Centre
NCCC	
NESS	National Emergency Strategic Stockpile
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRP	National Response Plan
OGD	Other Government Departments
P/T	Provinces and Territories
PC	Processing Centre
PHAC	Public Health Agency of Canada
POE	Port of Entry
PR	Permanent Resident
PS	Public Safety Canada
PS ROs	Public Safety Regional Offices
PSPC	Public Services and Procurement Canada
RAD	Refugee Appeal Division
RCC	Regional Coordination Centre
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police

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Acronym/Abbreviation	Meaning
RFA	Request for Federal Assistance
RLS	Real Life Support
RPD	Refugee Protection Division
SME	Subject Matter Expert
sow	Statement of Work
SPHERE	
SSC	Shared Services Canada
TBD	To be Determined
UCI	Unique Client Identifier
WoG	Whole-of-Government

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Detailed Planning Guidance: P01041-17A As of 15 Sep 2017

RDIMS #: 2380247

DISSEMINATION LEVEL: 4 (i.e. Releasable only to the following federal departments: CBSA, CSIS, DND, GAC, IRB, IRCC, PCO, PHAC, PS, PSPC, RCMP, SSC.)

Background

Event Title: Asylum Seekers- Influx Contigency Planning

Location: Along the Canada-U.S. border, more specifically in Quebec, Southern Ontario region, Manitoba and Pacific Corridor regions.

Description: During the summer months of 2017, a noticeable increase in the number of asylum seekers (AS) was observed with a concentrated influx in Quebec. In response to this situation, the Government Operations Centre (GOC) was activated to Level 3 and coordinated a whole-of-government response. At this point, there is a possibility that an additional AS influx surge will occur somewhere along the U.S. border, requiring another integrated whole-of-government response.

Situation Update: Foreign nationals from ten countries currently residing in the US could see their Temporary Protection Status (TPS) designation expire in the first three months of 2018. The majority reside in California, Florida, Texas and New York. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) normally announces termination or extension of the TPS 60 days prior to the expiration date. As a results, high level migration could occur.

Detailed Planning Guidance

GOC Response Level	For the purpose of this event, the GOC is at Response Level 2 – Risk Assessment and Planning.
Intent	To develop a whole-of-government contingency plan (CONPLAN) in case of a large increase in asylum seeker influx that would require a whole of government response.
Scope	The GOC will lead the development of a CONPLAN to be implemented in the eventuality that arrivals of asylum seekers exceed the existing departmental capacities (based on lessons observed at Lacolle/Cornwall). The CONPLAN will provide strategic direction and areas for coordination amongst primary and supporting organizations in order to support and sustain a national response.

	The CONPLAN will be scalable to address multiple scenarios:
	Single point of entry: Lacolle based scenario. The plan will provide the critical coordination requirements and mechanisms in order to conduct a regional response.
	Multiple points of entry: Asylum Seekers are crossing in more than one province that could overwhelm regional resources. The plan will provide the critical coordination requirements and mechanisms in order to conduct a national response. It will highlight the need to implement a governance structure to balance and prioritize resources at the national level.
	Mass Arrivals: Number of AS is overwhelming national and provincial capabilities and required extraordinary measures to be implemented. Elements of the CONPLAN regarding the response to this scenario are classified.
Government of Canada (GC) Intent	The Government of Canada (GC) will augment its capacity to process asylum seekers at a rate commensurate to the influx in order to maintain border security and the safety of Canadians, until such time as policy and regulatory adjustments and/or a reduction of the AS flow allows for a return to normal operations or a new level of normal operations. The GC also recognizes humanitarian needs of asylum seekers and its international law obligations.
Strategic Objective(s)	To coordinate with provincial and NGO to ensure the following:
Assumptions	 Planning and response will be carried out in consideration of cultural sensitivities and the dignity of the claimants. Security will not be compromised throughout this operation. Intelligence regarding movement flow of AS will be shared by Canadian and US partners in a timely fashion. Domestic resources are sufficient and available within the context of single or multiple point of entry scenarios. Regional capacity(ies) can be considerably increased in a short period of time at a POE using regional resources only. Federal organizations will dedicate and pre-position the necessary human and financial resources in order to increase their readiness in accordance with the CONPLAN. Primary and Supporting organizations have the resources, mechanisms and specific plans in place to support the response. The Provinces and Territories (PTs) and Non-Government Organizations will support the GC and will be responsible to provide assistance within their areas of responsibilities, ie bousing. The funding vehicle will be available to support the effort.

Restraints/Constraints	 Large scale arrivals would occur in a more organized fashion, providing greater visibility and/or predictability. The GC will not provide infrastructure in support of a provincial request for Interim Lodging Site(s). Assumptions that are pertinent to the classified portion of the CONPLAN are stated within the supporting classified Planning Guidance. The GC will not invest in increasing capacity at POE prior to AS
Toolianto/Ooriottanito	influx approaching maximum processing capacity at POE.
Key Considerations	 CONPLAN should be flexible and adaptable to regional realities/differences. Plan will be informed on lessons observed at Lacolle and Cornwall. Security of points of entry, processing centres, interim lodging sites and transportation at POE. A governance structure must be established in accordance with the FERP including the nomination of a Federal Coordination Officer. Regional and local Governance structure must be established for exchange of information and regional coordination; The operation will be sustainable for an extended period of time. The operation will be replicable in order to implement it in other parts of the country as warranted by variations in the influx of AS. Federal departments must identify and secure necessary resources which will include the required system redundancies for continuity of operations; All federal departments must have a staffing sustainment plan in place in order to ensure required staffing levels; Basic humanitarian needs of AS must be addressed and in line with relevant guidelines. Movement of AS, related to the conduct of the immigration process, must remain within the province of entry. Interdepartmental requests and offers for assistance must be centrally coordinated.
Approved GOC Posture Triggers	 Level 2 – Risk Assessment and Planning: an event team has been established and OGDs will be contacted as necessary. Authority to prepare: ADM EMPB. Authority to activate the CONPLAN: Minister of Public Safety. Indicator(s): Intel indicating mass arrivals. Major policy change in CA-US. Request from senior official.

Concept of Operations

Concept of Operations:

The national strategic Concept of Operations consists of five phases and Each phase is non-linear in nature and can be implemented as required. Also, ongoing AS related regional planning activities are to be fully integrated with the concept of operations described below. AS Regional Response Plans are expected to align with the National Response Plan.

Ph 1: Warning.

Through monitoring entries at Ports of Entry, Social Media and possible policy changes/announcements in either the U.S.A. or Canada, the key departments will identify potential pressure points of AS along the Canadian border.

Ph 2: Immediate Response.

The immediate response phase will most likely occur without warning. It is a situation where the current Federal programs have been overwhelmed by the influx of AS. The phase is reactive in nature with a focus on regional coordination. To respond to this situation, temporary mechanisms, such as maximizing existing resources, by the various departments/agencies will be implemented.

Ph 3: WoG Preparation.

During Phase III the contingency plan is operationalized based on the current situation. The key activities for this phase include identifying: governance, strategic objectives, decision requirements from senior management, departmental specific plans requiring activation, potential locations, resources, and surge requirements.

Ph 4: National coordinated response – Activation of plan.

- Four activities may be required to augment the Government of Canada's capacity to process asylum seekers at a rate commensurate to the influx. This phase describes an approach to deliver the strategic objectives defined in Phase III for each of the four main activities:
 - Triage Triage is a joint RCMP/CBSA operation that begins when the AS illegally crosses the border, placed under arrest by RCMP, risk assessed for criminality, then transferred under CBSA's control at a POE to determine immigration admissibility status based on risk.
 - Processing Processing is conducted through interviews and analysis by CBSA and/or IRCC to determine the eligibility of AS to claim refugee status in front of the Immigration Review Board
 - Movement The coordination of transportation of AS in support of

	the overall operation. o Accommodation – The coordination of temporary lodging of AS in support of the overall operation at POE.
	 Ph 5: Recovery - Whole of government response no longer required. The recovery phase begins when the situation is stabilized and can be managed within existing programs and with existing resources. The decision to transition to recovery is made collaboratively by key federal departments/agencies in consultations with provincial authorities.
	Mass arrivals components of the CONPLAN are classified and will be the object of a specific classified annex.
Planned Course of Action	 National Plan Development: 11 Sep – 2 Oct 2017 Share Draft Detailed Planning Guidance for consultation with SMEs: 15 Sep 2017 Share Draft National Response Plan with SMEs for review regarding roles and responsibilities: 15 Sep 2017 Issue Initial Guidelines for AS Regional Response Plans' Development: 15 Sep 2017 ADM meeting involving PS, CBSA, IRCC, RCMP on Contingency Planning: 18 Sep 2017 Planning session with SMEs: 19 Sep 2017 Review of roles and responsibilities Update from partners on departmental planning Bilateral meetings and consultations with key partners as needed: 11-29 Sep 2017 Scenario-led discussion with federal partners: 3rd week of Sep 2017 Contingency Plan distributed and review by partners: 25-29 Sep 2017 Plan approval and distribution to federal partners: 2 Oct 2017
	 Regional Plans Development: 11 Sep – 1 Nov 2017 Engagement with PS ROs: 11 Sep - 2 Oct 2017 Meeting between GOC and PS RDs to brief the National Response Plan, discuss roles and responsibilities and engagement approach with P/Ts Ongoing plan development support Engagement with P/Ts: 2-27 Oct 2017 Bilateral discussions between RO and Province Completion of Regional Response Plans: 1 Nov 2017
	 Plan Implementation. Warning – Monitoring of the situation is on going Implementation – Activation of Phase II or Phase III based on triggers
Primary Departments	CBSA, RCMP, IRCC, PS GOC
Supporting Departments	GAC, DND, PHAC, PSPC, CRC, CSIS, SSC, PS Policy, PS Comms

OCIP users can access the latest update here (as applicable): https://ocip-pico.hre-ehr.gc.ca/FederalSummary/SitePages/FederalSummary.aspx

GEOMATICS

Inset additional products or specific instructions related to geomatics

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From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: November 30, 2017 11:32 AM

To: Lefort, Patrick; Provost, Pierre; Porrior, Paul **Subject:** Fw: Resolution by Lacolle on federal border

Attachments: 20171129173153800.pdf

Importance: High

Categories: File

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
Sent: Thursday, November 30, 2017 11:30 AM

To: Hill, PeterD(CBSA); Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC; Lutfallah, Jennifer

Cc: Quinn, Robyn

Subject: Fw: Resolution by Lacolle on federal border

We need to discuss with partners and to make PO aware.

,

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: MacDonald.Mike (AADM) < Mike.MacDonald@cic.gc.ca>

Sent: Thursday, November 30, 2017 11:16 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; 'Joanne Crampton'; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Porrior, Paul; Dumas, Louis: CIC / CIC; Linder.Glen; Denis.Joel

Subject: FW: Resolution by Lacolle on federal border

Hi,

See below and attached. I suspect you also have. I told my MINO that this clearly falls within your respective mandates and accountabilities, but that we would connect and talk about any reaction(s).

Mike

From: Lamoureux.Erin

Sent: November 30, 2017 10:35 AM

To: MacDonald.Mike (AADM) < Mike.MacDonald@cic.gc.ca>

Cc: Matos.Tina <Tina.Matos@cic.gc.ca>; Nardi.Bridget <Bridget.Nardi@cic.gc.ca>; Brouillette.Cindy

<Cindy.Brouillette@cic.gc.ca>; Hopper.Karine <Karine.Hopper@cic.gc.ca>; Henderson.Victoria

<Victoria.Henderson@cic.gc.ca>; Laurencelle.Alain <Alain.Laurencelle@cic.gc.ca>; Vineberg.Poppy

<Poppy.Vineberg@cic.gc.ca>; Goldsby.Craig <Craig.Goldsby@cic.gc.ca>; Tissot.Angele <Angele.Tissot@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: Resolution by Lacolle on federal border

Importance: High

Hi Mike,

Received the attached resolution via MINO, passed by the city of Lacolle, calling for a stop in the next 2 wks to the temporary set-up we've installed at Roxham because it's disturbing the peace and compromising citizen safety (eg, we have temporary structures in place, and vehicles coming at all hours, so if a citizen needed an ambulance, quick access might be impeded).

What does this mean for our operations in Lacolle? Wondering how we'd plan to respond to this resolution. Noted the PM received it too, so Centre may have views.

Can we discuss once we've had a chance to consult PS pfolio and PCO on how to address? MINO keen to hear from us ASAP.

Thank you

MUNICIPALITÉ DE SAINT-BERNARD-DE-LACOLLE



Le 15 novembre 2017

COPIE DE RÉSOLUTION

À la session ordinaire du 13 novembre 2017

Étaient présents :

le maire

M. Robert Duteau

les conseillères et les conseillers :

L

Mme Sylvie Faille Mme Estelle Muzzi M. André Lafrance

Mme Vicky Landry-Bergeron

M. Denis Robert

Conseiller absent :

M. Daniel Garceau (Assermentation à venir)

formant quorum sous la présidence du maire.

Aussi présent, le Directeur général, secrétaire-trésorier, M. Daniel Striletsky.

RÉSOLUTION 2017-232

ATTENDU QUE le ch

le chemin Roxham est devenu « la grande porte du Canada » pour

l'entrée des demandeurs d'asile;

ATTENDU QUE

le conseil municipal et les citoyens de Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle ne

peuvent rien changer au fait que des demandeurs d'asile y

transitent dans l'espoir d'une vie meilleure;

ATTENDU QUE

certains citoyens souffrent dans leur quotidien de l'envahissement

de leur vie privée par les installations de la Gendarmerie Royale du Canada et/ou de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

et/ou du Gouvernement du Canada;

ATTENDU QUE

les installations susdites sont de plus en plus invasives et que,

conséquemment, leur présence, nécessitant un imposant contingent de personnes pour la bonne marche des opérations, sont devenues la source de mouvements continus de véhicules de

toute nature;

ATTENDU QUE

le gouvernement du Canada, par l'entremise des agences

mentionnées précédemment, monopolise toute l'extrémité sud du rang Roxham sous prétexte que c'est par là que passent les

demandeurs d'asile;

MUNICIPALITÉ DE SAINT-BERNARD-DE-LACOLLE



ATTENDU QUE

le gouvernement du Canada a fait installer des affiches indiquant aux demandeurs d'asile que le simple fait de traverser la frontière à un endroit autre qu'un poste de contrôle établi constitue en soi une infraction statutaire;

ATTENDU QUE

le gouvernement du Canada, malgré les susdits avertissements, favorise le passage des demandeurs d'asile grâce à un pont de fortune construit à sa demande, pont par ailleurs situé dans la zone internationale;

ATTENDU QUE

cette rue appartient à la municipalité de Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle et à ses citoyens qui paient des taxes;

ATTENDU QUE

ces installations jouxtent les propriétés situées au 339 et au 337 du rang Roxham et, qu'en conséquence et en raison de la proximité, ces citoyens sont incommodés 24 heures sur 24 par le bruit de véhicules de toute nature, de la génératrice, du système de chauffage, du système de récupération d'égout, par l'éclairage agressant ainsi que par les voix des agents qui discutent entre eux:

ATTENDU QU'

en fin de compte, les résidents de toute la rue supportent le flot des passages incessants de très nombreux véhicules de toute nature.

ATTENDU QUE

c'est « un petit village » que la GRC, L'ASFC ainsi que le Gouvernement du Canada ont installé pour accueillir des gens qui traversent illégalement la frontière;

ATTENDU QUE

les installations ci-haut mentionnées présentent les fonctions d'un poste frontalier sans qu'aucune reconnaissance n'en soit confirmée par les lois ou règlements du Canada.

ATTENDU QUE

la sécurité du public est compromise en ce qu'il devient périlleux, pour les véhicules d'urgence, incendie et Premiers répondants, d'effectuer un virage à l'extrémité sud du rang Roxham;

ATTENDU QUE

la municipalité se doit de se réapproprier son territoire pour des raisons d'utilité publique et de sécurité de ses citoyens.

En conséquence II est proposé par M. André Lafrance, appuyé par Mme Estelle Muzzi et résolu à l'unanimité :

Que le préambule fait partie intégrante de la présente résolution;

Qu'une demande soit adressée à la GRC ainsi qu'à l'ASFC de même qu'au Gouvernement du Canada afin qu'ils retirent toutes les installations sises à l'extrémité sud du rang Roxham et

qu'ils concentrent leurs activités sur le terrain loué par eux, les dites agences ainsi que le Gouvernement du Canada, et ce, tout en diminuant de façon significative les inconvénients vécus par les résidents du rang Roxham;

MUNICIPALITÉ DE SAINT-BERNARD-DE-LACOLLE



Que toutes les installations visées par cette résolution soient démantelées dans un délai de 15 jours des présentes et que l'empreinte des susdites installations soit réduite à un niveau acceptable par la municipalité de Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle;

Que les travaux de réaménagement des installations temporaires doivent tenir compte des normes requises pour la bonne exécution des travaux municipaux ainsi que pour la circulation adéquate des véhicules d'urgence;

Que soit détruit le pont de terre construit par les ouvriers de la municipalité à la demande de la GRC et/ou de l'ASFC et/ou du Gouvernement du Canada, situé dans la zone internationale (no man's land);

Que soient replacés les blocs de ciment afin de bien marquer la défense de passer et que soit ajouté un avis défendant tout stationnement en ce lieu précis.

Que la présente résolution soit envoyée à monsieur Justin Trudeau, premier ministre du Canada, à monsieur Ralph Goodale, ministre de la sécurité publique et de la protection civile, à monsieur Ahmed D. Hussen, ministre de l'immigration, des réfugiés et de la citoyenneté, à madame Brenda Shanahan, député de Châteauguay-Jardinsde-Napierville, à monsieur Martin Coiteux, ministre de la Sécurité publique, à monsieur David Heurtel, ministre de l'immigration, de la diversité et de l'inclusion ainsi qu'à monsieur Stéphane Billette, député de Huntingdon.

Copie vidimée

Daniel Striletsky

Secrétaire-trésorier

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: September 26, 2017 07:31 AM

To: Porrior, Paul; Vinette, Denis R.; LeFrank, Andrew; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC

Cc: Laframboise, André

Subject: Re: Asylum Seeker Influx - GOC Planning Session

Categories: File

Merci Paul.

Great progress.

J

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 7:28 AM

To: Vinette, Denis R.; Cloutier, Jacques; LeFrank, Andrew; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC

Cc: Laframboise, André

Subject: Asylum Seeker Influx - GOC Planning Session

Good Morning, Jacques / Denis

The purpose of this e-mail is to provide a debrief on my attendance at the most recent planning session.

- Draft GOC Planning Guidance is 90% complete
- Draft GOC National Strategic Response is 90% complete
- Both documents to be submitted for ADM review and approval (end of week or early next week)
- CBSA OPRD reviewing both documents for red line comments, it is not anticipated that the CBSA will have significant comments as our planning team has been embedded with the GOC planning team.
- GOC expressed a desire to hold a national tele-conference in advance of distribution of the plan in order to provide context and establish planning and advance preparations expectations.
- CBSA Planning Framework continues to mature and will be ready to issue in coordination with the GOC national response plan, I plan to provide an update today at WOB.
- GOC has identified a need to hold national conference calls with all regional office planners either once or twice a day to ensure a coordinated and consistent national plan. Note OPRD planning team has been advised of this anticipated requirement.
- Identified requirement to establish a JIG, to inform the Warning Phase of the National response plan. GOC stated that this was an ADM request and that one integrated intelligence product be created comprising of intelligence for all primary departments. Note: André contacted IOAD Jag Johnston to provide this advance notification. The GOC planning team was to initiate immediate work on a concept of operations for the JIG. The GOC CON OP will not address any matters of national security, this remain the sole responsibility of the primary public safety partners via established communication and processing protocols.

- GOC requested that each primary department identify two to three potential hot spots, for advance recognizance visits by GOC planning team
- GOC requested that each primary department identify trigger thresholds for initiation of the national response plan, i.e. 300, 500, 1000 per day. The lowest common number was to be adopted as the national threshold. Note: I have discussed with the OPRD planning team and we have expressed that both a number and a processing time factor may have to be instituted as the number could be significantly different based on geographic location and capacity. i.e. Location X, processing capacity is 50 cases per day, 100 with surge, but processing wait times exceed 24-48hours.
- The key and most critical issue still requiring national direction from a GOC perspective is the issue on interim housing, not housing pre-processing but once RCMP and CBSA has completed processing and the client is free to leave and there is insufficient public housing.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Paul M. Porrior

Director General, Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-991-1773/ TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur général, Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.qc.ca/ Tél.: 613-991-1773/ ATS: 866-335-3237

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: August 4, 2017 11:56 AM

To: Boily, Mario (PS/SP); MacDonald, Mike: CIC / CIC; Lightfoot, Troy

Cc: Porrior, Paul

Subject: Re: Asylum Seeker Influx

Categories: File

Ok

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Boily, Mario (PS/SP)

Sent: Friday, August 4, 2017 11:49 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; MacDonald, Mike: CIC / CIC; Lightfoot, Troy

Cc: Porrior, Paul

Subject: Asylum Seeker Influx

Hi gents,

I will send a quick update up my chain shortly. Please let me know if you have any concerns:

The GOC, in coordination with IRCC, CBSA and RCMP has moved to a FERP Level III response posture to support a whole-of-government coordination effort. Here is a quick summary of our current tasks:

- Establish an interdepartmental event team structure at the GOC;
- Identify the specific roles and responsibilities within the coordination structure both regionally (i.e. PS RO) and nationally;
- Initial priorities:
 - Regional level:
 - Support the coordination of immediate assistance for the safety/security/well-being of asylum seekers through normal and emergency mechanisms;
 - Establishment of a 24/7 issues management call centre to deal with urgent tactical issues.
 - National level:
 - Identification of a suitable site to be used as a joint processing centre;
 - Logistics coordination (e.g. shelter, food/water, hygiene, transport, etc) to support a joint processing centre OR any contracting issues that cannot be resolved locally;
 - Forward planning for any potential request for assistance.

Mario

Mario Boily
Directeur général par intérim | Acting Director General
Centre des opérations du gouvernement | Government Operations Centre
613-991-7087 (T) 613-996-0995 (F)
mario.boily@canada.ca



From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: November 29, 2017 07:11 AM **To:** Porrior, Paul; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Rocque, Natalie; Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Staples, Laura; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC

Subject: RE: Asylum seekers

Categories: File

Thanks Paul,

In short order, here are the answers to help with the next stages:

J

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: November 29, 2017 6:51 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Rocque, Natalie < Natalie.Rocque@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bindner, Melissa

<Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Staples, Laura <Laura.Staples@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC

<Lisa.Janes@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Asylum seekers

Good morning, Jacques and Denis.

Thank you in advance for your responses, as it will ensure national consistency in all regional plans.

Paul M. Porrior

Director General, Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-991-1773/ TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur général, Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Tél.: 613-991-1773/ ATS: 866-335-3237

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: August 19, 2017 04:25 PM

To: Porrior, Paul; Vinette, Denis R.; Lefort, Patrick

Subject: Re: DG Asylum Refugee Call

Categories: File

Merci beaucoup paul.

·

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: Saturday, August 19, 2017 4:23 PM

To: Vinette, Denis R.; Cloutier, Jacques; Lefort, Patrick

Subject: DG Asylum Refugee Call

Quick Debrief

- Nav Can is currently at maximum capacity
- CAF currently finalizing tents at Cornwall Nav Can. It is anticipated that 500 additional beds will be ready by August 23rd
- CAF looking to finalizing readiness for cadet camp
- GAC messaging sent out to all US Consulates to discourage illegal border crossing
- CBSA processed 340 cases yesterday, approx 750 case backlog
- RCMP no back log
- Next call at 1600 hrs tomorrow

Paul

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: September 22, 2017 06:38 PM

To: Porrior, Paul; Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn

Subject: Re: Draft Planning Guidance and Draft National Strategic Response Plan - Asylum

Seekers Influx

Categories: File

Indeed. merci.

.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: Friday, September 22, 2017 6:37 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn

Subject: Re: Draft Planning Guidance and Draft National Strategic Response Plan - Asylum Seekers Influx

Thanks Jacques, our team received earlier this afternoon.

I will review on the weekend to inform my contributions on Monday morning.

See you at CPPOM

Paul

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: Friday, September 22, 2017 6:11 PM **To:** Porrior, Paul; Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn

Subject: Fw: Draft Planning Guidance and Draft National Strategic Response Plan - Asylum Seekers Influx

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Boily, Mario (PS/SP) <mario.boily@canada.ca>

Sent: Friday, September 22, 2017 6:09 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; MacDonald, Mike: CIC / CIC; Tanguy2, Patrick (PS/SP); Haubert, Marie-Christine; Joanne

Crampton (joanne.crampton@rcmp-grc.gc.ca)

Cc: Cardinal, Simon: CIC / CIC; Ahmed, Anab: IRB / CISR; Daniel.Rogers@pco-bcp.gc.ca; Joanis2, Kristina (PS/SP);

Kipling, Greg: IRB / CISR; Saskia.vanBattum@pco-bcp.gc.ca

Subject: Draft Planning Guidance and Draft National Strategic Response Plan - Asylum Seekers Influx

Dissemination Level: 4 (i.e. The document is releasable to CBSA, CSIS, DND, GAC, IRB, IRCC, PCO, PHAC, PS, PSPC, RCMP, and SSC)

Good evening,

Please find attached, for your review, the draft Planning Guidance (e.g. initial document created to guide the planning efforts) as well as the draft National Strategic Response Plan. We will discuss these two documents at the ADM F2F on Sept 25.

I would request that you do not share the documents with your MinO or PMO until the Committee of Deputy Ministers has had an opportunity to review/approve. Thank you to all your staff who worked really hard to expedite the timeline.

Have a great week-end.

Mario Boily
Directeur général par intérim | Acting Director General
Centre des opérations du gouvernement | Government Operations Centre
613-991-7087 (T) 613-996-0995 (F)
mario.boily@canada.ca



From: Cloutier, Jacques
Sent: April 16, 2018 06:37 PM

To: de Sa, Mike; Lefort, Patrick; Scoville, Kim; MacVicar, Roslyn; Porrior, Paul; Wong, TonySP-

F&A; Grant, Maryon; Haeck, Christiane; Luna, Sandra

Cc: Armstrong, Gibby; Badour, Dan; LaBonte, Michel; Brown, Cara; Beriault, Roxane

Subject: Re: Irregular Migration 2018 Budget Allocation

Categories: File

Merci Mike

J

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: de Sa, Mike

Sent: Monday, April 16, 2018 6:34 PM

To: Lefort, Patrick; Scoville, Kim; MacVicar, Roslyn; Porrior, Paul; Wong, TonySP-F&A; Grant, Maryon; Haeck,

Christiane; Luna, Sandra

Cc: Cloutier, Jacques; Armstrong, Gibby; Badour, Dan; LaBonte, Michel; Brown, Cara; Beriault, Roxane

Subject: Irregular Migration 2018 Budget Allocation

Dear all,

The purpose of this email is to outline how we will move forward to allocate the Budget 2018 funding for Irregular Migration (\$55M). As you already know, the situation in some regions has become critical so there is a need to advance this work quickly in order to address the growing volumes.

Currently, FMA Operations have performed a preliminary review of how the funds could be distributed but will require input and support from their colleagues from the affected regions and National Headquarters. I am tasking that a working group be established immediately, to be led by the Operations FMA (Roxane Beriault) in order to undertake this task.

My office will schedule a teleconference for later this week to kick off this activity. I would ask that you identify the individuals who should be involved in this teleconference, especially those playing a key role related to Irregular Migration (ex: Irregular Migration Task Force and CPSD members from National Headquarters and the Regions).

Please provide names directly to Michel LaBonte and Roxane Beriault by EOD April 17, 2018.

Thanks,

Mike

Michael de Sa A/ Executive Director Comptrollership Branch / Direction générale du contrôle Canada Border Services Agency / Agence des services frontaliers du Canada Tel: 613-954-7036 One | Finance

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: October 4, 2017 08:06 AM **To:** Porrior, Paul; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; Staples, Laura; Likins, Cindy

Subject: RE: Irregular Migration Proposed Timelines

Categories: File

Paul,

See my comments in red below,

*

Jacques Cloutier

Acting Vice-President, Operations Branch
Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada
Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-948-4111 / TTY: 866-335-3237

Vice-président intérimaire, Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél: 613-948-4111 / ATS: 866-335-3237

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: October 3, 2017 5:11 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa. Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn. Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Staples, Laura

<Laura.Staples@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Likins, Cindy <Cindy.Likins@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: RE: Irregular Migration Proposed Timelines

Merci / thank you!

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: October 3, 2017 5:10 PM

To: Porrior, Paul < Paul. Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Staples, Laura

<Laura.Staples@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Likins, Cindy < Cindy.Likins@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: Irregular Migration Proposed Timelines

Tks paul,

Just a guick answer to note tomorrow's meeting was postponed.

I will follow up on the other points tomorrow.

J

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: Tuesday, October 3, 2017 4:45 PM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; Staples, Laura; Likins, Cindy

Subject: Irregular Migration Proposed Timelines

Good Afternoon Jacques,

Below is a proposal for planning timelines in terms of moving forward on the Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 2017 - CBSA Contingency Planning Guidance.

Coordination Timeline Good with the timelines

• October 3, 2017

- Email sent to CBSA Branch OPIs (from Director, OPRD to relevant Agency directors) requesting completion of Annexes by EOD Oct $5^{\rm th}$
- As soon as possible: responses to planning assumption question from VPO (see below)

October 4, 2017

- Modify Planning Guidance and Regional Template as per VPO response
- Teleconference with OPIs to discuss expectations for the Annexes

October 5, 2017

- EOD: Completed annexes sent from OPIs to OPRD

October 6, 2017

- Consolidation of Annexes into Planning Guidance
- Planning Guidance with Annexes and Regional Template to be sent to translation by Emergency Management

• October 11, 2017

- Translated documents to be sent from VPO to RDGs requesting completion, translation and return to OPRD by October 25th
- Teleconference with Regional planners to discuss completion of the Annexes (Regional Templates) October 13th

Jacques, we realize that there is an ADM level planning meeting scheduled for tomorrow morning by the GOC, there are still some outstanding questions from a planning perspective that EM needs CBSA senior executive direction on if the CBSA Contingency Planning Guidance development is to move forward, I believe I know your direction but I wanted to confirm first:

Paul M. Porrior

Director General, Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-991-1773/ TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur général, Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Tél.: 613-991-1773/ ATS: 866-335-3237

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: August 31, 2017 08:58 AM

To: Porrior, Paul

Cc: Lefort, Patrick; Durocher, Christine; Hoaq, Shawn; Laframboise, André; Staples, Laura;

Likins, Cindy; Bindner, Melissa; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC

Subject: Re: Ongoing Tempo for Irregular Migration Situational Awareness

Categories: File

This is good, many thanks.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: Thursday, August 31, 2017 7:33 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Lefort, Patrick; Durocher, Christine; Hoaq, Shawn; Laframboise, André; Staples, Laura; Likins, Cindy; Bindner,

Melissa; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC

Subject: FW: Ongoing Tempo for Irregular Migration Situational Awareness

Good Morning / Bon matin Jacques,

Thank you for your participation on yesterday's call. We have taken the opportunity to summarize below the way forward for situational awareness tempo regarding irregular migration:

- A weekly call will be set-up by my office for **Wednesdays at 1530** hrs to 1600hrs with VP Ops, DG BOD, RDG Québec, Director OPRD and other RDGs as required to brief on and deconflict any issues.
- For Thursday and Friday of this week, a wrap-up brief document will be provided to VPO no later than 1500 based on Thursday's CBSA Director level + stakeholder call, and Friday's DG level call as well as the CBSA internal Director-level call.
- Effective next week, CBSA internal Director-level calls will occur Monday (Tuesday by exception next week due
 to Labour Day) and Friday, and one CBSA Director level + stakeholder call will occur once a week on
 Wednesdays; a wrap-up brief document will be provided to VPO no later than 1500 on these three days of the
 week.
 - The Government Operations Centre is currently conducting DG level calls on this same Monday,
 Wednesday and Friday frequency.
 - o It should be noted that this tempo can be increased back to daily calls, with partner call frequency to be determined as required, should an influx of seekers re-occur.
- In terms of BOC reporting, the following will occur:
 - The Lacolle Asylum Seeker Influx Situation Report will continue to be emailed daily at 1430, but will stop being produced over the weekend, effective this coming weekend (including Labour Day Monday)

 Jacques We have suggested this modification to reduce the reporting burden on the region and the BOC, but fully understand if we need to maintain enhanced situational awareness;
 - The daily Asylum Claims and Interceptions Report, produced by PRU, will continue to be emailed daily;
 and
 - The US-Canada Dashboard Asylum Claims and Interceptions document, which is produced by IRCC, will continue to be disseminated weekly by the BOC, on the proviso that IRCC continues to produce it.

Please feel free to make any modifications or additional suggestions and we will incorporate as per your direction.

Warmest regards,

Paul M. Porrior

Director General, Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-991-1773/ TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur général, Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Tél.: 613-991-1773/ ATS: 866-335-3237

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: October 3, 2017 07:10 AM **To:** Porrior, Paul; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Staples, Laura; Likins, Cindy

Subject: Re: Proposed Hybrid of Daily Asylum Claims Report with Lacolle Arrival Numbers from

Lacolle SitRep

Categories: File

Parfait, merci Paul.

J

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: Tuesday, October 3, 2017 7:08 AM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Staples, Laura; Likins, Cindy

Subject: FW: Proposed Hybrid of Daily Asylum Claims Report with Lacolle Arrival Numbers from Lacolle SitRep

Good Morning Jacques,

For your situational awareness, the hybrid Daily Asylum Claims Report with Lacolle arrival numbers included started publication on Monday, Oct 2nd. We have confirmed with your office that you will continue to receive the weekly IO tracking financial report sent directly to your office by Comptrollership Branch.

Following discontinuation of the daily Lacolle-specific SitRep, any significant events or operational issues at that site will continue to be captured through the BOC's standard event reporting procedures.

Thank you,

Paul

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: September 25, 2017 5:12 PM

To: Porrior, Paul < Paul. Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Cc: Quinn, Robyn <<u>Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Bindner, Melissa <<u>Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; St-Laurent, Andrea <<u>Andrea.St-Laurent@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Staples, Laura <<u>Laura.Staples@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Likins, Cindy <Cindy.Likins@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: Proposed Hybrid of Daily Asylum Claims Report with Lacolle Arrival Numbers from Lacolle SitRep

OK, but I would like a separate weekly report on how we are tracking against the IO. This would be for PO and VPO only.

Merci.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Porrior, Paul

Sent: Monday, September 25, 2017 7:55 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; St-Laurent, Andrea; Staples, Laura; Likins, Cindy

Subject: Proposed Hybrid of Daily Asylum Claims Report with Lacolle Arrival Numbers from Lacolle SitRep

Good Morning Jacques,

The purpose of this e-mail is to seek your review and approval on streamlining the current reporting cycle.

As you know, the Lacolle Asylum Seeker Influx SitRep was instituted to capture critical operational information that was needed during the height of the irregular arrivals at that particular POE. Though claimants continue to arrival at Lacolle, the pace has stabilized, and CBSA (and Government of Canada) responses are now focused on contingency planning and preparation for future potential arrivals.

<u>Relevant</u> operational content for the SitRep has been decreasing, and many stakeholders have provided nil responses for over a week.

We acknowledge that Senior Leaders are still very interested in the raw numbers of arrivals and adjournments at Lacolle. But at this time these numbers on their own no longer warrant a specific SitRep, as such we believe they could be integrated into the existing "Daily Asylum Claims and Interceptions" report produced by PRU. Since the BOC is already distributing that report daily on PRU's behalf, I am recommending that we move to insert a new section into this daily report based on Lacolle-specific numbers as we are able to do this without difficulty.

Please see below for a draft hybrid report which integrates the new section "Current Operational Pressures". We propose that the current Lacolle-specific SitRep be terminated by Wednesday, Sept 27nd or sooner. (Note: You will recall that your office approved discontinuing the SitRep on weekends) with the new PRU report to begin on Monday Sept 25th. Now that an approved template exists, we can resume its use quickly should the situation warrant it.

The new section added to the daily asylum report is highlighted in green.

Paul M. Porrior

Director General, Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-991-1773/ TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur général, Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Tél.: 613-991-1773/ ATS: 866-335-3237

> Asylum Claims and Interceptions Demandes d'asile et interceptions

CBSA Situation Report | Rapport de situation de l'ASFC

September 11, 2017 | 11 septembre 2017

RCMP Intercepts / Interception par la GRC

Divisions	September 10 2017 10 septembre 2017	Total (Since January 1, 2017) Total (depuis le 1er janvier 2017)
J (NB)		1
C (QC)	77	12,495*
O (ON)		0
D (MB)		836
F (SK)		14
K (AB)		2
E (BC / C-B)	1	502
RCMP Total / Total de la GRC	78	13,850

^{*}Preliminary number is subject to change

Current Operational Pressures / Pressions opérationnelles actuelles

Lacolle:

New irregular arrivals* between ports of entry from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, 11 Sep, 2017 / Nouvelles arrivées irrégulières* entre les points d'entrée de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le 11 septembre 2017	59
Cases adjourned / clients departed from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, 11 Sep, 2017 / Cas ajournés / quitté de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le 11 septembre 2017	49
Current existing queue / carry-over of claimants as of 8:00 ET, 12 Sep, 2017 / File d'attente existante ou report de demandeurs à compter de 8 h, HE, le 12 septembre 2017	19

* interceptions at Roxham Road reflecting entry between the ports. / Interceptions à la rue Roxham suite à l'entrée entre les points d'entrée.

Asylum Claims processed by the CBSA / Demandes d'asile effectuées par l'ASFC

Region / Mode	September 10, 2017 10 septembre 2017	Jan. 1 – Sept. 10, 2017 1 janv. – 10 sept. 2017	Jan. 1 – Sept. 10, 2016 1 janv. – 10 sept. 2016	Jan. 1 – Sept. 10, 2008 1 janv. – 10 sept. 2008
ATL		5	12	65
QC	6	3,772	1,085	2,803
NOR / RNO		254	61	89
GTA / RGT				
SOR / RSO	9	3,773	2,347	4,603
PRA	1	363	200	69
PAC	3	247	143	104
Total - Land Border / Terrestre	19	8,414	3,848	7,733
ATL		8	9	6
QC	4	548	274	3,044
NOR / RNO		18	18	3
GTA / RGT	7	1,393	1,636	1,703
SOR / RSO				
PRA		41	32	86
PAC		138	62	211
Total - Airport / aéroport	11	2,146	2,031	5,053
Total - Marine / maritime	0	15	2	3
Total - POE / PDE	30	10,575	5,881	12,789
ATL		5	3	
QC		1303	85	39
NOR / RNO		17	7	
GTA / RGT		103	79	200
SOR / RSO		9	16	10
PRA		546	205	
PAC		538	331	150
Total - Inland / bureau intérieur	0	2,521	726	399
ATL		24	24	73
QC	10	5,632	1,446	5,886

NOR / RNO		289	86	92
GTA / RGT	7	1,496	1,715	1,903
SOR / RSO	9	3,782	2,363	4,613
PRA	1	950	437	155
PAC	3	923	536	466
Total - CBSA / ASFC	30	13,096	6,607	13,188

Please note that, due to high volumes, the numbers for asylum claims processed by CBSA's Quebec region are under-reported in the document.

Veuillez noter qu'en raison des volumes élevés, les nombres pour les demandes d'asile traitées par la région du Québec de l'ASFC sont sous-évalués dans le document.

Asylum Claims processed by IRCC / Demandes d'asile effectuées par IRCC

	·····
Total - IRCC 0 16,328 7,856 11,4	73
10121-1811 1 11 1 16328 7866 177	
10(4) - 11(00 1 10,020 1 1,000 1 11,7	
,	

Asylum Claims processed by CBSA & IRCC / Demandes d'asile effectuées par l'ASFC & IRCC

Total - National	30 29,424 14,463 24,661	

Medical Cases/STCA/Detentions / Cas médicaux/ETPS/Détentions

September 10, 2017 / 10 septembre 2017

Case/Cas	Section A: POE claims only / Demandes aux PDE seulement	Number of claimants at POE / Nombre de demandeurs aux PDE
STCA / ETPS	Found ineligible under STCA and returned to USA/ Inadmissible en vertu de l'ETPS et renvoyé aux États-Unis	16
	Found eligible under STCA / Admissible en vertu de l'ETPS	

Case/Cas	Section B: Intercepts between the POE only / Interceptions entre les PDE seulement	Number of claimants intercepted / Nombre de demandeurs interceptés
Medical Cases / Cas médicaux	Emergency services called by the CBSA / Appel aux services d'urgences par l'ASFC	
	Escorted to hospital by the CBSA / Escorté à l'hôpital par l'ASFC Medical attention/assistance provided by the CBSA / Soins médicaux/assistance fournie par l'ASFC	
Refugee Claimants Detained /	A55(2) arrest/detention – grounds to believe person is inadmissible under IRPA and poses a danger to the public / Arrestation/détention – motifs de croire que la personne est inadmissible en vertu de la LIPR et pose un danger au public	

Demandeurs d'asile	A55(2) arrest/detention – grounds to believe person is inadmissible under IRPA and	
détenus:	will not appear / Arrestation/détention – motifs de croire que la personne est inadmissible en vertu de la	2
Legislative Grounds /	LIPR et ne se présentera pas	
Motifs législatifs	A55(2) arrest/detention – grounds to believe person is inadmissible under IRPA and poses a danger to the public and will not appear / Arrestation/détention – motifs de croire que la personne est inadmissible en vertu de la	
	LIPR et pose un danger au public et ne se présentera pas	
	A55(2) Arrest/detention for identity / Arrestation/détention pour cause d'identité	
Total Detained Refuge	e Claimants / Total de demandeurs d'asile détenus	2
Refugee Claimants Detained / Demandeurs d'asile	Accompanied by parent/guardian / Accompagné par un parent ou gardien	3
détenus: Minors/ Mineurs	Unaccompanied / Non-accompagné	
Total Minor Refugee Clair	mant Detained / Total demandeurs d'asile mineurs détenus	3
Officer Decision / Décision de l'agent	Detainees released by an officer pursuant to A56(1) prior to 48 hrs / Nombre libérés avant 48h par un agent, en vertu de la l'article A56(1)	
	Detainees referred to the Immigration Division of the IRB for a 48-hr detention review / Nombre référé à la section de l'immigration de la CISR pour un contrôle de détention de 48 h	
A44 Reports :	Security Grounds / Raison de sécurité (A34)	
Refugee Claimants / Rapports L44 :	Human Rights Violations / Atteintes aux droits humains (A35)	
Demandeurs d'asile	Criminality – Serious / Grande criminalité (A36 (1))	
	Criminality - Lesser / Criminalité (A36(2))	1
	Organized Crime / Criminalité organisée (A37)	
	Health / Motifs sanitaires (A38)	
	Misrepresentation/ Fausses déclarations (A40)	
	Non Compliance / Manquement à la loi (A41)	85
Total A44 Reports / Total	des rapports L44	86

Notes:

- 1. Persons, not cases. / Personnes plutôt que cas.
- 2. Detentions: Only include detentions initiated on the day of the report. / Détentions: tenez compte seulement des demandeurs détenus le jour du rapport.
- 3. Minors: 17 years and under. / Mineurs: 17 ans et moins.
- 4. This document is preliminary and subject to change, the STCA and detentions stats are an interim measure until the relevant systems changes have been completed. / Le présent document est préliminaire et peut être modifié. Les statistiques ETPS et de détention constituent une mesure temporaire jusqu'à ce que les modifications apportées aux systèmes on été effectuées.

This information is classified Protected A. If you have any questions or follow up requests for detailed information, please contact the CBSA-ASFC PRU-URR

Ces renseignements sont classifiés Protégé A. Si vous avez des questions ou désirez faire un suivi de demandes de renseignements détaillés, veuillez communiquer avec la <u>CBSA-ASFC_PRU-URR</u>

This Interdepartmental report is produced Monday to Friday to provide a 24hr snapshot of the preceding day's activity. It is produced using information provided by the RCMP and the Global Case Management System (GCMS) as of the previous midnight. The report is distributed widely to senior leaders in the CBSA, RCMP, IRCC, Public Safety Canada and the Privy Council Office.

Claimants apprehended by the RCMP may be processed by either the CBSA or IRCC depending upon regional agreements, therefore RCMP numbers may appear in either CBSA or IRCC processing results.

In addition to the report, major events involving the CBSA are reported in near real time using the CBSA Significant Event Notification System. Information may be forwarded to federal operations centres using established information sharing agreements and thresholds, or to specific addressees external to the CBSA as approved by CBSA senior management.

A weekly dashboard produced by IRCC provides a more comprehensive update of asylum claim related data.

Ce rapport interdépartemental est produit du lundi au vendredi afin de fournir un aperçu de l'activité des 24 heures du jour précédent. Il est compilé à l'aide d'information fournie par la GRC et le Système Mondial de Gestion des Cas (SMGC) telle que disponible à minuit. Le rapport est distribué parmi la haute gestion de l'ASFC, de la GRC, de l'IRCC, de Sécurité Publique Canada, et du Bureau du Conseil privé.

Les demandeurs interceptés par la GRC peuvent être traités soit par l'ASFC ou par l'IRCC selon les ententes régionales, donc les nombres de la GRC peuvent apparaître dans les résultats de traitement de l'ASFC ou de l'IRCC.

En plus du rapport, les événements majeurs impliquant l'ASFC sont rapportés en temps presque réel par l'entremise du système d'avis d'événements significatifs. L'information peut être transmise à des centres d'opération fédéraux selon les ententes mutuelles établies et leurs seuils minimaux, ou à des adresses spécifiques en-dehors de l'ASFC tel qu'approuvé par la haute gestion de l'ASFC.

Un tableau de bord hebdomadaire produit par l'IRCC offre une mise-à-jour plus détaillée des données liées aux demandes de refuge.

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: March 29, 2018 01:53 PM

To: Towaij, Marc

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Porrior, Paul; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC; Fenelon, Roosevelt; Kowalski,

Rick

Subject: Re: update - Lacolle

Categories: File

Merci

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Towaij, Marc

Sent: Thursday, March 29, 2018 1:46 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Porrior, Paul; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC; Fenelon, Roosevelt; Kowalski, Rick

Subject: update - Lacolle

Hello Jacques

CURRENT SITUATION:

RCMP has reported that from Midnight to 11:00am today there has been 90 asylum seekers.

The Quebec region doesn't currently require any additional support from Headquarters at this time.

As of this morning there are not too many people on the site.

AREAS OF CONCERN

CBSA Quebec is contacting PSPC in Montreal as they were to certify 100 beds today prior to being utilized. CBSA Quebec advised they would reach out to HQ later today if they were having any problems getting the certification completed with PSPC.

The Quebec region has contacted MIDI to let them know that we're expecting more than 100 seekers.

RESOURCES

The Chief of Operations in Lacolle spoke with Eric Caron and asked if he should request OT this weekend for processing.

If numbers continue to increase through the weekend, we may have an issue as employees are currently finishing their assignments in Quebec and the new wage is arriving and will require 1 to 2 days of integration.

REPORTING

CBSA Quebec requested that it would assist their operations if there could be one agreed upon manner for providing updates into HQ. A previously used template form from BOC will be shared with Quebec region, and the information will be relayed into BOC, and then used to brief the Vice-President of Operations.

Marc

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: March 29, 2018 12:31 PM

To: Towaij, Marc <Marc.Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Fenelon, Roosevelt <Roosevelt.Fenelon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Porrior, Paul < Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Janes, Lisa CBSA-

ASFC <Lisa.Janes@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: Lacolle

Merci

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Towaij, Marc

Sent: Thursday, March 29, 2018 12:30 PM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Porrior, Paul; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC

Subject: RE: Lacolle

Will do so

Call being set up with Eric in Quebec, NBOC EM and myself

Marc

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: March 29, 2018 12:25 PM

To: Towaij, Marc < Marc.Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca; Fenelon, Roosevelt < Roosevelt.Fenelon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca;

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Porrior, Paul < Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Janes, Lisa CBSA-

ASFC < Lisa. Janes@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Subject: Lacolle

Marc,

Circle back with the QC colleagues. Today is likely to be well over 100.

I need to know what Ops planning options might be required if support is needed over the weekend.

Merci

J

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

Badour, Dan From:

April 19, 2018 03:53 PM Sent: To: Cloutier, Jacques Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Attachments: AS - Lacolle Proposed 4 Season Shelter Solution 20180418.docx; Lacolle Tent Option

'TTY: 866-335-3237

20180419.xlsx

Electronic version of the documents provided to Mr. Moor.

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell.: / ATS: 866-335-3237





Asylum Seekers: Lacolle Proposed Four Season Shelter Solution

Background

The CBSA has been actively involved in planning and developing a coordinated Agency response for the 2018 asylum seeker (AS) influx. The current challenge faced by the Province of Quebec in absorbing new AS into their shelters and social services has limited the number of cases that the CBSA can transfer.

Consideration

The CBSA is required to augment its short term accommodation/infrastructure at the Lacolle port of entry on an urgent basis. The leasing of a temporary four-season shelter provides for an effective solution to respond to the Agency needs on a short term basis while also providing a long term accommodation/infrastructure solution. The below provides an overview of the temporary tent structure and preliminary costs for this solution.

SITE (Land)

The proposed site is adjacent to the winterized trailers and the Auberge St-Bernard. No site prep will be required.

Owner confirmed openness to get into an agreement with the GoC/CBSA.



PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY



PROTECTED A

Border Services



Services frontaliers

- 2 -

Temporary 4 Season Shelter

The dimension of the temporary 4 season shelter is quoted is 20 meters by 80 meters structure which can be enlarged in 5 meters increments. The temporary tent structure is suitable for winter and summer months. The tent supplier can lease the necessary HVAC system. Additionally, modular walls can be installed in the structure. The temporary tent structure can be built in 4-7 days including the necessary lighting, power and HVAC. Overall commencement of the structure can be undertaken in a short period of time should we proceed within the next 30 days as the suppliers peak season starts in June.

The one-time setup costs are estimated at \$135,095. Monthly rental cost is approximately \$65,168. HVAC rental is approximately \$42k per month and would be required for lease or purchase option.

The temporary tent structure can purchased at a cost of close to 1 million dollars. This cost does not include doors, flooring, lighting and electrical outlets. Estimates underway for provision of these services.



Capacity

The temporary tent structure (20M x 80M) can provide additional sleeping accommodation or seating space that would adequately meet the agency's need.

The space can comfortably accommodate 200 – 500 bed spaces (cots) in an open setting (gymnasium style) or a combination of cots and seated positions.

PROTECTED A

Border Services



Services frontaliers

- 3 -

Costing Summary - Quebec

Current Winterized Trailers	\$ 1,578,779	200 beds incl. humanitarian services	
Proposed 4 Season Shelter	\$ 1,517,502	502 200 cots + 200 seating incl. humanitarian services	
		\$162,157 one-time setup cost not included.	
Monthly Total:		600 total (\$450k for every additional 100 AS)	
Annual Total:	\$ 37,155,372	600 total (\$450k for every additional 100 A5)	

Transportation Estimate	\$ 6,000	50 to Ontario/50 to Quebec per Day
Monthly Total:	\$ 180,000	
Annual Total:	\$ 2,160,000	

CBSA Salary Estimate	\$ 35,000	80 BSO per Day (incl. Travel)
Monthly Total:	\$ 1,050,000	
Annual Total:	\$ 12,600,000	

Costing Summary - Prairie Region

Salary Estimate	\$ 1,300,000	
O&M Estimate	\$ 33,000	Annual based on 2017-2018 IO Coding
Annual Total:	\$ 1,333,000	

Costing Summary - Pacific Region

Salary Estimate	\$ 1,700,000	Annual based on 2017-2018 IO Coding plus \$300
O&M Estimate	\$ 500,000	for annual lease of Pender location.
Annual Total:	\$ 2,200,000	for armual lease of refluer location.

Costing Summary - Southern Ontario

Salary Estimate	\$ 1,200,000	
O&M Estimate	\$ 53,000	Annual based on 2017-2018 IO Coding
Annual Total:	\$ 1,253,000	-

Grand Total		
Monthly Total:	\$ 4,725,114	
Annual Total:	\$ 56,701,372	

Costing Overview (Tent Option)

		Variable cost (fluctuation based		Current set-u	(200 Be	ds)		(F	legal Tent)			(Reg	gal Tent)		(R	egal Tent)	
	Fixed Cost	on # of occupants)		(Winterize													
			One-time		Monthly		One-time		Monthly (Additional 200 beds)		One-time		lonthly dditional 300 beds)	One-time		Monthly (Additional 500 be	
Site									(Additional 200 beas)			ĮΑ	aaitionai 300 beas)			(Additional 300 be	us)
Land lease (est.)	Υ	N							\$	8,000		\$	8,000			\$	8,000
Site preparation	Υ	N					\$	-	\$	-	s -		-,	\$	-	•	-,
Security Guards / Commissionaire	Υ	Υ							\$	274,759		\$	386,26			\$	661,019
Sub-Total			\$		\$	282,759	\$		\$	282,759	ş -	\$	386,26	ş		\$	661,019
Temporary Structure (30M x 80M)																	
Tent Structure (Installation & Removal)	Υ	N					\$	39,370				70 \$		\$	39,370		-
Tent Structure Monthly Rental	Y	Υ							\$	39,370	\$ -			\$	-	\$	39,370
Flooring (Supa Trac) (Installation and removal)	Υ	N					\$	20,957			\$ 20,9	57 \$	-	\$	20,957	\$	-
Flooring (Supa Trac) Monthly Rental (Note: No monthly rental cost after 12 months rental)	γ	N							Ś	20,998	s -	\$	20,998		_	\$	20,998
2 Double glass doors	N.	N					ς	2,400	\$	1,000	III '	00 \$		11 11 .	2,400		1,000
Light fixtures	Y	N					Š		\$	3,800	\$ 9,5				9,500		3,800
HVAC (Installation)	Y	N					s	38,160	*	-,		60 \$		s	38,160		-
HVAC (Monthly Rental)	Υ	N					∭ .		\$	42,768	\$.			\$	· -	\$	42,768
Permits	Υ	N					\$	2,500			\$ 2,5	00 \$		\$	2,500	\$	-
<u>Sub-Total</u>			\$	587,995	\$	96,649	\$	112,887	\$	107,936	\$ 112,8	<u>87</u> \$	107,93	\$	112,887	\$	107,936
Sitting area (in Tent)																	
Design 1 (Chair)							\$	39,370									
GC Surplus - Buy and Sell (60)	N	Υ							\$	-		\$				\$	-
Chairs	N	Υ							\$	141.65		\$		_			
Tables	N	Υ				25.452				\$107.50			\$53.7				
<u>Sub-Total</u>			<u> </u>		\$	26,453	<u> </u>	39,370	\$	249	\$	2	120			\$	
Lodging																	
Bed (if using PHAC \$0) (est.)	Υ	Υ							\$	60,000		\$	90,00	11		\$	150,000
Site Fences	, V	N						\$ 5,000	\$	7,486	\$ 5,0			11 11	\$ 5,000		7,486
Exterior Lights (solar)	Y	N						y 3,000	Ś	9,900	7 3,0	Ś			2 3,000	Ś	9,900
Container (luggages) (buying)	Y	Y						\$ 5,000	*	0	\$ 5,0			11 11	\$ 5,000	Ś	-
Sub-Total			\$	1,900	\$	17,746	IIII	\$ 10,000	\$	77,386	\$ 10,0			11 11	\$ 10,000	\$	167,386
Sanitary Services																	
Toilet	Υ	Υ							\$	11,670		\$	17,50			\$	29,175
Shower	Υ	Υ							\$	6,000		\$	9,00			\$	15,000
Wasted Water Removal	Υ	Υ							\$	120,000		\$	180,000			\$	300,000
Garbage (bins/removal)	Υ	Υ							\$	10,000		\$	15,000			\$	25,000
<u>Sub-Total</u>			\$		\$	147,670	\$		\$	147,670	\$ -	\$	221,50	\$		\$	369,175
											 						
Humanitary Services									_								
Water/Food	Υ	Υ							\$	106,000		\$	159,000			\$	265,000
Red-Cross (Humanatirian Support includes bed																	
linen, pillows, towels, blankets, baby cribs, laundry																	
services for towels, bed linen, high chair, personal services (soaps, shampoos), Personal Services	v	Υ							\$	795,502		\$	1,193,25			\$	1,988,754
Ambulance / Para-Medic (on-demand)	v	Y							Ş	755,502		Ç	1,173,23.			Ş	1,500,754
Refregirator Trailer (leasing)	Υ	N							Ś	1,295		Ś	1,29			s	1,295
Sub-Total			l s	-	Ś	901,502	s	_	Š	901,502	s -	Ś	1,352,25		_	Š	2,253,754
						,							_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Property Management																	
Site property management (TBD)	Υ	N															
<u>Sub-Total</u>			\$	589,895	\$	1,472,779	\$	162,257	\$	1,517,502	\$ 122,8	<u>87</u> Ş	2,175,45	\$	122,887	\$	3,559,270
			\$		- 2	2,062,674	\$		1,0	579,759	\$		2,298,346	\$		3	3,682,157
			L														

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 13, 2018 06:46 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Quinn, Robyn; Towaij, Marc; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: AS Quick Update - 2018/04/13

BN for PSPC:

Roosevelt finished off the BN invoke the use of Emergency Contracting Delegation (ECD) for Quebec as well as
forecasted influx in the Prairies and Pacific Regions by April 18, 2018. I signed the RS and your office has the BN
for your review/sign-off.

Costing Rationale for Comptrollership:

• We are finalizing a document for Comptrollership to prepare costing rationale documents for TB related to AS, we are including info on projected and past volumes to support the expenditures.

Red Cross Estimates:

- The GOC sent over the cost estimates for Red Cross deployment based on two scenarios they have prepared a BN with this info.
 - 1. Scenario 1 A temporary accommodation site with a capacity of 50, 100 and 200 DA per day in Lacolle cost estimate ranges between \$2M (50 beds) to \$7M (200 beds) for 3 month minimum
 - a. Industrial tents accommodation site (minimum rental of 3 months)
 - Incremental setup (50 beds in 11 days, 0-100 beds in 19 days, 200 beds in 50 days)
 - ii. Indicative costs:
 - 1. Included: rental of tents, sanitation facilities (toilets and showers), container for grey water, water truck for clean water, 1 generator kit + 1 generator kit on stand-by, electrical hook-ups and wiring for connecting the systems, purchase of wood and construction of floorings and outside porches for each tent, diesel, propane and clean water usage cost indication (based on average consumption rate), transportation, set-up and stand down of the camp and equipment, on-site technician support 24h for 3 months.
 - 2. Not included: adequate location, site / field preparation to receive trucks and equipment, outside lighting.
 - iii. Tents are equipped with: electrical panel, electrical circuit, night lights, ceiling lights, power outlets, smoke detectors, fire extinguisher, isolated and painted wooded floors.
 - 2. Scenario 2 A temporary accommodation site with a capacity of 50, 100 and 200 outside Lacolle. cost estimate ranges between \$2.2M (50 beds) to \$7.2M (200 beds) for 3 month minimum
 - a. Industrial tents accommodation site (same technical approach as Scenario 1)

AS Team:

• Marc and I met the AS team yesterday and will continue with daily stand up meetings next week. We expect to be over at JETN next week. We have identified a candidates for admin support and an advisor – we are reviewing CVs and hope to move ahead on that front ASAP.

Four Corners:

• I will be attending the four corners meeting with Denis this afternoon – I have a prep meeting with him this morning. We have a document on volumes/projections and an update on contingency planning for him to deliver.

Technical Briefing:

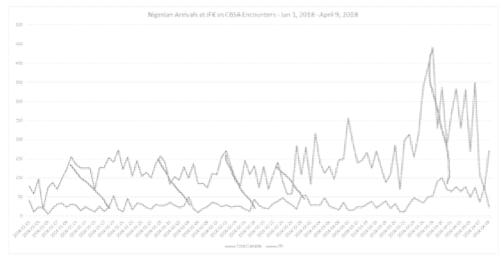
 We provided Comms with content for the additional 12 questions for the Q&As and corrected some of the content in the speaking points.

DM Meeting Follow-up from President:

- The President asked us to provide further info on flights into the US from Nigeria I outlined the recently direct flights from Lagos to JFK that started on March 24 and advised that we were in the process of matching up all US arrivals of Nigerians with surges at Quebec.
- I will update him at a meeting later today with the following:

We have looked into the flight schedule for direct flights from Lagos to the US, so far only to routes have been identified:

- LOS to ATL (Atlanta) Delta Flight 55 (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday @ 05:30 am) Average flight prices is \$2066 (Return), \$2900 (One-Way)
- LOS to JFK (New York) Delta Flight 478 (arrives Monday, Wednesday, Friday @ 05:30 am) Average flight prices is \$1800 (Return), \$1154 (One-Way) this is interesting usually round trip is cheaper
- There are other connecting flights CBP reporting that Qatar Airlines (DOH) to JFK is usually pretty heavy with Nigerians.
- A more comprehensive analysis of Nigerian arrivals into the US is underway looking a volumes and comparing to our Nigerian arrivals at Quebec.
- We have mapped out the Nigerian arrivals at JFK since January 1 and see a definitive correlation between increase in arrivals (especially the March 24 spike) where there is a spike in arrivals at Quebec usually a 2 to 5 day delay but pretty pronounced. We have asked CBP for volume data on bookings by Nigerians into the US to assist with forecasting.



Dan Badour

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<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél. : 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell. : / ATS : 866-335-3237

/TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 21, 2018 08:29 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-21

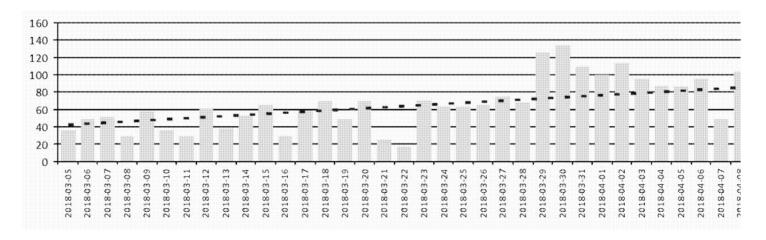
Volumes:

72 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-20. 294 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-21.

4 Somali arrivals at Emerson on 2018-04-20.

RCMP count for 2018-04-19 was 114 (the CBSA count was 112). Nigerians made up 57% of the total, followed by Pakistanis (11%).

Below is the trend line for Quebec arrivals for the past 45 days based on the official RCMP count per day.



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day of 588 on Thursday, May 3.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day v of 588 on next Saturday, April 27.

we will exceed our capacity

we will exceed our capacity

			CBSA Lacolle Currently On	On Site	% of	Departures to M	IDI				CBSA Lacc Currently
Arr	rivals*		Site	Estimate	Capacity	(GF/UPC)		Arriv	/als*		Site
2018-04-16	Mon	45	280	280	48%	2018-04-16 11:00	50	2018-04-16	Mon	45	280
2018-04-17	Tue	60	269	269	46%	2018-04-17 11:00	72	2018-04-17	Tue	60	269
2018-04-18	Wed	118	287	287	49%	2018-04-18 11:00	72	2018-04-18	Wed	118	287
2018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	52%	2018-04-19 11:00	72	2018-04-19	Thu	112	306
2018-04-20	Fri	72	294	294	50%	2018-04-20 11:00	86	2018-04-20	Fri	72	294
2018-04-21	Sat	80		299	51%	2018-04-21 11:00		2018-04-21	Sat	100	
2018-04-22	Sun	80		304	52%	2018-04-22 11:00	Ι	2018-04-22	Sun	100	
2018-04-23	Mon	80		309	53%	2018-04-23 11:00	Ι	2018-04-23	Mon	100	
2018-04-24	Tue	80		339	58%	2018-04-24 11:00	T	2018-04-24	Tue	100	
2018-04-25	Wed	80		369	63%	2018-04-25 11:00	Ι :	2018-04-25	Wed	100	
2018-04-26	Thu	80		399	68%	2018-04-26 11:00		2018-04-26	Thu	100	
2018-04-27	Fri	80		429	73%	2018-04-27 11:00		2018-04-27	Fri	100	
2018-04-28	Sat	80		459	78%	2018-04-28 11:00	Ι	2018-04-28	Sat	100	
2018-04-29	Sun	80		489	83%	2018-04-29 11:00	Ι	2018-04-29	Sun	100	
2018-04-30	Mon	80		519	88%	2018-04-30 11:00	Ţ .	2018-04-30	Mon	100	
2018-05-01	Tue	80		549	93%	2018-05-01 11:00	T	2018-05-01	Tue	101	
2018-05-02	Wed	80		579	98%	2018-05-02 11:00	I :	2018-05-02	Wed	101	
2018-05-03	Thu	80		609	104%	2018-05-03 11:00	T '	2018-05-03	Thu	101	
2018-05-04	Fri	80		639	109%	2018-05-04 11:00	Ţ	2018-05-04	Fri	101	
2018-05-05	Sat	80		669	114%	2018-05-05 11:00	Ţ '	2018-05-05	Sat	101	
2018-05-06	Sun	80		699	119%	2018-05-06 11:00	Ţ :	2018-05-06	Sun	102	
2018-05-07	Mon	80		729	124%	2018-05-07 11:00	Ι΄	2018-05-07	Mon	102	
			Lacolle	Capacity		,					L
588	190	Seats - Di	interized Trailer ning Hall/Waiti onference Room	ng Room	e)			588	190	Seats	Winterized - Dining Hal - Conferend

/TTY: 866-335-3237

Dan Badour

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From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 22, 2018 06:39 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-22 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-21.pdf

Volumes:

56 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-21. 256 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-22.

1 Ivory Coast and 1 Ghana national at arrival at Emerson on 2018-04-21.

Capacity Projections:

 Based on average arrivals of 80 per day exceed our capacity of 588 on Friday, May 4. , we will

 Based on average arrivals of 100 per day exceed our capacity of 588 on next Saturday, April 28. we will

			80 Arrivals Per	Day							100 Arrivals p	er Da
Arr	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to M (GF/UPC)	IIDI	Arriv	/als*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Estin
2018-04-16		45	280	280	48%	2018-04-16 11:00	50	2018-04-16		45	280	-
2018-04-17		60	269	269	46%	2018-04-17 11:00	72	2018-04-17		60	269	28 26 28 30
2018-04-18		118	287	287	49%	2018-04-18 11:00	72	 2018-04-18		118	287	28
2018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	52%	2018-04-19 11:00	72	2018-04-19		112	306	3(
2018-04-20	Fri	72	294	294	50%	2018-04-2011:00	86	2018-04-20	Fri	72	294	29
2018-04-21	Sat	56	256	256	44%	2018-04-21 11:00	91	 2018-04-21	Sat	56	256	25
2018-04-22	Sun	80		261	44%	2018-04-22 11:00		2018-04-22	Sun	100		25 25 26 30
2018-04-23	Mon	80		266	45%	2018-04-23 11:00	† †	2018-04-23	Mon	100		3(
2018-04-24	Tue	80		296	50%	2018-04-24 11:00	1	2018-04-24	Tue	100		35
2018-04-25	Wed	80		326	55%	2018-04-25 11:00	T	2018-04-25	Wed	100		35 4(
2018-04-26	Thu	80		356	61%	2018-04-26 11:00	Ī	2018-04-26	Thu	100		45 50
2018-04-27	Fri	80		386	66%	2018-04-27 11:00	T	2018-04-27	Fri	100		50
2018-04-28	Sat	80		416	71%	2018-04-28 11:00	Ī	2018-04-28	Sat	100		55 60
2018-04-29	Sun	80		446	76%	2018-04-29 11:00	T	2018-04-29	Sun	100		60
2018-04-30	Mon	80		476	81%	2018-04-30 11:00	T	2018-04-30	Mon	100		
2018-05-01	Tue	80		506	86%	2018-05-01 11:00	T	2018-05-01	Tue	101		70
2018-05-02	Wed	80		536	91%	2018-05-02 11:00	I	2018-05-02	Wed	101		65 70 75 80 86
2018-05-03	Thu	80		566	96%	2018-05-03 11:00	I	2018-05-03	Thu	101		80
2018-05-04	Fri	80		596	101%	2018-05-04 11:00		2018-05-04	Fri	101		
2018-05-05	Sat	80		626	106%	2018-05-05 11:00	Ι	2018-05-05	Sat	101		91
2018-05-06	Sun	80		656	112%	2018-05-06 11:00		2018-05-06	Sun	102		96
2018-05-07	Mon	80		686	117%	2018-05-07 11:00		2018-05-07	Mon	102		10
			Lacolle	Capacity							Laco	lle Car
588	190	Seats - D	(interized Trailer ining Hall/Waiti onference Roon	ng Room	e)			 588	190	Seats	Winterized Tra - Dining Hall/W - Conference R	/aiting

Dan Badour

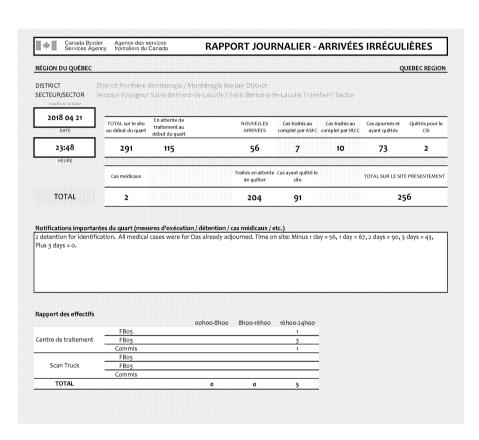
Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

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From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 23, 2018 06:58 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-23 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-22.pdf

Volumes:

74 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-22. 241 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-23. 85 departed the site on 2018-04-22.

5 Eritrean and 1 Liberian national arrival at Emerson on 2018-04-22. No activity in BC.

Capacity Projections:

 Based on average arrivals of 80 per day exceed our capacity of 588 on Saturday, May 5. we will

 Based on average arrivals of 100 per day exceed our capacity of 588 on next Monday, April 30. we will

			80 Arrivals Per	Day							100 Arrivals p	er Day	
Arr	₩ <i>85</i> *		CBSA Lacoile Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to M (GF/UPC)	NDI	Arri	(3i5*		CBSA Lacolle Cumently On Site	On Site Estimate	3
2013-04-15		45	280	280	48%	2018-04-16 11:00	50	2018-04-16	,	45	280	230	
2018-04-17	Tue	60	269	269	46%	2018-04-1711:00	72	2018-04-17		60	269	269	1
2018-04-18		118	287	287	49%	2018-04-18 11:00	72	2018-04-18		113	287	287	\vdash
2018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	52%	2018-04-19 11:00	72	2018-04-19	-	112	305	306	5
2018-04-20	Fri	72	294	294	50%	2018-04-20 11:00	86	2018-04-20		72	294	292	T-5
2018-04-21	Sat	56	256	256	44%	2018-04-21 11:00	91	2018-04-21		56	256	255	14
2018-04-22	Sun	84	241	241	41%	2018-04-22 11:00		2018-04-22	Sun	84	241	241	14
2018-04-23	Mon	80		245	42%	2018-04-23 11:00	† !	2018-04-23	Mon	100	1	256	14
2013-04-24	Tue	80	İ	275	47%	2018-04-24 11:00	† †	2013-04-24	Tue	100		316	5
2018-04-25	Wed	80	İ	306	52%	2018-04-25 11:00	† †	2018-04-25	Wed	100		366	€
2013-04-25	Thu	80		335	57%	2018-04-25 11:00	† †	2018-04-25	Thu	100		416	\Box
2018-04-27	Fri	80		366	62%	2018-04-27 11:00	† †	2018-04-27	Fri	100		455	7
2018-04-28	Sat	80		396	67%	2018-04-28 11:00	† '	2018-04-28	Sat	100		516	8
2018-04-29	Sun	80		426	72%	2018-04-29 11:00	† 1	2018-04-29	Sun	100		566	9
2018-04-30	Mon	80	1	456	78%	2018-04-30 11:00	† †	2018-04-30	Mon	100		616	
2018-05-01	Tue	80		486	83%	2018-05-01 11:00	T	2018-05-01	Tue	101		657	
2018-05-02	Wed	80		516	88%	2018-05-02 11:00		2018-05-02	Wed	101		718	
20:18-05-03	Thu	80		548	93%	2018-05-03 11:00	T	2018-05-03	Thu	101		769	1
2018-05-04	Fri	80		576	98%	2018-05-04 11:00	T	2018-05-04	Fri	101		820	Tī
20:18-05-05	Sat	80		506	103%	2018-05-05 11:00	T	2018-05-05	Sat	101		871	1
2018-05-06	Sun	80		535	108%	2018-05-06 11:00		2018-05-06	Sun	102		923	1
2018-05-07	Mon	80		566	113%	2018-05-07 11:00	T	2018-05-07	Mon	102		975	1
			Lacolle	Cap acity							Lace	le Capacit	Y
588	190 Se	ats-C	/interizedTrail)ining Hall/Wa .onference Roc	ting Room				588	190	Seats	- Winterized T - Dining Hall/ - Conference	Waiting R	

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

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Services Ager							
RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Ç	UEBEC REGIO
		Aonteregie / Monter Saint-Bernard-de-La	agle Border District colle / Saint-Bernard-	le Lacolle Travi	Hers' Sector		
2018 04 22 DATE	TOTAL sur le site au début du quart	En attente de traitement au début du quart	NOUVELLES ARRIVÉES	Cas traités au complet par ASFC	Cas traités au complet par IRCC	Cas ajournés et ayant quittés	Quittés pour le CSI
23:46	252	87	74	1	3	84	0
HEURE							
	Cas médicaux			· Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEMEN
			de quitter	arce			
TOTAL Notifications importan Temps sur le site: Moin:			194	85 etc.)			41
Notifications importan	ites du quart (mess s 1 jour = 74, 1 jour = 74, 1 jour = 7805 FB03	- 54, 2 jours = 60, 3 jou	194 ention / cas médicaux / rs = 53, Plus de 3 jours 5-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	85 etc.) - 0. - 16h00-24h00			
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: Moin: Heart le site: Moin: Rapport des effectifs	ites du quart (messi s 1 jour = 74, 1 jour s 1 jour = 74, 1 jour s 1 jour = 74, 1 jour s FB05 FB03 Commis	- 54, 2 jours = 60, 3 jou	194 Intion / cas médicaux / Irs = 53, Plus de 3 jours 5-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo	85 etc.) = 0.			
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: Moin: Heart le site: Moin: Rapport des effectifs	ites du quart (mess s 1 jour = 74, 1 jour : FB05 FB03	- 54, 2 jours = 60, 3 jou	194 ention / cas médicaux / rs = 53, Plus de 3 jours 5-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	85 etc.) - 0. - 16h00-24h00			
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: Moin: Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	ites du quart (mesus s 1 jour = 74, 1 jour =	= 54, 2 jours = 60, 3 jou	194 ention / cas médicaux / rs = 53, Plus de 3 jours 5-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	85 etc.) - 0. - 16h00-24h00			

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 17, 2018 06:59 AM Cloutier, Jacques; Porrior, Paul

Cc: Quinn, Robyn; Towaij, Marc; Fenelon, Roosevelt; Walker, Donald

Subject: ASTF Update - 2018-04-17

Attachments: Between the Port Summary Report 20180409 to 20180415.pdf

Volumes:

38 arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-16 280 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-17

Projections:

Based on average arrivals of 80 per day on next Friday (April 27).

we will exceed our capacity of 588

Arrivals	*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	CBSA Max Capacity	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to MIDI (GF/UPC)
2018-04-16	Mon	38	280		280	48%	2018-04-16 11:00
2018-04-17	Tue	80			310	53%	2018-04-17 11:00
2018-04-18	Wed	80			340	58%	2018-04-18 11:00
2018-04-19	Thu	80			370	63%	2018-04-19 11:00
2018-04-20	Fri	80			400	68%	2018-04-20 11:00
2018-04-21	Sat	80		588	430	73%	2018-04-21 11:00
2018-04-22	Sun	80		300	460	78%	2018-04-22 11:00
2018-04-23	Mon	80			490	83%	2018-04-23 11:00
2018-04-24	Tue	80			520	88%	2018-04-24 11:00
2018-04-25	Wed	80			550	94%	2018-04-25 11:00
2018-04-26	Thu	80			580	99%	2018-04-26 11:00
2018-04-27	Fri	80			610	104%	2018-04-27 11:00
				198	Beds - Tra	ilers	
				190	Seats - Dir	ning Hall/W	aiting Room
				200	Seats - Co	nference Ro	oom (l'Auberge)

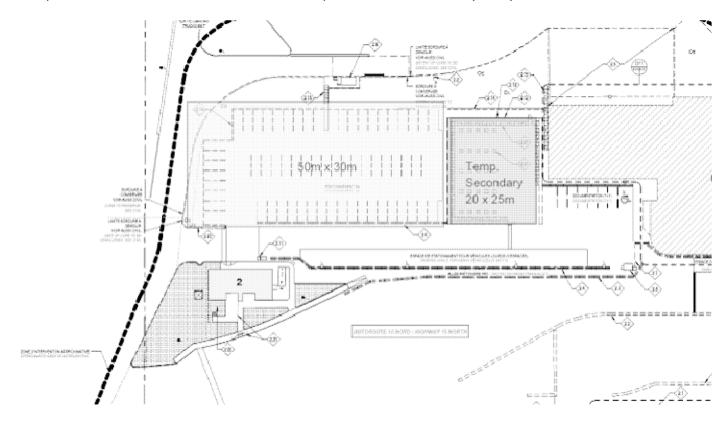
Government Operations Centre

Starting tomorrow CBSA will have a Liaison Officer at the GOC to work with their event team — CBSA EM will provide that resource. The ASTF team will continue to participate in planning meetings at the GOC as required.

Lacolle Temporary Accommodations

The proposed four-season tent structure could be on site within 21 to 28 days following initialization of an emergency contract. We are seeking cost estimates for humanitarian and other support (security, waste disposal, etc.) expansion of our existing contracts that are in place at Lacolle to provide a basic level of services.

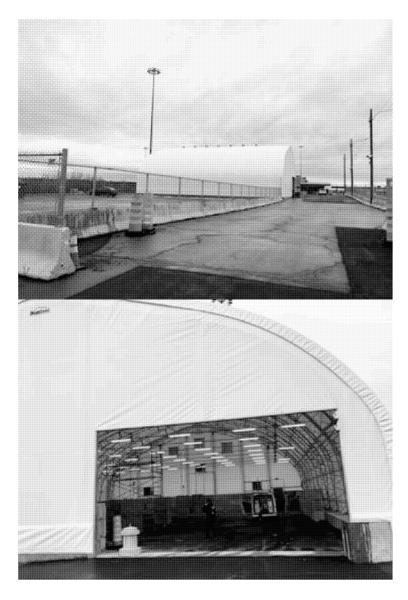
We had initially quoted the four-season structure at a size of 30 x 80 meters which would allow up to 300 cots in a gymnasium-style layout vs. a 500 chair seating configuration. We are working with our Infrastructure staff on the ground at Lacolle to determine the best location for this structure. Presently, there is a large paved area just north of the commercial operations (employee parking) nearest the CFIA building that would allow for a tent roughly 30 x 50m in size (reducing our cot capacity to 200 rather than 300). This paved area would likely be the quickest solution to implement from an engineering perspective, but leveling of the Camp 1 or the gravel parking area would provide greater space for the 30 x 80 structure. We will have a path forward on this early today.



In the interim, we will have our existing **588 bed/seating capacity** and are further assessing the use of the of domed structure (see below) or other onsite solution to increase our overall capacity to **700**.

Use of Temporary Traveller Secondary Dome Structure

The 20m x 25m dome structure in place at Lacolle has not yet been official transferred from PSPC to CBSA.



Canadian Red Cross 150 Bed Hotel Proposal

The CRC provided the GOC an update on their proposal to provide services and accommodations of 150 beds at local hotels in the Montérégie area. CRC contacted a number of hotels in the area and the operators were not receptive to the idea of housing refugee families. GOC will provide additional updates on this in the coming days.

IRCC Accommodation Plans

The GOC advised IRCC that there may be space available on the grounds of a Correctional Service of Canada facility in Laval that would be large enough for implementation of the CRC tent solution. IRCC is working with GOC to explore this option further for federal interim lodging.

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada <u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell.: 'ATS: 866-335-3237

/TTY: 866-335-3237

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-09 to 2018-04-15

0 81



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Arrivals by Div	zision:				
Division	c	D	Ε	Others	Total
2018-04-09	51	0	3	0	54
2018-04-10	66	0	0	0	66
2018-04-11	82	0	0	0	82
2018-04-12	122	0	0	0	122
2018-04-13	89	4	0	0	93
2018-04-14	77	0	0	0	77
2019 04 15	72	1	2	0	76

5 5 0 570

560

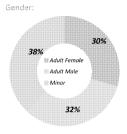
80

Total:

Average:

Top 10 Citizenships:				
Citizenship	# Interd	epts /	With N	IV
Nigeria	385	79-2%	374	97.1%
United States of America	25	5.1%	6	24.0%
Pakistan	13	2.7%	9	69.2%
Haiti	11	2.3%	3	27.3%
Romania	10	2.1%	0	0.0%
Turkey	10	2.1%	10	100.0%
Ethiopia	9	1.9%	7	77.8%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	8	1.6%	7	87.5%
Colombia	8	1.6%	8	100.0%
Bangladesh	7	1.4%	7	100.0%

Lagos	335	77.0%
Abuja	41	9,4%
Bogota	7	1.6%
Dhaka	7	1.6%
Istanbul	6	1.4%
Addis Ababa	6	1.4%
Islamabad	6	1.4%
Lusaka	6	1.4%
Bujumbura	5	1.1%
San Salvador	4	0.9%



Minor (215) Adult Male (183) Adult Female (167)

Arrivals by Location:	
Roxham	554
Montée Rennie	5
British Columbia	5
Emerson Railyard	3
Renne	1
Noyse Gate	1
Emerson	1

US Non-Immigrant Visa:

Shortest Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 14

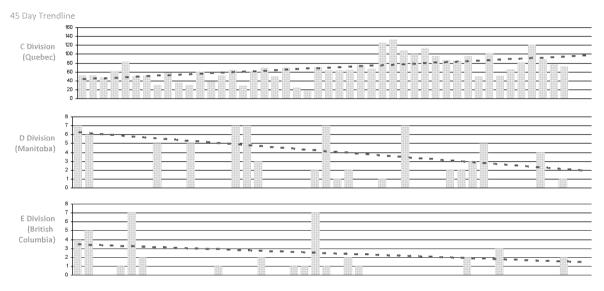
Average Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 409

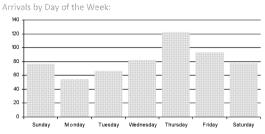
Average Time from US Entry to Arrival: 261

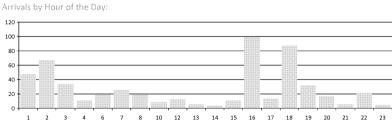


Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-09 to 2018-04-15









2018-04-16 Page 2 Between this Part state has been extracted from minitially meintained RCSP spendichests. The ministry is based on the information excellence at the time the information was compiled and may be subject to change based on new information and/or file review.

Canada

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-09 to 2018-04-15



RCMP - C

- 1. Nigeria (385)
- 2. United States of America (25)
- 3. Pakistan (13)
- 4. Haiti (11)
- 5. Turkey (10)
- 6. Romania (10)
- 7. Colombia (8)
- 8. Congo, Democratic Republic of (8)
- 9. Ethiopia (8)
- 10. Bangladesh (7)
- 11. Zimbabwe (6)
- 12. Burundi (6)
- 13. Eritrea (6)
- 14. Mauritania (5)
- 15. Iraq (4) 16. Sudan (4)
- 17. El Salvador (4)
- 18. Guinea, Republic of (3)
- 19. Congo, Democratic Republic of the (3) 2. Mexico (2)
- 20. Sri Lanka (3)
- 21. Venezuela (3)
- 22. Azerbaïjan (3)
- 23. Angola (3) 24. Cameroon (3)
- 25. Peru (2)
- 26. Jordan (2)

- 27. Burkina Faso (2)
 - 28. Belgique (2)
 - 29. Argentina (2)
 - 30. Benin (1)

 - 31. Gambie (1)
 - 32. Afghanistan (1)
 - 33. Mali, Republic of (1) 34. Sierra Leone (1)
 - 35. Togo, Republic of (1)
 - 36. Uganda (1)
 - 37. Yemen, Republic of (1)
 - 38. Kenya (1)

RCMP - D

- 1. Somalia (2)
- 2. Ethiopia (1)
- 3. Ghana (1) 4. Iraq (1)

RCMP - E

- 1. Lebanon (3)

2018-04-16 Page 3

Canada

Daccache, Veronika

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 18, 2018 06:18 AM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques; Porrior, Paul

Cc: Quinn, Robyn; Towaij, Marc; Fenelon, Roosevelt; Walker, Donald

Subject: ASTF Update - 2018-04-18 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-17.pdf

Volumes:

72 arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-17 – RCMP count for 2018-04-16 was 45 (the CBSA count was 48). 269 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-18.

No activity at Emerson or BC for 2018-04-16 or 2018-04-17.

Capacity Projections:

Updated capacity projection - based on average arrivals of 80 per day will exceed our capacity of 588 on next Saturday (April 28).

we

			CBSA Lacolle						
			Currently On	CBSA Max	On Site	% of	Departures to M	IDI	
Arriv	als*		Site	Capacity	Estimate	Capacity	(GF/UPC)	C)	
2018-04-16	Mon	38	280		280	48%	2018-04-16 11:00	50	
2018-04-17	Tue	72	269		269	46%	2018-04-17 11:00	72	
2018-04-18	Wed	80			299	51%	2018-04-18 11:00		
2018-04-19	Thu	80			329	56%	2018-04-19 11:00		
2018-04-20	Fri	80			359	61%	2018-04-20 11:00		
2018-04-21	Sat	80			389	66%	2018-04-21 11:00		
2018-04-22	Sun	80			419	71%	2018-04-22 11:00		
2018-04-23	Mon	80		588	449	76%	2018-04-23 11:00		
2018-04-24	Tue	80			479	81%	2018-04-24 11:00		
2018-04-25	Wed	80			509	87%	2018-04-25 11:00		
2018-04-26	Thu	80			539	92%	2018-04-26 11:00		
2018-04-27	Fri	80			569	97%	2018-04-27 11:00		
2018-04-28	Sat	80			599	102%	2018-04-28 11:00		
2018-04-29	Sun	80			629	107%	2018-04-29 11:00		
2018-04-30	Mon	80			659	112%	2018-04-30 11:00		
	•			198 Beds - Tr 190 Seats - D 200 Seats - C	ining Hall,	****		•	

Government Operations Centre

Starting today CBSA will have a Liaison Officer at the GOC to work with their event team – CBSA EM will provide that resource. The ASTF team will continue to participate in planning meetings at the GOC as required. Both IRCC and CBSA met with GOC planners yesterday to provide an update on our interim accommodations planning.

Lacolle Temporary Accommodations

We provided you with a proposal for the acquisition and installation of a four-seasons tent (incl HVAC, lighting, etc.) along with cost estimates for humanitarian, security and other services based on 200, 300 and 500 claimants to be serviced in this structure along with the current expenditures for the winterized trailers (200 claimants). We will continue to refine the proposal – focusing on the humanitarian and support portion to provide you with options by COB today.

Quebec Region has engaged PSPC to acquire 112 additional seating capacity onsite to bring our current capacity from 588 to 700.

Pacific Region Interim Space Option

The Pacific Region has submitted a BN seeking authority to acquire a one-year lease through PSPC for space in downtown Vancouver (1166 West Pender) as they would have insufficient space at their existing facilities space due to construction of the IHC until the Spring of 2019. This proposed location would be available as a processing centre and could be available by this summer with options to extend the lease if required. The total cost of the lease is \$300k – this space would provide capacity for any potential increases in BC into 2019 (due to TPS expiries) along with providing capacity should a mass migration event occur. I have reviewed the BN and have spoken with the BC lead Mark Zelenika and I agree with their proposal.

Transportation Costs to Ontario

We are pulling together estimates for transportation from Lacolle to Ontario (Ottawa, Toronto and Southern Ontario) to aid in your discussions with IRCC and the Province. We expect to have this by 10:00 am today and will send to you upon receipt.

Deterrence Options

IRCC is hosting a meeting today to explore additional deterrence options, specifically for Nigerians – I am attending for a portion of the meeting and will have a rep from the Fusion Centre participating for the duration.

/TTY: 866-335-3237

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél. : 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell. : ATS : 866-335-3237

Canada Borde Services Ager							
RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Ç	UEBEC REGIO
		Aontenegie / Monter Saint Bernard-de-La	egle Border District colle / Saint-Bernard o	le Lacolle Trave	Hers' Sector		
2018 04 17 DATE	TOTAL sur le site au début du quart	En attente de traitement au début du quart	NOUVELLES ARRIVÉES	Cas traités au complet par ASFC	Cas traités au complet par IRCC	Cas ajournés et ayant quittés	Quittés pour le CSI
23:58	279	90	72	9	0	72	1
HEURE							
	Cas médicaux		Traités en attente	Cas ayant quitté le			
	Cas medicadx		de quitter	site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEMEN
	1 tes du quart (mesu		de quitter 220 ention / cas médicaux / v	site 82 ≘tc.)			69
TOTAL Notifications importan Temps d'attente des D/ Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	1 tes du quart (mesu \(\lambda \text{-} \delta \text{ i jour = 72, 1 } \)	jour = 36, 2 jours = 79,	de quitter 220	82 82 etc.) 5 = 35.1 détentio 16h00-24h00 1 3			
Notifications importan Temps d'attente des D/ Marchael des D/ Rapport des effectifs	tes du quart (mess \(\text{-} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	jour = 36, 2 jours = 79,	de quitter 220 ention / cas médicaux / 3 jours = 48, + de 3 jour 0-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 2	82 82 stc.) = 35. 1 détention 16h00-24h00			
Notifications importan Temps d'attente des D/ Marchael des D/ Rapport des effectifs	1 tes du quart (mesu \(\lambda \text{-} \delta \text{ i jour = 72, 1 } \)	jour = 36, 2 jours = 79,	de quitter 220	82 82 etc.) 5 = 35.1 détentio 16h00-24h00 1 3			

Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Badour, Dan

Sent:

April 3, 2018 12:55 PM

To:

Quinn, Robyn

Cc:

LeFrank, Andrew; Cloutier, Jacques

Subject:

RE: Breakdown of Latest AS numbers

Attachments:

IMFC Between POE Summary 20180329 to 20180402.pdf

Thursday, March 29 to Monday, April 2 – attached is the summary reporting based on the data received (RCMP).

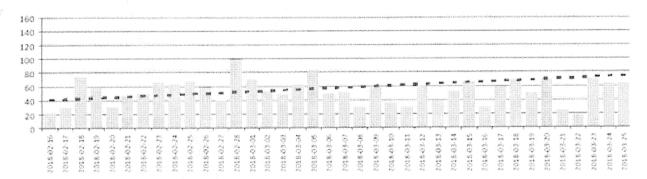
Highlights:

- The total number of arrivals at Quebec was 583 at Quebec and 8 in Emerson between March 29th and April 2nd.
- For the same holiday weekend period in 2017, the total was 103 arrivals. This represents a 466% increase over last year.
- 126 on March 29th, 134 on March 30th, 109 on March 31st, 100 on April 1st, 114 on April 2nd.
- Nigeria was the top country (405 or 75.7% of the total 397 or 98% with an US NIV)
- Aside from USA (28) nationals, Congo (20), Burundi (20), Colombia (17) and Haiti (12) were the next highest populations.
- Shortest time from NIV issuance to arrival was 10 days, average time in US was 281 days.
- 40% of the arrivals were minor children, 31% male adult and 29% female adults.

Below is the trend line for Quebec.

45 Day Trendline

C Division (Quebec)



Background for Nigerian Nationals:

- Since January 1, 2018 there have been 2,875 Nigerian nationals arrive between the port, almost exclusively at Roxham Road with the exception of 3 at Emerson and 5 in British Columbia;
- There were 3,629 Nigerian nationals in calendar year 2017 that arrived between the ports;
- Nigeria was the number 2 source country behind Haiti for refugee claims in 2017;
- The total number of refugee claims from Nigeria nationals in 2017 was 5,746 aside from the between the port arrivals processed in Montreal, the next location of claim was Etobicoke at 1,377 processed;
- The 2017 IRB acceptance rate (cases accepted vs rejected) was 46%, the rate in 2015 was 61%;
- A review of the basis of claims by IRCC in 2017 found that LGBTQ+ and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) were mostly reported;
- Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Ottawa-Gatineau are the 5 largest diasporas in Canada;
- Texas, New York, New Jersey and Maryland were identified as top states where between the port arrivals resided in the US before arriving in Canada (based on a sampling of 110 claimants in January 2018);

Push Factors:

Political uncertainty; corruption; human trafficking and smuggling; internal displacement; sexual orientation and gender identity; ban on homosexuality; poor socio-economic conditions; desertification; famine; food insecurity; civil conflict; violent extremism; rigid government systems; recession; income inequality; separatist aspirations; imposition of Islamic law in some northern states; female genital mutilation (FGM); polio outbreak; use of children by Daesh-West Africa; religious tensions.

Pull Factors:

Favorable socio-economic opportunities; development and acquisition of high-level skills; freedom for LGBTQ2 individuals. Relatively high IRB acceptance rate.

Additional Factors:

Nigeria's President is entering the last year of his term before the 2019 elections and there is speculation as to, given his health issues and perceived failures, whether or not he should try for re-election. Despite some progress against Daesh-West Africa (Daesh-WA) [formerly Boko Haram], the group persists as a threat. Daesh-WA have increased attacks in rural areas impacting farming and trade, and according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) increasingly using children as human bombs, particularly girls, in the north-east of Nigeria. The increase in attacks has led to famine and the displacement of over two million people, with millions more facing food insecurity. In September 2017, International Crisis Group released a report highlighting the worsening relations between cattle herders and farmers, describing it as having the potential to be as dangerous as the Daesh-WA insurgency in the north-east; in 2016 approximately 2,500 persons were killed in clashes. News media report that the conflict is driven by a growing need for resources such as land for grazing and water, and is exacerbated by sectarian and ethnic grievances. The President has been criticized for his inaction regarding the matter and the alleged threat the conflict poses to Nigeria's security. Due to the political uncertainty, continuing economic recession, violence against persons in the LGBTQ2 community and the persistence of violent insurgents and violent clashes, more Nigerian nationals will pursue opportunities outside of the country.

Forecast for 2018:

It is anticipated that claims filed by nationals of Nigeria will continue to increase in 2018, likely surpassing what was seen in 2017, making Nigeria a top source country for irregular migration to Canada. Given the perceived ease in obtaining a USNIV, Nigeria will likely continue as one of the top source countries for persons entering BTP in 2018. It is expected that claims will mainly be entered at inland offices. Irregular migrants who do not enter Canada BTP will almost certainly persist in using agents to obtain fraudulent documents allowing them to enter Canada directly. It is likely that Nigerian human smuggling networks are likely to seek to expand their operations in Canada.

From: Quinn, Robyn

Sent: April 3, 2018 11:39 AM

To: Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew <Andrew.LeFrank@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Cloutier, Jacques <Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Fw: Breakdown of Latest AS numbers

See tasking below. Numbers required asap.

From: Melchers, Charles < Charles. Melchers@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Sent: Tuesday, April 3, 2018 11:03 AM

To: Quinn, Robyn

Cc: Cloutier Tacques: Brunatti Andrew: Medalla Rocio **Subject:** Breakdown of Latest AS numbers

Robyn,

President / EVP are going to have a number of calls today/tomorrow with partners to discuss AS numbers from over the weekend. First call will be this afternoon with Associates from PS, IRCC, PCO, PSPC and RCMP. We are looking to get a better breakdown of the numbers, including demographics. Can we also get an idea of how the numbers compare this past weekend to Easter weekend 2017 (Apr 16, 2017).

Andrew will confirm once the EVP's call this afternoon is set.

Jacques was at the meeting this am and can provide greater context as to the info we need to get out to partners. Or give me a call to discuss.

Merci

Charles Melchers

Chief of Staff to the Executive Vice-President Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada charles.melchers@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-946-2987 Cel:

Chef de cabinet de la Première vice-présidente Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada charles.melchers@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél: 613-946-2987 Cel:

PROTECTED A // LES

Intercepts by Day/Division:

Division	c	D	E O	thers	Total
2018-03-29	126	0	0	0	126
2018-03-30	134	1	0	0	135
2018-03-31	109	0	0	0	109
2018-04-01	100	7	0	0	107
2018-04-02	114	0	0	0	114
Total:	583	8	0	0	591

Average Daily Total (All Divisions): 118

US Non-immigrant Visa: Shortest Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 10 Average Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 480 Average Time from US Entry to Arrival: 281

Intercepts by Gen	dert
Adult Female	171
Adult Male	182
Minor	238

Roxham	583
Noyes Gate	4
Emerson Railyard	2
Emerson rail yard	3

RCMP - C	583
RCMP - D	

Between the Port data has been extracted from manually maintained RCMP spreadsheets. The number is based on the information available at the time the information was compiled and may be subject to change based on new information and/or file review.

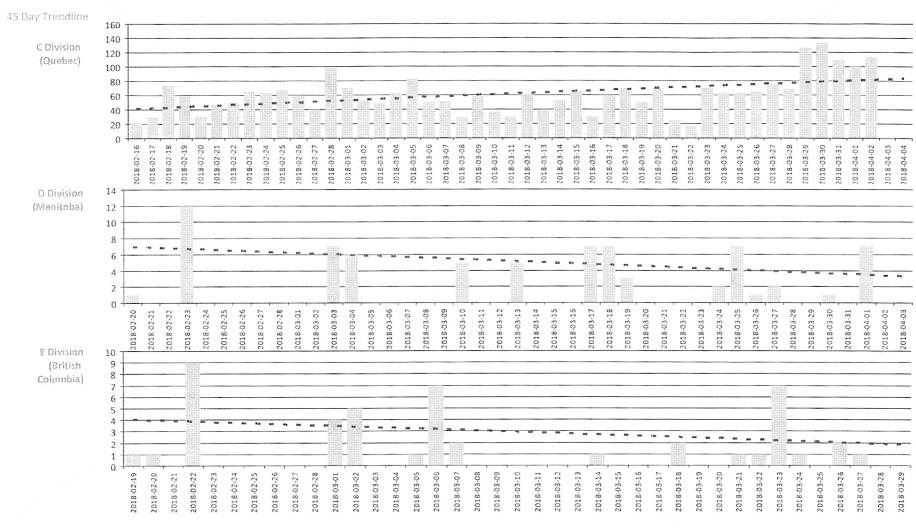
Гор 10	intercepts	by NIV	Locations

Lagos	357	
Abuja	28	
Johannesburg	. 13	
Bujumbura	11	
Khartoum	9	1.97
Bogota	9	3,48
Bagota	8	
Bujumbuna	7	
N/A	6	
Riyad	6	1.39
Port au Prince	6	1.30
Aguja	6	1.33

Top 10 Intercepts by Country:

Citizenship	# Incerd	epts	a with NIV		
Nigeria	405		397	98.0%	
United States of America	28		5		
Congo, Democratic Republic of t	20		11		
Burundi	20		18	90.6%	
Colombia	17		17		
Haiti	1.2		8		
Pakistan	9		6	68.718	
Sudan	9		9		
Yemen, Republic of	8	1.55-	7		
Mauritania	7	3,3%	1	34.3%	



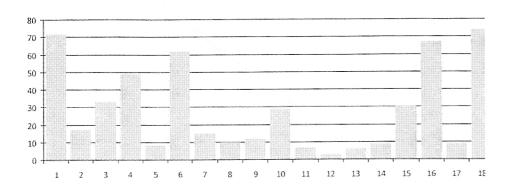


2018-04-03 Page 2

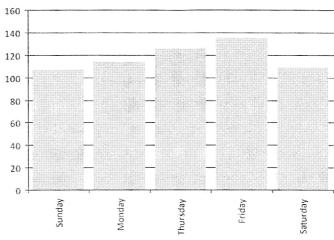


PROTECTED A // LES

Intercepts by Hour of the Day:



Intercepts by Day of the Week:



28. Angola (1)

29. Ethiopia (1)

30. Ghana (1)

32. Djibouti (1)

RCMP - D

1. Eritrea (3)

2. Ghana (2)

3. Somalia (2) 4. Guinea (1)

PROTECTED A // LES

Intercepts by Division/Country.

RCMP - C 1. Nigeria (405)

2. United States of America (28)

3. Congo, Democratic Republic of the (20) 31. Liban (1)

4. Burundi (20)

5. Colombia (17) 6. Haití (12)

7. Pakistan (9) 8: 5udan (9)

9. Yemen, Republic of (8)

10. Mauritania (7) 11. Syria (6)

12. South Africa (5)

13. Bangladesh (5)

14. Venezuela (4)

15. Turkey (3)

16. Eritrea (3) 17. Mali (2)

18. Honduras (2) 19. Gambie (2)

20. Sri Lanka (2)

21. Libya (2) 22. Rwanda (2)

23. Azerbaijan (1)

24. Belgique (1)

25. Central African Republic (1)

26. Liberia (1)

27. Sénégal (1)

2018-04-03 Page 4

Canada

PROTECTED A // LES

T	otal intercepts	Rwith NIV	% with NIV	Shortest Time from NIV assuance to Arrival	Average Days NIV Ksuance to Arrival	Average Days US Entry to Ansval
Colombia	17	1.7	100.0%	190	1,328	838
3 Sudan	9	9	100.0%	60	1,306	1,172
§ Syria	6	.6	100.0%	379	671	535
South Africa	5	5	100.0%	57	1,403	4
6 Bangladesh	5	5	1.00.0%	1,110	1,214	823
o Venezueta	4	4	100.0%	630	1,708	39
Turkey	3	3	100.0%	10	13	6
8 Sri Lanka	2	2	100.0%	653	849	221
Rwanda	2	2	100.0%	47	1,075	619
Gambie Gambie	2	2	100.0%	1,376	4,138	4,070
Libya:	2	2	100.0%	1,895	1,895	1,893
: Liberia	1	1	100.0%	24	24	17
Azerbaijan	1	1	100.0%	39	39	1
Liban	1	1	100.0%	963	963	287
- Djibouti	1	1.	100.0%	105	105	21
6 Angola	1	1	100.0%	646	646	427
Central African Republic	1	1	100.0%	1,101	1,101	0
8 Sénégal	1	1. "	100.0%	3,158	3,158	3,173
Nigeria	405	385	95.1%	10	350	127
ii Burundi	20	18	90.0%	26	58	33
Yemen, Republic of	8	7	87.5%	331	569	505
🖺 Haiti	12	9	75.0%	109	1,152	130
Pakistan	9	6	66.7%	56	530	156
Congo, Democratic Republic o	f th 20	13	65.0%	25	34	225
Eritrea	6	-3	50.0%	290	514	351
Mauritania	7	1	14.3%	6,164	6,164	5,797
United States of America	28	1	3.6%	1,721	1,721	218
Ghana	3	.0	0.0%			1,484

Canada

2018-04-03 Page 5



				Shortest time		
	Total intercepts # s	vith NIV	% with NIV	from NIV Issuance to Arrival	Average Days NIV Issuance to Arrival	Average Days US Entry to Arrival
29 Honduras	2	0	0.0%			1,207
∃⊝ Mali		0	0.0%			4,999
31 Somalia	2	0	0.0%			127
32 Ethiopia	1	0	0.0%			1,051
Guinea	1	0	0.0%			1,204
Belgique	1	0	0.0%			3,596

Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Badour, Dan

Sent:

April 16, 2018 05:41 PM

To:

Provost, Pierre: Lefort, Patrick

Cc: Subject:

Cloutier, Jacques; Fenelon, Roosevelt; Caron, Éric

Nigerian - US Arrival

Attachments:

Between the Port Arrival and NIV Report - Nigeria - 20180409 to 20180415.pdf; AS -

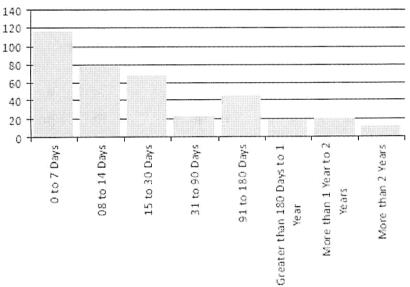
Transportation of Nigeria Arrivals 20180413.docx; Easter Weekend - Nigerian

Movement Background 20180405.docx

Further to our call this afternoon, attached are a few reports providing some further background on the Nigerian arrivals – specifically their time range of arrival to the US compared to arrival at Lacolle and transportation to/within the US.

Almost 200 of the 358 arrivals last week entered the US within the past 14 days.





Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

'TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell.:

ATS: 866-335-3237

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-09 to 2018-04-15 PROTECTED A // LES Shortest Time US Non-Immigrant Visa: from NIV Average Days Average Days Shortest Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 18 issuance to NIV Issuance US Entry Average Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 315 Total intercepts: # with NIV % with Niv Arrival. 97.1% 18 Average Time from US Entry to Arrival: 96 Nigeria 385 374 315 96 Time Range from US Entry to Arrival Time Range from US NIV Issuance to Arrival 140 Lagos 329 140 Abuja 41 41.0% 100 80 60 40 120 Johannesburg 2 100 Ibadan 1 6.3% Cape Town 1 6.3% 80 20 60 0 to 7 Days 91 to 180 Days 40 than 180 Days to 1 20 15 to 30 Days US NIV to Arrival Date Range: > 1 Year, less > 2 Years. 31.10 91.10 Days to than less than 0 to 08.to Citizenship 30 Days 180 Days 2 Years S Years 86 64 77 131 4 Nigeria > 180 > 1 Year, less > 2 Years, US Entry to Arrival Date Range: Days to than 2 Years less than

5 Years

10

× 5 Years

1

2018-04-16 Page 1

Nigeria

Citizenship

90 Days

22

45

18

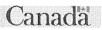
20

30 Days

67

115

77





Services frontaliers

Asylum Seekers: Transportation of Nigerian Arrivals at Quebec

Issue:

To provide information on the means and routing of Nigeria asylum seekers arriving at Quebec.

Background:

An analysis of the arrivals at Quebec in 2018 has found that Nigerian nationals remain the top country of citizenship and make up 70% of the total asylum seekers entering Canada between the ports with 3254 arrivals between January 1, 2018 and April 8, 2018.

The CBSA is working with IRCC and the US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to identify the routing and transportation systems uses by Nigerians along their movement to and within the United States prior to arriving at the Canada/US border.

Air Transportation:

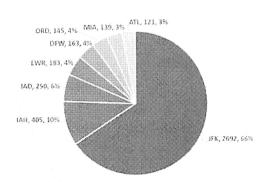
Prior to March 24, 2018 the only direct flights from Nigeria to the United States were four flights from Lagos (LOS) to Atlanta (ATL) - Delta flight 55 which arrived each Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday at 05:30 am.

On March 24, 2018 Delta commenced three flights per week direct from Lagos (LOS) to New York (JFK) – Delta flight 478 which arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 05:30 am.

Information obtained from recent Nigeria arrivals at Quebec reported that their decision to travel to Canada was due to cheaper airfare from Nigeria to the US. A review of average air fares for the LOS to JFK flight is \$1800 (return) and \$1154 (one-way). One-way flights are normally more expensive than return flights by major air carriers on international routes. The LOS to JFK flight is significantly cheaper than the LOS to ATL flight as the ATL average fare is \$2066 (return) and \$2900 (one-way).

A recent analysis of Nigerian arrivals at Quebec by the CBP National Targeting Centre and CBSA's embedded Liaison Officer found that 66% entered the United States at JFK, followed by Houston (IAH – 10%), Dulles (IAD – 6%), Newark (EWR – 4%), Chicago (ORD – 4%) and Dallas (DFW – 4%).

Further analysis is underway to identify air carriers and routes with connecting flights to the United States with Royal Air Maroc (CMN), Air France (CDG), British Airways (LHR), Qatar Airways (DOH) having one-way air fare below \$1200.



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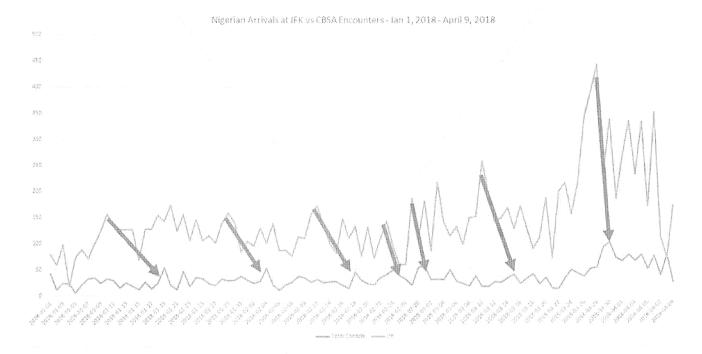
Border Services



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In collaboration with CBP NTC, the daily count of Nigerian arrivals at JFK was mapped against the daily Nigeria arrivals at Quebec from January 1, 2018 to April 9, 2018. The chart below depicts a correlation between increases in arrivals at JFK aligns with a surge in Nigerian arrivals at Quebec – with a 2 to 5 day delay. Of note is the surge in arrivals on March 29 that corresponds with the March 25 inaugural LOS to JFK flight. A review of all Nigerian arrivals to the US is underway to supplement the JFK analysis outlined below.



Ground Transportation:

The CBSA conducted a focused collection effort involving 113 interviews of Nigerian refugee claimants at Roxham Road over a two week period in January 2018. More than 40% of those interviewed stated that they travelled within the US via Greyhound to travel from New York City (NYC) to Plattsburgh NY.

A request was made to USBP to engage Amtrak and Greyhound Corporate Security to obtain booking volume information to information to assist in forecasting volume impacts.

A review of Greyhound bus schedules from NYC finds five daily scheduled routes (arriving at 01:00, 03:30, 06:10, 15:20 and 17:50) with an extra express 17:45 arrival on Friday and Sunday. Amtrak operates one single daily NYC to Plattsburgh NY train that arrives at 15:20.

An information flyer recovered from an asylum claimant at Quebec in March 2018 found that two Plattsburg area NGOs provided contact information for Plattsburgh taxi carriers stating that the

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maximum fare to deliver claimants from the Plattsburgh bus station to Roxham Road was \$77 USD. The NGO asked that claimants notify their 1-800 hotline if carriers were demanding higher amounts.

Open source and information obtained from recent arrivals indicates that there is a "cottage industry" of private drivers operating their personal vehicles and small 20-seat shuttle buses. These private operators will position themselves at the Plattsburgh bus stop offering services to transport groups of irregular migrants to the US side of the border at Roxham Road.

Next Steps:

CBP pre-arrival booking of Nigerian travelers to the US may assist in identify potential surges in asylum seeker activity at Quebec. An assessment of CBP data will be conducted to determine the viability of this information as a predictive analysis tool.

A request to the US Transportation Security Administration (TSA) through DHS Homeland Security Investigations in underway with the assistance of CBSA's Liaison Officer in New York to obtain NYC to Plattsburgh NY booking volumes for Amtrak and Greyhound services.

An expanded collection plan will be carried out with a specific focus on motivations, US entry and transportation information of asylum seekers at Quebec.



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Easter Weekend Surge - Nigerian Movement Background

Easter Weekend Highlights:

- The total number of arrivals was 583 at Quebec and 8 at Emerson between March 29, 2018 and April 2, 2018.
- For the same holiday weekend period in 2017, the total was 103 arrivals. represents a 466% increase over last year.
- 126 on March 29th, 134 on March 30th, 109 on March 31st, 100 on April 1st, 114 on April 2nd.
- Nigeria was the top country (405 or 75.7% of the total 397 or 98% with an US NIV)
- Aside from USA (28) nationals, Congo (20), Burundi (20), Colombia (17) and Haiti (12) were the next highest populations.
- 40% of the arrivals were minor children, 31% male adult and 29% female adults.
- For all countries that shortest time from NIV issuance to arrival was 10 days, average time in US was 281 days.

Analysis of Nigerian Arrivals:

- A further analysis of the Nigerian arrivals over the Easter weekend found that:
 - 33% had held as US NIV for more than 90 days to 1 year, 46% for one year or more;
 - 56% had entered the United States within the past 7 days before arriving in Canada – although 11% have been in the United States between 1 to 7 years;
 - o 46% of the Nigerians who arrived in the US with the last 7 days were minor children:
- While many of the US school districts were holding their Spring Break in the week leading up to the Easter Weekend, it is not believed that this was a factor in the volume increase for Nigerian Nationals.
- A review of primary, secondary and post-secondary school schedules for Lagos and Abuja, Nigeria finds that semesters conclude in early June;
- As of March 24, 2018 Delta Airlines has now added three non-stop flights per week from Lagos to JFK - this was in addition to four scheduled flights into Atlanta - once available, a dataset will be shared with the US NTC to determine the arrival location for Nigerian arrivals to assist in targeting efforts. Previous datasets analyzed by the US NTC for Nigerian arrivals found that 66% arrived in the United States at JFK. (See Appendix A for other locations).

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Visa Issuance Rates:

- The United States issued 56,722 Non-Immigrant Visas (B1/B2 Visitor) to Nigerian nationals in US fiscal year 2018 to date; the total for FY 2017 was 168,980 (182% increase since 2005); the total for FY 2016 was 162,996;
- As the United States normally restricts the validity period of B1/B2 visas to two years for Nigerians, the total population in possession of an NIV is estimated to be between 230,000 to 260,000;
- Nigeria has the highest rate of US NIV issuance of any African nation;
- In contrast, Canada issued 29,957 visas to Nigerian nationals in 2017;

Nigerian Backgrounder:

- Since January 1, 2018 there have been 2,875 Nigerian nationals arrive between the port, almost exclusively at Roxham Road with the exception of 3 at Emerson and 5 in British Columbia;
- There were 4,031 Nigerian nationals in calendar year 2017 that arrived between the ports;
- Nigeria was the number 2 source country behind Haiti for refugee claims in 2017;
- The total number of refugee claims from Nigeria nationals in 2017 was 5,746 aside from the between the port arrivals processed in Montreal, the next location of claim was Etobicoke at 1,377 processed;
- The 2017 IRB acceptance rate (cases accepted vs rejected) was 46%, the rate in 2015 was 61%;
- A review of the basis of claims by IRCC in 2017 found that LGBTQ+ and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) were mostly reported;
- Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Ottawa-Gatineau are the 5 largest diasporas in Canada;
- Texas, New York, New Jersey and Maryland were identified as top states where between the port arrivals resided in the US before arriving in Canada (based on a sampling of 110 claimants in January 2018);

Push Factors:

Political uncertainty; corruption; human trafficking and smuggling; internal displacement; sexual orientation and gender identity; ban on homosexuality; poor socio-economic conditions; desertification; famine; food insecurity; civil conflict; violent extremism; rigid government systems; recession; income inequality; separatist aspirations; imposition of Islamic law in some northern states; female genital mutilation (FGM); polio outbreak; use of children by Daesh-West Africa; religious tensions.

Border Services



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Pull Factors:

Favorable socio-economic opportunities; development and acquisition of high-level skills; freedom for LGBTQ2 individuals. Relatively high IRB acceptance rate.

Additional Factors:

Nigeria's President is entering the last year of his term before the 2019 elections and there is speculation as to, given his health issues and perceived failures, whether or not he should try for re-election. Despite some progress against Daesh-West Africa (Daesh-WA) [formerly Boko Haram], the group persists as a threat. Daesh-WA have increased attacks in rural areas impacting farming and trade, and according to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) increasingly using children as human bombs, particularly girls, in the north-east of Nigeria. The increase in attacks has led to famine and the displacement of over two million people, with millions more facing food insecurity. In September 2017, International Crisis Group released a report highlighting the worsening relations between cattle herders and farmers, describing it as having the potential to be as dangerous as the Daesh-WA insurgency in the north-east; in 2016 approximately 2,500 persons were killed in clashes. News media report that the conflict is driven by a growing need for resources such as land for grazing and water, and is exacerbated by sectarian and ethnic grievances. The President has been criticized for his inaction regarding the matter and the alleged threat the conflict poses to Nigeria's security. Due to the political uncertainty, continuing economic recession, violence against persons in the LGBTQ2 community and the persistence of violent insurgents and violent clashes, more Nigerian nationals will pursue opportunities outside of the country.

Forecast for 2018:

It is anticipated that claims filed by nationals of Nigeria will continue to increase in 2018, likely surpassing what was seen in 2017, making Nigeria a top source country for irregular migration to Canada. Given the perceived ease in obtaining a USNIV, Nigeria will likely continue as one of the top source countries for persons entering BTP in 2018. It is expected that claims will mainly be entered at inland offices. Irregular migrants who do not enter Canada BTP will almost certainly persist in using agents to obtain fraudulent documents allowing them to enter Canada directly. It is likely that Nigerian human smuggling networks are likely to seek to expand their operations in Canada.



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Nigerian Refugee Reduction Strategy - CBSA and CBP Efforts

In addition to IRCC collaboration with the US Department of State to reduce the number of Nigerian arrivals, the CBSA has been working with the Department of Homeland Security – US Customs and Border Protection on two fronts:

Joint CBSA-CBP National Targeting Centre (NTC) Effort - Embedded CBSA LO at CBP NTC

- Identifying US visa fraud and mitigating travel to the US where possible to avoid secondary movements to Canada.
- Joint analysis of between the port claimants between July 2017 and March 2018
- CBP NTC analysis identified selectors of interest (names, email addresses, phone numbers, IP addresses, etc) that indicate misrepresentation, facilitation, or visa fraud.
- US DOS and US Diplomatic Security Service (DSS) liaisons are on-site and provide support with watch phrasing of selectors for future visa issuances and investigative support through communication with DSS at Post in Nigeria.
- To date, over 1000 visas reviewed or revoked, as well as 190 persons being denied entry to the US; either foreign or upon arrival.

CBSA LO and CBP Effort at JFK (December 2017, Ongoing)

- Focus on Nigerian travelers to JFK airport in New York City with the intention of identifying and disrupting the travel of those who intend to migrate to Canada without authorization, obtaining visas to the United States through misrepresentation.
- Briefing of CBP front line staff at JFK on indicators of northbound migration.
- The CBSA LO works with JFK officers to review targets for possible links to Canada, share operational intelligence with the intention of disrupting the irregular flow of migrants, specifically Nigerians.
- To date, 319 referrals with 134 persons denied entry to the US; foreign or upon arrival.

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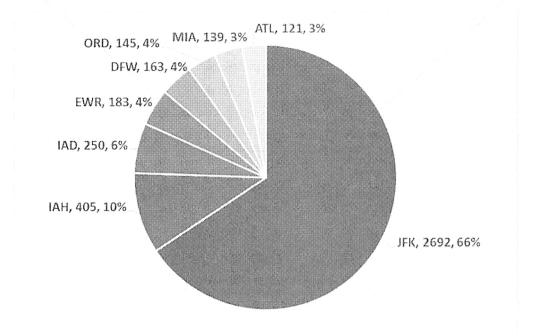
Border Services



Services frontaliers

- 5 -

Appendix A - CBP NTC of US Airport Locations from Nigerian Arrivals at Quebec



Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Cloutier, Jacques

Sent:

April 30, 2018 07:11 AM

To:

Badour, Dan

Cc:

Vinette, Denis R.

Subject: Attachments: FW: RFA to PS CAN ON Region RFA-TORONTO-FACILITIES-2018-04-27 SIGNED.pdf

Importance:

High

From: Tanguy2, Patrick (PS/SP) [mailto:patrick.tanguy2@canada.ca]

Sent: April 29, 2018 1:22 PM

To: MacDonald, Mike: CIC / CIC <mike.macdonald@cic.gc.ca>

Cc: Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP) <calvin.christiansen@canada.ca>; Cloutier, Jacques <Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>;

Rivest, Mélanie (PS/SP) < melanie.rivest@canada.ca>

Subject: RFA to PS CAN ON Region

Importance: High

Mike – here is the RFA we got on Friday evening. Will get back on you about PS attending the meeting with Ontario tomorrow.

Patrick

Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services

Office of the Minister

25 Grosvenor Street 18th Floor Toronto ON M7A 1Y6 Tel: 416 -325 -0408 MCSCS Feedback@ontario.ca

Ministère de la Sécurité communautaire et des Services correctionnels

Bureau de la ministre

25, rue Grosvenor 18° étage Toronto ON M7A 1Y6 Tél.: 416-325-0408 MCSCS Feedback@ontario.ca



April 27, 2018

The Honorable Ralph Goodale Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Minister's House of Commons Office Ottawa, ON, K1A 0A6

Dear Minister Goodale,

As you aware, we have received a request for assistance from the City of Toronto as a result of a sharp increase in the number of refugee claimants in Toronto. Over the last months, the number of claimants accessing the city's shelter system has increased from a nightly average of 459 in 2016 to 2351 today. According to the City of Toronto, the claimants are now utilizing almost 40% of the city's shelter capacity, despite significant expansion of the number of beds available through various measures (including the city's contracting of hotel rooms for over 2200 people, including 1000 new rooms added in the last few months). Heading into this weekend, the city's shelter system is holding 6494 people — this is 96% of system capacity and 100% of family accommodations available. The city's ability to increase occupancy in the system has reached its limit and they are now preparing to open emergency shelters in community recreation centres. This could happen at any time based on daily arrivals and the city has placed staff and the Canadian Red Cross on alert.

While the city's request for assistance is multi-facetted, and our government is working with yours to identify ways to alleviate the inflow of claimants to Toronto, the need for space to operate shelters is of immediate importance. A review of all provincial buildings and assets within the Greater Toronto Area has indicated that we have no suitable space available in which to shelter people, beyond the George Street facility that we have previously renovated and is still in use by the city.

With the anticipation that city's capacity to shelter individuals could be exceeded as soon as the next days or weeks (each of their emergency shelters only holds 100-150 people), I am requesting your assistance in locating facilities within the City of Toronto or surrounding areas that would be suitable for large-scale sheltering of individuals and families. We are open to various options, including facilities capable of housing cots in an open congregate setting. The availability of sanitary facilities is an important concern, as per national standards for emergency sheltering established by the Public Health Agency of Canada.

I propose that our respective officials meet in Toronto as soon as possible to review options for facilities. These efforts would run parallel and in support of the efforts of our Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Irregular Migration and the good work being done by our respective Deputy Ministers to explore options such as triaging claimants to manage the flow into Ontario and to ensure they are properly supported.

Your assistance is appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Marie-France Lalonde

Minister

Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Badour, Dan

Sent:

April 15, 2018 09:36 PM

To:

Cloutier, Jacques

Cc:

Fenelon, Roosevelt; Quinn, Robyn

Subject:

FW: 00002-18 Monday (16 Apr) Planning Session

Attachments:

15apr_PS-SP-#2598517-v1-00002-18

__GOC_-_Asylum_Seekers_problem_Analysis_and__Planning_Process.ppt; PS-SP-# 2373152-v6-01041017_Asylum_Seeker_Influx_-_IPG_Contigency_plannin....docx

We have just received the attached documents from the GOC in preparation for a planning meeting scheduled for 08:30 tomorrow – I will be there along with the TF members.

The planning is based on the following assumptions:

• AS Influx will increase to an average of 120 AS/day in May and up to 150 AS/day in June. AS Influx will remain at an average of 100 per day until end of April. AS Influx will increase largely from June to Sep 2018

GOC is projecting that we will exceed our current capacity of 588 by April 21 and would be at 1000 by the end April

GOC is identifying the CBSA will need to find a solution by May 1 by adding 500 more beds at Camp 1.

The GOC has yet to provide details on the costing of Canada Red Cross emergency hotel accommodations for 150 – decision required on Tuesday, April 17.

Based on our discussions on Saturday, we will advise the GOC that CBSA will not exceed 700 - 200 current beds, plus 200 more beds at Camp 1 – with 300 seats (current kitchen/waiting area and conference room (if required) until larger tent can be acquired. GOC expects a decision on this by this Friday.

From: Towaij, Marc

Sent: April 15, 2018 8:42 PM

To: Badour, Dan < Dan. Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt <Roosevelt.Fenelon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Carroll, Kathy <Kathy.Carroll@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Martin,

Stephane <Stephane.Martin@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Kowalski, Rick <Rick.Kowalski@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Daigle, Jason

<Jason.Daigle@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Carriere, Estelle <Estelle.Carriere@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Fw: 00002-18 Monday (16 Apr) Planning Session

Fyi

Marc Towaij

Sent by blackberry

From: Duguay, Marcel (PS/SP) < marcel.duguay@canada.ca>

Sent: Sunday, April 15, 2018 7:36 PM

To: Towaij, Marc; Connie.Iatauro@cic.gc.ca; Plourde, Jean-Daniel: CIC / CIC

Cc: Many2, Claude (PS/SP); Tuff, Mathew (PS/SP); Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP); Goyette, Linda (PS/SP)

Subject: 00002-18 Monday (16 Apr) Planning Session

To all,

Please find attached documents that we will use for Monday planning session. The Powerpoint is the result of the discussion we had last Friday and the word document is the most updated Initial Planning Guidance.

Monday morning at 08:30 we will give a backbrief (Powerpoint) to Calvin Christiansen (GOC DG) in order to confirm that we are on the right path and discuss the next steps. Please redistribute to your team members from your department.

See you tomorrow at 08:30

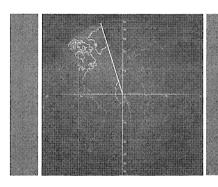
Marcel Duguay

Chief, Planning | Chef, Planification
Planning Division | Division de la planification
Government Operations Centre | Centre des opérations du gouvernement
613-991-9968(T) (C)
marcel.duguay@canada.ca

GOC € COG

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CENTRE
CENTRE DES OPÉRATIONS DU GOUVERNEMENT





00002-18 Asylum Seekers **Planning Process** April 16th, 2018

RDIMS: 2598517

DATE: 16 April, 2018



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Content



GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CENTRE

UNCLASSIFIED

- **Event Team Composition**
- **Key Assumptions**
- AS Influx Model April to October 2018
- Current Situation in Lacolle
- Problem Analysis
 - Key Deductions
- Initial Action Plan
- Approval of Initial Planning Guidance

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RDIMS No.: 2598517

Key Assumptions



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- AS Influx will increase to an average of 120 AS/day in May and up to 150 AS/day in June. AS Influx will remain at an average of 100 per day until end of April. AS Influx will increase largely from June to Sep 2018
- The funding vehicle will be available to support the effort.
- Large scale arrivals would occur without warning

RDIMS No.: 2598517

2

Current Situation in Lacolle as of 13 Apr 2018



GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CENTRE

CLASSIFICATION

- 200 x Bed spaces
- 390 x seats
- Lacolle current total capacity can accommodate 590 AS
- **Emergency Contracting in place**

So what?

- According to the AS Influx model, Lacolle will be occupied at max capacity on 21 Apr, 2018 which leave six days for solutions to be put in place
- AS in Lacolle could be there for seven days without access to a bed
- Population of AS in Lacolle will reach 1000 at the end of April, 2018

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Key Deductions



GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CENTRE

Unclassified

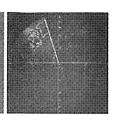
Deductions	Responsibilities
1.	IRCC
2. Federal resources should be allocated to QC in order to simplify the logistics required to implement accommodations in order to sustain the flow of AS	IRCC
3. Need to implement solutions in Lacolle before the 1st May, 2018	CBSA
4.	IRCC
5. Solutions have to be implemented incrementally	IRCC/CBSA



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RDIMS No.:

Initial Action Plan



GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CENTRE

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- Action Plan
 - Temporary acommodations (7 to 30 days):
 - Maintain contract with CRC for Hotels and congregate space
 - Implement Camp 1 (up to 1000 pers total) in Lacolle by end of Apr, 2018 (current capacity of 590 + add 500 beds)
 - Decision brief by Friday, 20th Apr, 2018
 - Permanent acommodations (>30 days):
 - Implement IRCC solution by 14th May, 2018
 - Decision brief TBD



Initial Action Plan



GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CENTRE

UNCLASSIFIED

- Development of accommodation solutions will fall within the 3 following categories:
 - Emergency accommodations: to be implemented in 0-7 days;
 - Temporary accommodations: to be implemented in 7 to 30 Days; and
 - Permanent accommodations: to be implemented no later than 30 days.
- Action Plan
 - Emergency acommodation (0-7 days):
 - Implement a contract with CRC for use of Hotels (max 150 pers)
 - Identify Federal facilities for congregate space to be used by CRC
 - Seek decision by Tuesday, 17 Apr 2018 COB

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RDIMS No.: 2598517

Approval of Initial Planning Guidance



GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CENTRE

Unclassified

- GOC DG directions
- Questions

RDIMS No.:

10



PROTECTED A



Initial Planning Guidance: IP00002-18A

RDIMS #: 2373152

DISSEMINATION LEVEL: DL-4 (Specific EOCs)

Background

Event Title: Asylum Seekers- Influx Contingency Planning - Regional Components

Location: Along the Canada-U.S. border, more specifically in Quebec, Southern Ontario region, Manitoba and Pacific Corridor regions.

Description: Following the AS Influx in Aug/Sep 2017, the AS NSRP CONPLAN was developed in partnership with F/P partners. Since Oct 2017, the federal regions across Canada have been tasked to develop the regional components of the AS NSRP CONPLAN. Between Dec 2017 to Apr 2018, scenario based discussions have been conducted in BC, MB, ON, QC and NB in order to help further advance the regional planning and solidify the WoG planning approach in the regions. Since Nov 2017, the AS Influx has been steady across Canada with the bulk of the AS Influx occurring in Lacolle, Québec. In particular, the total of AS Influx crossing in Lacolle since Jan 1st 2018 has reached close to 6 000 with an average of 100 AS crossing Roxam road per day since 27 March, 2018. This situation is creating a tremendous pressure on CBSA POE, IRCC/CBSA Processing Capacity

Situation Update: TBD

Initial Planning Guidance

GOC Response Level	For the purpose of this event, the GOC is at Response Level 2 – Risk Assessment and Planning with an Event Team being stood-up to help further advance the regional planning.
Intent	To develop options in order to expand the accommodation capacities in Lacolle and in the eventuality of a RFA from the province of Québec as per the guidelines provided within the AS NSRP.
Scope	The GOC will support the development of options focussing on the province of Québec and the following immediate priorities :
	 Increase accommodation capacity in Lacolle POE by providing temporary options that can be implemented within a very short timeline. Develop temporary options for accommodations that can be implemented within a very short timeline in the eventuality of a RFA from

	the Province of Québec or a larger AS Influx.
	3. Develop permanent options to increase accommodation capacity in
	Lacolle POE
	4. Develop permanent options for accommodations in the eventuality of a
	RFA from the Province of Québec or a larger AS Influx.
Strategic Objective(s)	To ensure border integrity is maintained.
	To maintain public confidence in immigration process.
	To ensure ongoing respectful treatment of claimants.
	 To reduce impacts at ports of entry.
Assumptions	AS Influx will remain at an average of 100 per day until end of May.
	AS Influx will increase largely from June to Sep 2018
	 The funding vehicle will be available to support the effort. Large scale arrivals would occur without warning
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Key Considerations	Security of points of entry, processing centres, interim lodging sites
	and transportation
	CBSA will lodge asylum seekers during the Federal processing
	stages
	IRCC will lodge asylum seekers upon receipt and acceptance of an
	RFA from a province after the asylum seekers has been Federally
	processed and would otherwise be handed over to the provincial
	authorities for community integration.
	Requirements to expedite engagements using the decision making
	process
Restraints	• TBD
Constraints	• TBD
Approved GOC Posture	 Level 2 – Risk Assessment and Planning: an event team has been
	established and OGDs will be contacted as necessary.
Triggers	AS per AS NSRP
Concept of Operations	TBD
Planned Course of	Develop accommodation solution for IRCC and CBSA falling within the 3
Action	following categories:
	 Emergency accommodation: Implement in 0 – 7 days;
	Temporary accommodation: Implement in 7 to 30 Days; and
	Permanent accommodation: Over one month.
	. Cimanone abbominidation. Ovor one month.
	Prepare decision brief to secure financial authorities to initiate contracting
	for various solutions

Primary Departments and Partners	CBSA, IRCC, PS GOC, PSPC, QC RO, CRC
Supporting Departments	PHAC, RCMP

OCIP users can access the latest update here (as applicable): https://ocip-pico.hre-ehr.gc.ca/FederalSummary/SitePages/FederalSummary.aspx

GEOMATICS

Inset additional products or specific instructions related to geomatics

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Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Cloutier, Jacques

Sent:

April 10, 2018 06:28 PM

To:

Fenelon, Roosevelt

Cc:

Towaij, Marc; Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Badour, Dan

Subject:

Re: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Let's discuss tomorrow am. We will need to give the Minister specific outcomes we are looking for, i.e. tangible results.

1

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Fenelon, Roosevelt

Sent: Tuesday, April 10, 2018 6:26 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Towaij, Marc; Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Badour, Dan

Subject: RE: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Hi Jacques,

Please see addition highlighted in yellow:

Northbound Asylum Seekers

Strategic objective for the discussion: Note ongoing collaboration on irregular migration and border integrity issues;

In 2017, nearly 21,000 asylum claims were made between Ports of Entry in order to evade the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA). The largest volume of asylum seekers was encountered in Quebec where just under 19,000 attempted entry to Canada at one single location. Since the beginning of this calendar year, the number of asylum seekers entering at Quebec has continued to increase well above volumes experienced in the same period in 2017 - by almost 200%.

Collaboration between Canada and the United States has allowed for improved situational awareness and analysis of the means that our legal immigration programs are collectively being exploited. The analysis to date has found that the vast majority of asylum seekers entering Canada at Quebec are Nigerian nationals with more than 98% in possession of a US Non-Immigrant Visa. Analysis of travel routes and US arrival data has found that more than 50% of the Nigerian asylum seekers entered the US less than 7 days before arriving in Quebec.

In addition to collaboration between Immigration Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) with the US Department of State in Nigeria, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) has been working closely with the Department of Homeland Security – US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on two fronts. First, is Joint CBSA-CBP National Targeting Centre effort to identify US visa fraud and mitigating travel to the US where possible to avoid secondary movements to Canada of Nigerian nationals. A joint analysis of between the port claimants between July 2017 and March 2018 resulted in the development of indicators for this population and has resulted in more than 1200 visas reviewed, 500 being revoked, as well as 190 persons being denied entry to the US. The second effort involves on-the-ground cooperation between CBP and CBSA's Liaison Officer at New York's JFK airport that has identified and disrupted the travel of those who intend to migrate to Canada without authorization by fraudulently obtaining visas to the enter the US. This effort has resulted in more than 319 referrals with 134 persons denied entry to the US.

Please advise if this is satisfactory or if you would like to discuss further, once approved I will complete the document and provide to Programs.

Thank you,

Roosevelt Fenelon

From: Cloutier, Jacques Sent: April 10, 2018 6:09 PM

To: Fenelon, Roosevelt <Roosevelt.Fenelon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Towaij, Marc <Marc.Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn <Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bindner, Melissa

<Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Badour, Dan <Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

OK. But we need to add something regarding what we want from the US.. i.e.: is there more they could do, or more we would like them to do?

,

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Fenelon, Roosevelt

Sent: Tuesday, April 10, 2018 5:54 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Towaij, Marc; Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Badour, Dan

Subject: FW: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Good afternoon Jacques,

Please find attached a speaking note for your approval for the G7 Public Safety meeting with Kirstjen Neilsen, United States of America Secretary of Homeland Security. We were requested to "we provide strong speaking points and a stronger update for the Minister to use with respect to northbound asylum seekers.". Dan Badour was able to provide the below to include in the speaking points.

This requires your approval before we send back to Programs.

Thank you,

Roosevelt Fenelon

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 10, 2018 5:40 PM

To: Fenelon, Roosevelt <Roosevelt.Fenelon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn <Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Towaij, Marc < <u>Marc.Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Daigle, Jason < <u>Jason.Daigle@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>> **Subject:** RE: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Northbound Asylum Seekers

Strategic objective for the discussion: Note ongoing collaboration on irregular migration and border integrity issues;

In 2017, nearly 21,000 asylum claims were made between Ports of Entry in order to evade the Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA). The largest volume of asylum seekers was encountered in Quebec where just under 19,000 attempted entry to Canada at one single location. Since the beginning of this calendar year, the number of asylum seekers entering at Quebec has continued to increase well above volumes experienced in the same period in 2017 - by almost 200%.

Collaboration between Canada and the United States has allowed for improved situational awareness and analysis of the means that our legal immigration programs are collectively being exploited. The analysis to date has found that the vast majority of asylum seekers entering Canada at Quebec are Nigerian nationals with more than 98% in possession of a US Non-Immigrant Visa. Analysis of travel routes and US arrival data has found that more than 50% of the Nigerian asylum seekers entered the US less than 7 days before arriving in Quebec.

In addition to collaboration between Immigration Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) with the US Department of State in Nigeria, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) has been working closely with the Department of Homeland Security – US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on two fronts. First, is Joint CBSA-CBP National Targeting Centre effort to identify US visa fraud and mitigating travel to the US where possible to avoid secondary movements to Canada of Nigerian nationals. A joint analysis of between the port claimants between July 2017 and March 2018 resulted in the development of indicators for this population and has resulted in more than 1200 visas reviewed, 500 being revoked, as well as 190 persons being denied entry to the US. The second effort involves on-the-ground cooperation between CBP and CBSA's Liaison Officer at New York's JFK airport that has identified and disrupted the travel of those who intend to migrate to Canada without authorization by fraudulently obtaining visas to the enter the US. This effort has resulted in more than 319 referrals with 134 persons denied entry to the US.

From: Fenelon, Roosevelt Sent: April 10, 2018 3:38 PM

To: Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Towaij, Marc < Marc.Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca; Daigle, Jason < Jason.Daigle@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca> Subject: FW: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Importance: High

Good afternoon Dan,

The below seems like something better suited for the IMFC, is your team able to respond to the below?

Thank you,

Roosevelt Fenelon

From: Daigle, Jason

Sent: April 10, 2018 3:17 PM

To: Fenelon, Roosevelt < Roosevelt. Fenelon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Towaij, Marc < Marc. Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: FW: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Importance: High

Roosevelt.

Any chance you have the one pager for the minister from earlier in the week? We can likely use some of that material.

Jason

Jason Daigle

Canada Border Services Agency | Agence des services frontaliers du Canada Border Operations Directorate | Direction opérations frontalières 191 Laurier Avenue West, 7th Floor | 191, avenue Laurier Ouest, 7ième étage Ottawa, ON., K1A 0L8

613-952-6087

ி jason.daigle@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

From: Jack, Amanda

Sent: April 10, 2018 2:50 PM

To: Towaij, Marc < Marc. Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Daigle, Jason < Jason. Daigle@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Carroll, Kathy < Kathy. Carroll@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn

<<u>Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Bindner, Melissa <<u>Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>> **Subject:** FW: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Importance: High

Hi-

I know this is for G7 but they are looking for some speaking points on the northbound asylum seekers.

They need this today. Can you reach out to Stephanie or Melanie.

Amanda Jack

A/Strategic Advisor-Director General's Office, Border Operations, Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Amanda.Jack@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-954-7152 / TTY: 866-335-3237

Conseillère Stratégique par intérim-Bureau du directeur général, Direction des opérations frontalières, Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Amanda.Jack@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél: 613-954-7152 / TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Robert, Stephanie Sent: April 10, 2018 2:42 PM

To: Jack, Amanda < Amanda. Jack@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Maisonneuve, Mélanie <<u>Melanie.Maisonneuve@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Rocheleau, Lisa <<u>Lisa.Rocheleau@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Due, Seigfred <<u>Seigfred.Due@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Apro, Robert <<u>Robert.Apro@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Alberelli,

Connie <Connie.Alberelli@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: FW: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Importance: High

Hi Amanda,

We received input back from PO, they are looking to strengthen the speaking points and the update on the northbound asylum seekers.

I hate to ask, but is it possible to have back by EOD today?

Stephanie Robert

613-946-4012

From: Blanchard, NathalieX Sent: April 10, 2018 1:44 PM

To: Robert, Stephanie < Stephanie.Robert@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Cc: CBSA-ASFC-DIST-HQ_PRG_VPO_AVPO_STAFF < CBSA-ASFC-DIST-HQ_PRG_VPO_AVPO_STAFF@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >;

Hosson, Rachelle <Rachelle.Hosson@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: RE: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Importance: High

See red- please work with trade

BF ASAP today

President reviewed quickly. He will look at the whole package and approve.

Quick note on the issue sheet for the US bilat: he wants to ensure we provide strong speaking points and a stronger update for the Minister to use with respect to northbound asylum seekers. He asked that Jacques / Ops review the note and provide input.

Sending you this info now so you can get a head start. Will forward the rest of the notes once signed off.

Nathalie Blanchard

Chef de Cabinet du VP, direction générale des programmes Agence des services frontaliers du Canada Nathaliex.Blanchard@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca /tél.: 613-954-7527

Chief of staff for VP, Programs Branch Canada Border Services Agency Nathaliex.Blanchard@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-954-7527

From: Blanchard, NathalieX Sent: April 10, 2018 11:08 AM

To: Robert, Stephanie < Stephanie.Robert@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: CBSA-ASFC-DIST-HQ_PRG_VPO_AVPO_STAFF < CBSA-ASFC-DIST-HQ_PRG_VPO_AVPO_STAFF@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >;

Hosson, Rachelle < Rachelle. Hosson@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: RE: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

C est approuvé au niveau VP -= le dossier est maintenant au PO

Nathalie Blanchard

Chef de Cabinet du VP, direction générale des programmes Agence des services frontaliers du Canada Nathaliex.Blanchard@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca /tél.: 613-954-7527

Chief of staff for VP, Programs Branch Canada Border Services Agency Nathaliex.Blanchard@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-954-7527

From: Robert, Stephanie Sent: April 9, 2018 4:44 PM

To: Blanchard, NathalieX < NathalieX.Blanchard@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: CBSA-ASFC-DIST-HQ_PRG_VPO_AVPO_STAFF < CBSA-ASFC-DIST-HQ_PRG_VPO_AVPO_STAFF@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >;

Hosson, Rachelle < Rachelle. Hosson@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: FW: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Bonjour Nathalie,

Serait-il possible de savoir si l'input est presque approuvé?

Sécurité Publique commence à nous contacter...

Stephanie Robert

613-946-4012

From: Thorpe, Lara (PS/SP)

Sent: Monday, April 9, 2018 4:35 PM

To: Alberelli, Connie

Cc: Twist, Padraiq; Larose, Charlene; Burley, Robert (PS/SP); Hénault2, Patrick (PS/SP); Charnley, Katrina: PS / SP;

Keating, Sarah (PS/SP)

Subject: FW: TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Connie,

Grateful for an ETA on when we can expect to receive the input from the CBSA for the below tasking.

Thank you,

Lara

From: Nguyen, Linda (PS/SP)

Sent: Wednesday, April 04, 2018 4:57 PM

To: PS.O.NCSB.SADMO Users / Utilisateurs BSMAP.SSCN.O.SP; Banerjee, Ritu (PS/SP); ES_ML-QPMI; Connie Arberelli;

Twist, Padraig; PS.F ADMO-CSCCB / SMA-SSCRC F.SP

Cc: Burley, Robert (PS/SP); Hénault2, Patrick (PS/SP); Nickel, Emily (PS/SP); Luu, Kylie (PS/SP); Raby-Roussel, Émilie (PS/SP); Digiacomo, Daniela (PS/SP); Laflamme, Edith (PS/SP); Robert, Philippe (PS/SP); Cirlan, Claudia (PS/SP);

Desnoyers, Christine; PS.O.PACB.ADMO Users / Utilisateurs BSMA.SAPC.O.SP; Anestis, Melanie (PS/SP) **Subject:** TASKING: G7 Security Ministers Meeting: Request for Input for Bilateral Notes

Importance: High

Colleagues:

Minister Goodale will host the G7 Security Ministers' Meeting in Toronto, on April 23-24, 2018. He will have bilateral meetings with several of his G7 counterparts on the margins of the event. We are seeking key messages and concise backgrounders for topics that could be discussed during the eight potential bilateral meetings.

Attached are draft bilateral notes, with sections to be completed as indicated below. Name of branches/agencies are indicated for each sections. Each item should have:

- o 1-2 strategic objectives;
- o 1-3 key messages (no talking points unless the is a specific message the Minister would need to convey); and
- Concise background section (5 sentences max). Material should focus on the countries/international
 organizations' respective positions, not Canada's (unless there are reasons to believe the Minister may not be
 familiar with some issues).

You will notice that some sections are already fully or partially written, based on previous material that we had available. Please complete and/or revise each section for which you are responsible. We welcome any thoughts, additions or recommended removal you may have as subject matter experts to these themes. We will build complete briefing notes using your respective contributions.

Please note that all briefing material should be unclassified.

A separate tasking will be sent soon to prepare material for the Minister to chair the G7 Security Ministers' Meeting.

Please send ADM-approved input in <u>track changes</u> using the attached notes to <u>Patrick.Henault2@canada.ca</u> and <u>Kylie.Luu@canada.ca</u>, with a cc to <u>Emilie.Raby-Roussel@canada.ca</u>, <u>Emily.Nickel@canada.ca</u>, and shermeen.khan@canada.ca **before 12:00 on Monday April 9**.

UK

- Hostile State Actors (including foreign interference, and nerve agent attack): NCSB
- Preventing Violent Extremist and Terrorist Use of the Internet (internet harm): PACB / Canada Centre

US

- Preclearance: PS Preclearance and CBSA
- Cannabis: CSCCB, CBSA
- Opioids: CSCCB, RCMP, CBSA
- Asylum seekers and border integrity: CSCCB
- US Southern border: CSCCB and CBSA

France:

- France 2019 G7 Presidency: PACB/IAD
- Canada-France Public Safety Cooperation: PACB/IAD
- Hostile State Actors (including foreign interference, and nerve agent attack) NCSB
- Preventing Violent Extremist and Terrorist Use of the Internet (and broader internet harm) PACB / Canada
 Centre
- Terrorism Financing, including April Conference in France: NCSB
- Cannabis Legalization: CSCCB

Germany:

Recent Developments: PACB/IAD

- Preventing Violent Extremist and Terrorist Use of the Internet (and broader internet harm): PACB / Canada
 Centre
- Hostile State Actors (including foreign interference, and nerve agent attack): NCSB
- Asylum Seekers, Human Smuggling and Migration Flows: CSCCB, in consultation with NCSB and CBSA

Italy:

- Asylum seekers, human smuggling and migration flows: CSCCB, in consultation with NCSB and CBSA
- Countering transnational organized crime: CSCCB, in consultation with RCMP
- Countering corruption: CSCCB
- Law Enforcement Cooperation (proposed Declaration of Intent): RCMP

Japan:

- Terrorism and major event security (in the context of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics): NCSB, in consultation with CBSA
- Critical infrastructure protection and cybersecurity: NCSB
- Passenger Name Record (in background section only): CBSA

EU

- Passenger Name Record: CBSA
- Protection of public spaces: CSCCB
- Prevention and fight against radicalization (online and in communities): PACB/Canada Centre
- Fight against cyber-crime and cybersecurity: NCSB
- EU actions to cut the means for terrorist attacks (notably on firearms, explosives and terrorism financing new package of measures to be adopted on 17/04): NCSB
- European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats: NCSB
- Asylum Seekers, Human Smuggling and Migration Flows: CSCCB, in consultation with NCSB and CBSA

Interpol

- RCMP-Interpol cooperation and priority areas: RCMP
- Information sharing: RCMP
- Digital Terrorist Content Hub (DTECH) Design: RCMP

Fenelon, Roosevelt

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: May 1, 2018 04:47 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-05-01

Attachments: RAPPORT 2018-04-30.pdf; 291055.pdf

Volumes:

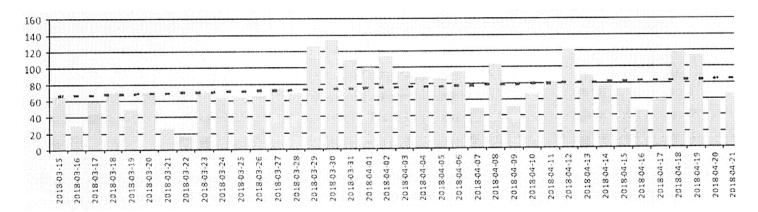
81 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-30.

183 currently on site as of midnight 2018-05-01, O have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing;

83 departed the site on 2018-04-30.

No arrivals for Emerson or BC on 2018-04-30.

The RCMP official numbers at Quebec for April 27 was 73, April 28 was 101 and April 29 was 66 – Nigerian nationals were 63% of the population, Congo nationals were 5%.



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day of 684 on Thursday, May 17.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day capacity of 684 on Friday, May 11.

, we will exceed our capacity

, we will exceed our

80 Arriva	als Per Day
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				**************************************	+		
			CBSA Lacolle Currently On	On Site	% of	Departures to M	IDI.
Arr	ivals*		Site	Estimate	Capacity	(GF/UPC)	
2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 11:00	69
2018-04-26	Thu	99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 11:00	67
2018-04-27	Fri	73	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00	86
2018-04-28	Sat	101	198	198	29%	2018-04-28 11:00	84
2018-04-29	Sun	66	193	193	28%	2018-04-29 11:00	83
2018-04-30	Mon	81	183	183	27%	2018-04-30 11:00	81
2018-05-01	Tue	80		213	31%	2018-05-01 11:00	
2018-05-02	Wed	80		243	36%	2018-05-02 11:00	Ĩ
2018-05-03	Thu	80		273	40%	2018-05-03 11:00	Ì
2018-05-04	Fri	80		303	44%	2018-05-04 11:00	Ì
2018-05-05	Sat	80		333	49%	2018-05-05 11:00	Ť
2018-05-06	Sun	80	•	363	53%	2018-05-06 11:00	Ì
2018-05-07	Mon	80		393	57%	2018-05-07 11:00	Ť
2018-05-08	Tue	80	***************************************	423	62%	2018-05-08 11:00	1
2018-05-09	Wed	80		453	66%	2018-05-09 11:00	Ì
2018-05-10	Thu	80		483	71%	2018-05-10 11:00	Ì
2018-05-11	Fri	80		513	75%	2018-05-11 11:00	1
2018-05-12	Sat	80		543	79%	2018-05-12 11:00	1
2018-05-13	Sun	80		573	84%	2018-05-13 11:00	1
2018-05-14	Mon	80		603	88%	2018-05-14 11:00	Ť
2018-05-15	Tue	80	***************************************	633	93%	2018-05-15 11:00	1
2018-05-16	Wed	80		663	97%	2018-05-16 11:00	Ì
2018-05-17	Thu	80		693	101%	2018-05-17 11:00	1

Lacolle Capacity

294 Beds - Winterized Trailers 190 Seats - Dining Hall/Waiting

190 Seats - Dining Hall/Waiting Room 200 Seats - Conference Room (l'Auberge) 100 Arrivals per Day

Arri	vals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Dep
2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04
2018-04-26	Thu	99	205	205	30%	2018-04
2018-04-27	Fri	73	203	203	30%	2018-04
2018-04-28	Sat	101	198	198	29%	2018-04
2018-04-29	Sun	66	193	193	28%	2018-04
2018-04-30	Mon	81	183	183	27%	2018-04
2018-05-01	Tue	100	-	23,3	34%	2018-05
2018-05-02	Wed	100		283	41%	2018-05
2018-05-03	Thu	100		333	49%	2018-05
2018-05-04	Fri	100		383	56%	2018-05
2018-05-05	Sat	100		433	63%	2018-05
2018-05-06	Sun	100		483	71%	2018-05
2018-05-07	Mon	100		533	78%	2018-05
2018-05-08	Tue	100		583	85%	2018-05
2018-05-09	Wed	100		633	93%	2018-05
2018-05-10	Thu	100		683	100%	2018-05
2018-05-11	Fri	100		733	107%	2018-05
2018-05-12	Sat	100		783	114%	2018-05
2018-05-13	Sun	100		833	122%	2018-05
2018-05-14	Mon	100		883	129%	2018-05
2018-05-15	Tue	100	***************************************	933	136%	2018-05
2018-05-16	Wed	100		983	144%	2018-05
2018-05-17	Thu	100		1033	151%	2018-09

Lacolle Capacity
294 Beds - Winterized Trailers

190 Seats - Dining Hall/Waiting Room 200 Seats - Conference Room (l'Auberge)

Ontario MCI/OFM-EM Visit to Lacolle/GF

 CBSA facilitated a visit to the Lacolle Processing Site and IRCC Guy Favreau location on 2018-05-01 for 5 representatives from the Ontario government (Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration and the Ontario Fire Marshals Office/Emergency Management). Dan Badour and Eric Caron will deliver the tour. The Province of Quebec was not able to accommodate a visit to the YMCA on the date selected by Ontario.

PSPC \$15M Emergency Contracting Authority

 PSPC advised that ADM Reza has authorized the \$15M emergency contracting authority, a copy is attached.

Infrastructure - Lacolle/West Pender

• The ASTF IT Liaison is initiating work orders to SSC to proceed with installation of fixed IT network hardware (circuit) at Lacolle to replace the temporary "black-box" solution that was implemented in 2017 for the AS processing offices. A similar work order was initiated to install the necessary network connectivity at the Vancouver West Pender location – both floors of that location were previously occupied by CRA and a preliminary assessment finds that most of the network cabling remains in place and suitable for use. The cost per circuit is between \$50k to \$60k.

4 Season Shelter

- The procurement requisition, statement of work, security requirements checklist and contract request summary for the 4 season shelter was prepared by the ASTF and signed by the VPO on 2018-04-30.
- Work progresses with PSPC and the Quebec Region to secure the required property from the landlord

 further discussions with PSPC will be required to determine availability of additional PSPC resources

 to support the urgent work required to finalize the site preparation.

CRC Contract Extension

 CBSA has requested to exercise the second option to extend the term of the Canadian Red Cross contract by an additional 3 month period. Services will be performed under the same contract terms and conditions. A contract amendment will be issue before June 30, 2018 to include the new contract period up to September 30, 2018.

Regional Capacity - Pacific/Prairie Region - Summer 2018

- The readiness guidance to Prairie and Pacific Region was updated to reflect discussions concerning the forecasted volumes for 2018 for Emerson and British Columbia. An analysis of volumes to date, current trends, available intelligence and a comparison to 2017 AS activity has resulted in the reduction of capacity and accommodation requirements.
- BC current processing capacity is 10, guidance to increase to 13 (with 25 accommodations/seating)
 for 2018-06-15, increasing to 25 (with 50 accommodations/seating) returning to 13/25 on 2018-10-05;
- Emerson current processing capacity is 10, guidance to increase to 10 (with 25 accommodations/seating) for 2018-06-15, increasing to 20 (with 50 accommodations/seating) returning to 10/25 on 2018-10-05;

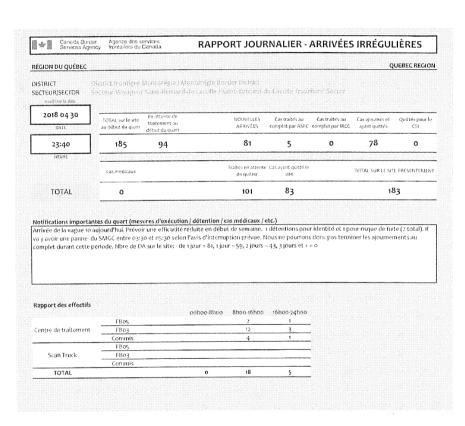
Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur / Groupe de travail sur les demandeurs d'asile et Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell.: ATS: 866-335-3237



APR 3 0 2018

Jonathan Moor Vice-President & CFO Comptrollership Branch Canada Border Services Agency 191 Laurier Avenue West Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L8

Dear Mr Moor:

Thank you for your letter of April 16, 2018, requesting that Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC), on behalf of the Minister of Public Safety, invoke its Emergency Contracting authority to issue contracts for Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), in response to the National Asylum Seeker Influx. The emergency exception is to address actual or imminent life-threatening situations, a disaster which endangers the quality of life or has resulted in the loss of life, or one that may result in significant loss or damage to Crown property.

I approve your request to invoke all emergency delegated authorities in order to ensure directed contracts can be awarded for the purposes described above. As per the Treasury Board Contracts Directive, PSPC can authorize non-competitive contracts for pressing emergencies up to \$15,000,000.

Lastly, please rest assured that, in accordance with Part III Emergency Contracting Limits of the Treasury Board Contracts Directive, I will report to the Assistant Secretary, Treasury Board Secretariat Government Operations Sector, on all contracts issued by PSPC on behalf of CBSA in support of Canada's response to the National Asylum Seeker Influx.

Sincerely,

Arianne Reza

Assistant Deputy Minister, Procurement

Canadä

ASFC - Divulgation en vertu de la loi sur l'Accès à l'inf

Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Badour, Dan

Sent:

May 4, 2018 07:08 AM

To:

Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc:

LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject:

ASTF Daily Update 2018-05-04

Attachments:

RAPPORT 2018-05-03.pdf; Between the Port Summary Report 20180502.pdf

Volumes:

96 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-05-03.

Please note that this is the number of arrivals received by the CBSA – RCMP is the official source of data for between the ports arrivals.

206 currently on site as of midnight 2018-05-04, 0 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 77 departed the site on 2018-05-03.

1 arrival in BC, a Syrian national, on 2018-05-03. No arrivals for Emerson 2018-05-03.

The official RCMP arrivals count at Quebec on 2018-05-02 was 83 – Nigerian nationals were 38% of the population, Sudanese nationals were 13%.

Capacity Projections:

 Based on average arrivals of 80 per day our capacity of 684 on Monday, May 21. we will exceed

Based on average arrivals of 100 per day vour capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 15.

, we will exceed

80	Arriva	ıls Per	Day

tures to MIC	ΟI
(GF/UPC)	
25 11:00	69
26 11:00	67
27 11:00	86
28 11:00	84
29 11:00	83
30 11:00	81
01 11:00	84
02 11:00	80
03 11:00	77
04 11:00	
05 11:00	,
06 11:00	
07 11:00	
08 11:00	•
09 11:00	,
10 11:00	,
2018-05-11 11:00	
12 11:00	
13 11:00	
14 11:00	*
15 11:00	,
16 11:00	
17 11:00	
18 11:00	*
19 11:00	,
20 11:00	,
21 11:00	
22 11:00	•
23 11:00	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	* .
•	23 11 100 1

400	Arriv			
11111	MITTI	ais r	Pri	12V

	*****				***************************************
			CBSA Lacolle		
			Currently On	On Site	% of
Arr	ivals*		Site	Estimate	Capacit
2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%
2018-04-26	Thu	99	205	205	30%
2018-04-27	Fri	73	203	203	30%
2018-04-28	Sat	101	198	198	29%
2018-04-29	Sun	66	193	193	28%
2018-04-30	Mon	97	183	183	27%
2018-05-01	Tue	88	193	193	28%
2018-05-02	Wed	83	187	187	27%
2018-05-03	Thu	96	206	206	30%
2018-05-04	Fri	100		231	34%
2018-05-05	Sat	100		256	37%
2018-05-06	Sun	100		281	41%
2018-05-07	Mon	100		331	48%
2018-05-08	Tue	100		381	56%
2018-05-09	Wed	100		431	63%
2018-05-10	Thu	100		481	70%
2018-05-11	Fri	100		531	78%
2018-05-12	Sat	100		581	85%
2018-05-13	Sun	100		631	92%
2018-05-14	Mon	100		681	100%
2018-05-15	Tue	100		731	107%
2018-05-16	Wed	101		782	114%
2018-05-17	Thu	102		834	122%
2018-05-18	Fri	103		887	130%
2018-05-19	Sat	104		941	138%
2018-05-20	Sun	105		996	146%
2018-05-21	Mon	106		1052	154%
2018-05-22	Tue	107		1109	162%
2018-05-23	Wed	108		1167	171%
			Lacolle	e Capacity	

190 Seats - Dining Hall/Waiting Room 684 200 Seats - Conference Room (l'Auberge)

IT Networking/Acquisitions

- The Quebec Region and ASTF IT Liaison have initiated the work order required to provide a dedicated network connection to the Lacolle processing site to replace the "magic box" solutions that were deployed in 2017. In the interim, two additional "magic boxes" are being deployed to supplement current network capability. An additional 22 desktop workstations are being acquired to increase the processing capacity at Lacolle.
- The Pacific Region and the ASTF IT Liaison are progressing with the identification of IT requirements (desktop computers, GCMS printers, video conference, etc.) for the West Pender processing location. SSC is engaged in providing the network circuit.

Lacolle Site Configuration/Site Preparations

200 Seats - Conference Room (l'Auberge)

- The ASTF, Quebec Region, CBSA National Real Property and Accommodations and PSPC are urgently working to advance the 4 season shelter and associated support services. A requirement for an on-site project manager was identified to oversee the preparation and installation of the 4 season shelter (site leveling, infrastructure and physical security, regulatory, electrical, environmental, humanitarian, etc). CBSA National Real Property and Accommodations will be engaging PSPC to identify a resource.
- An update to the site plan at Lacolle is underway to ensure sufficient space exists to account for the required 4 season shelter support services, the addition of an enforcement trailer (interview rooms, holding cells) and future requirements for onsite triage.

Services Extended/Renewed

- A requisition for the Canadian Red Cross contract, Option 2 for Humanitarian care, was authorized extending the amount \$6M until 2018-09-30.
- A second requisition to amend the Transportation contract from Lacolle was authorized extending the amount of \$1M until 2019-03-31.
- The ASTF is assessing the current food services contract and will be increasing the funds reservation amount based on projected volumes for the summer of 2018; the ASTF recommends that a Standing Offer be sought as both RCMP and IRCC may be required to make greater use of the CBSA contract that is currently in place.

Dan Badour

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<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél. : 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell. 'ATS : 866-335-3237

Services Ager	r Agence des s scy frontaliers du l	ervices Canada	RAPPORT JOUI	RNALIER -	ARRIVEES	RREGUI	LIERES
RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Q	UEBEC REGIO
			négje Border District acolle / Saint-Bernards	let acolle Travo	flers' Sector		
2018 05 03	TOTAL sur le site au début du quart	En affente de tradement au début du quart	NOUVELLES ARRIVÉES	Cas traîtés au complet par ASFC	Cas traités au complet par IRCC	Cas ajournés et ayant quittés	Quittés pour le CSI
23:52	187	83	96	5	o	72	o
HEURE							
	Cas médicaux		Traités en attente de quitter	e. Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	IE PRÉSENTEMEN
TOTAL	0		121	77		20	06
Notifications importan moins d'un jour : 96 / 1 j			tention / cas médicaux /	etc.)			
			tention / cas médicaux /	etc.)			N. T.
moins d'un jour : 96 / 1 j		o					
moins d'un jour : 96 / 1 j 196 / 1 j Rapport des effectifs		o	tention / cas médicaux / co-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo	etc.) 16h00-24h00			
moins d'un jour : 96 / 1 j	our : 71 / 2 jours : 4 FBo5 FBo3	o	00-8h00 8h00-16ha0 1 3				
moins d'un jour : 96 / 1 j 196 / 1 j Rapport des effectifs	FBos FBos Commis	o	oo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1				
moins d'un jour : 96 / 1 j 196 / 1 j Rapport des effectifs	our : 71 / 2 jours : 4 FBo5 FBo3	o	00-8h00 8h00-16ha0 1 3				
moins d'un jour : 96 / 1 j Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	FB05 FB03 Commis FB05	o	00-8h00 8h00-16ha0 1 3				
moins d'un jour : 96 / 1 j Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	FBos FBos FBos Commis FBos FBos	o	00-8h00 8h00-16ha0 1 3				

Between the Port Summary Report 2018 05-02 to 2018 05-02

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Division	С	D	Ε	Others	Total
2018-05-02	83	0	1	0	84
Total:	83	0	1	0	84
Averages	83	D		0	84

Citizenship	# Interd	epis #	with N	IV.
Nigeria	27		25	
Sudan	9	12.5%	-8	28.9%
Sri Lanka	7	9.7%	4	52.3%
Colombia	6	8:384	6	100.03
United States of America	6	8.3%	0	0.0%
Haiti	4	5.6%	1	25,055
South Africa	4	5.6%	0	
Burundi	3	4.28	: 3	100.0%
Mauritania	3	4.2%	.0	
Sénégal	3	4,3%	2	96.7%

Lagos	25	46.3%
Khartoum	7	43-0%
Bogota	6	13.19
Colombo	3	5.63
Brussels	3	5.6%
Port au Prince	2	3,2%
Jeddah	2	
Dakar	2	
Riyadh	1	3,955
Kinshasa	1	



Adult Male (41) Adult Female (23) Minor (19)

Arrivals by Location: Roxham British Columbia

83 US Non-Immigrant Visa:

Shortest Time from N

Shortest Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 16
Average Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 650
Average Time from US Entry to Arrival: 688



Canada

Detween the Port Summary Report 2013-05-07 to 2013-05-07 45 Day Trendline C Division (Quebec) D Division (Ministricha) E Division (Galish Columbia) Arrivals by Day of Ina Week: Arrivals by Day of Ina Week: Arrivals by Hour of the Day:

person) pla tropositate paro estravol terromanto la acatalant 2007 estandares. Provinciose a liberto del los fafores en acatalas de l'enclos representants del complicació son la subject a citarginazadon rese a recurso de acatalas

2018-05-04 Page 2

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-05-02 to 2018-05-02

PROTECTED A // LES

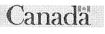
RCMP - C

- 1. Nigeria (27)
- 2. Sudan (9)
- 3. Sri Lanka (7) 4. United States of America (6)
- 5. Colombia (6)
- 6. South Africa (4)
- 7. Haiti (4)
- 8. Sénégal (3)
- 9. Mauritania (3)
- 10. Burundi (3)
- 11. Libya (2)
- 12. Ivory Coast (2) 13. Bangladesh (1)
- 14. Congo, Democratic Republic of the (1)
- 15. Djibouti (1)
- 16. Algeria (1)
- 17. Marocco (1)
- 18. Yemen, Republic of (1)
- 19. Mali (1)

RCMP - E

1. Kosovo (1)

and appearance the intermediate and interest and the horizontal and special and account and account and on the service.



Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Badour, Dan

Sent:

May 5, 2018 05:44 AM

To:

Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc:

LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject:

ASTF Daily Update 2018-05-05

Attachments:

RAPPORT 2018-05-04.pdf; Between the Port Summary Report 20180503.pdf

Volumes:

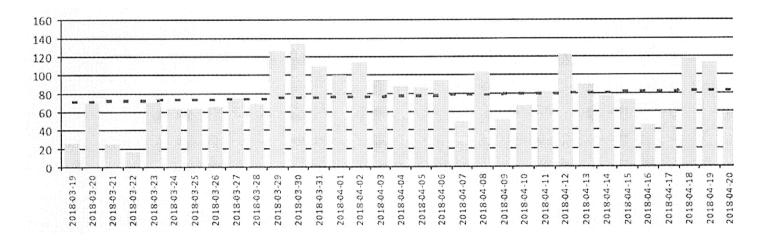
58 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-05-04.

Please note that this is the number of arrivals received by the CBSA – RCMP is the official source of data for between the ports arrivals.

186 currently on site as of midnight 2018-05-05, 11 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 78 departed the site on 2018-05-04.

No arrivals for Emerson or BC for 2018-05-04.

The official RCMP arrivals count at Quebec on 2018-05-03 was 71 – Nigerian nationals were 65% of the population, USA nationals were 7%.



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 22.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 15.

, we will exceed

we will exceed

80 Arrivals Per Day

δ _e	rivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of	Departures to M	IIDI
2018-04-25		78	170	170	Capacity 25%	(GF/UPC) 2018-04-25 11:00	69
2018-04-26		99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 11:00	67
2018-04-27		73	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00	86
2018-04-28		101	198	198	29%	2018-04-28 11:00	84
2018-04-29	-	66	193	193	28%	2018-04-29 11:00	83
2018-04-30	k	97	183	183	27%	2018-04-30 11:00	81
2018-05-01	·	88	193	193	28%	2018-05-01 11:00	84
2018-05-02		83	187	187	27%	2018-05-02 11:00	80
2018-05-03	*************	71	206	206	30%	2018-05-03 11:00	77
2018-05-04	Frì	58	186	186	27%	2018-05-04 11:00	78
2018-05-05	Sat	80		191	28%	2018-05-05 11:00	†
2018-05-06	Sun	80		196	29%	2018-05-06 11:00	1
2018-05-07	Mon	80		226	33%	2018-05-07 11:00	
2018-05-08	Tue	80		256	37%	2018-05-08 11:00	4
2018-05-09	Wed	80		286	42%	2018-05-09 11:00	Í
2018-05-10	Thu	80		316	46%	2018-05-10 11:00	1
2018-05-11	Fri	80		346	51%	2018-05-11 11:00	
2018-05-12	Sat	80		376	55%	2018-05-12 11:00	•
2018-05-13	Sun	80		406	59%	2018-05-13 11:00	1
2018-05-14	Mon	80		436	64%	2018-05-14 11:00	•
2018-05-15	Tue	80		466	68%	2018-05-15 11:00	İ
2018-05-16	Wed	81		497	73%	2018-05-16 11:00	Ī
2018-05-17	Thu	82		529	77%	2018-05-17 11:00	Ì
2018-05-18	Fri	83		562	82%	2018-05-18 11:00	
2018-05-19	Sat	84		596	87%	2018-05-19 11:00	I
2018-05-20	Sun	85		631	92%	2018-05-20 11:00	1
2018 05 21	Mon	86		667	98%	2018-05-21 11:00	
2018-05-22	Tue	87		704	103%	2018-05-22 11:00	
2018-05-23	Wed	88		742	108%	2018-05-23 11:00	

Lacolle Capacity

294 Beds - Winterized Trailers

190 Seats - Dining Hall/Waiting Room
200 Seats - Conference Room (l'Auberge)

100 Arrivals per Day

Arr	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to M (GF/UPC)
2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 11:00
2018-04-26	Thu	99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 11:00
2018-04-27	Fri	73	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00
2018-04-28	Sat	101	198	198	29%	2018-04-28 11:00
2018-04-29	Sun	66	193	193	28%	2018-04-29 11:00
2018-04-30	Mon	97	183	183	27%	2018-04-30 11:00
2018-05-01	Tue	88	193	193	28%	2018-05-01 11:00
2018-05-02	Wed	83	187	187	27%	2018-05-02 11:00
2018-05-03	Thu	71	206	206	30%	2018-05-03 11:00
2018-05-04	Fri	58	186	189	28%	2018-05-04 11:00
2018-05-05	Sat	100		214	31%	2018-05-05 11:00
2018-05-06	Sun	100		239	35%	2018-05-06 11:00
2018-05-07	Mon	100		289	42%	2018-05-07 11:00
2018-05-08	Tue	100	***************************************	339	50%	2018-05-08 11:00
2018-05-09	Wed	100		389	57%	2018-05-09 11:00
2018-05-10	Thu	100		439	64%	2018-05-10 11:00
2018-05-11	Fri	100	***************************************	489	71%	2018-05-11 11:00
2018-05-12	Sat	100		539	79%	2018-05-12 11:00
2018-05-13	Sun	100		589	86%	2018-05-13 11:00
2018-05-14	Mon	100	•	639	93%	2018-05-14 11:00
2018-05-15	Tue	100		689	101%	2018-05-15 11:00
2018-05-16	Wed	101		740	108%	2018-05-16.11:00
2018-05-17	Thu	102		792	116%	2018-05-17 11:00
2018-05-18	Fri	103		845	124%	2018-05-18 11:00
2018-05-19	Sat	104		899	131%	2018-05-19 11:00
2018-05-20	Sun	105		954	139%	2018-05-20 11:00
2018-05-21	Mon	106		1010	148%	2018-05-21 11:00
2018-05-22	Tue	107		1067	156%	2018-05-22 11:00
2018-05-23	Wed	108	***************************************	1125	164%	2018-05-23 11:00

684

294 Beds - Winterized Trailers 190 Seats - Dining Hall/Waiting Room 200 Seats - Conference Room (l'Auberge)

/TTY: 866-335-3237

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RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Q	UEBEC REGIO
DISTRICT SECTEUR/SECTOR modifier to date			égie Border District colle / Sakil-Børdardk	le Cacolle Trave			
2018 05 04	10TAL sur le site au début du quart	En attente de traitement au début du quart	NOUVELLES ARRIVÉES	Cas traités au complet par ASFC	Cas traités au complet par IRCC	Cas ajournés et ayant quittés	Quittés pour ! CSI
0:20	206	93	58	6	11	71	0
HEURE							
	Cas médicaux		Traités en altente de quitter	Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEME
TOTAL.	o		139	78		4.5	16

Notifications importantes du quart (mesures d'exécution / détention / cas médicaux / etc.)

Il n'y a plus d'électricité sur le site du CTR depuis 10:40 (Blocs A et C). Nous avons attentdu. J'ai tenté d'appeler Hydro-Québec. Aucune réponse. J'ai finalement donné l'ordre aux agents de déménager au Bloc C car il y a du courant donné par la génératrice (11:40). Nous pouvons avancer les ajournements sans les complèter car nous ne pouvons avoir les résultats des empreintes digitales (AFIS). Personne sur le site du CTR n'a accès à de l'eau courante. Donc idem pour les teilettes. Pourrait devenir problématique à long terme. J'ai créé un événement dans l'Outil commun de signalement (S1011413 QUE 01). Tout ceci explique finalement le délais de transmission du rapport journalier de minuit.

Rapport des effectifs

	FBo5			1	
Centre de traitement	F803			4	
	Commis			1	
	FB05				
Scan Truck	FB03				
	Commis				
TOTAL		0	0	6	

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-05-03 to 2018-05-03

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Arrivals by Divi					
Division	C	D	Ε	Others	Total
2018-05-03	71	0	1	0	72
Total;	71	0	1	0	72
Average:	71	Ü	Ĭ.	0	7.2

Nigeria	47	65.3%	44	9,3,1998
United States of America	5	6:02	0	-0.0%
Angola	4	5.63	1	28.0%
Colombia	3	4.254	3	
Bangladesh	2		0	
Haiti	2	0.8%	2	100.0%
Mali	2	2.888	0	0.0%
Turkey	2	3.85	2	
Egypt	1	11/494	1	
Mauritania	1	1.47	0	0.0%
Rwanda	1	3.498	1	100.024
Sri Lanka	1	1.45	1	
Syria	1	1.4%	0	0.0%

Top 10 NIV Locations: Lagos 38 69.1% Bogota 3 Afolabi 3 Port au Prince 2 Cairo 2 Abuja port of Spain 1 Luanda 1 Kigali 1 Colombo 1



Adult Female (24) Adult Male (23)

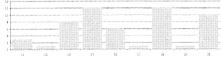
Attivals by Location:
Roxham 69
Bibliothèque Haskell, stationnement 2
British Columbia 1

US Non-Immigrant Visa.

Shortest Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 23
Average Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 451
Average Time from US Entry to Arrival: 484

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-05-03 to 2018-05-03 45 Day Trendline C Division (Quebec) D Division (Manitoba)

Arrivals by Hour of the Day:



2018-05-05 Page 2

Arrivals by Day of the Week

Substantial territorial and the exposure from extract, operational in AP providences. The control of blank of the body of

Canada

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-05-03 to 2018-05-03



PROTECTED A // LES

RCMP - C

- 1. Nigeria (47)
- 2. United States of America (5)
- 3. Angola (4)
- 4. Colombia (3)
- 5. Turkey (2)
- 6. Mali (2)
- 7. Haiti (2)
- 8. Bangladesh (2)
- 9. Sri Lanka (1)
- 10. Rwanda (1)
- 11. Mauritania (1)
- 12. Egypt (1)

RCMP - E

1. Syria (1)

Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Badour, Dan

Sent:

May 7, 2018 08:31 PM

To:

Cloutier, Jacques; Quinn, Robyn

Cc:

Fenelon, Roosevelt; Walker, Donald DM AS Briefing - 2018/05/07

Subject: **Attachments:**

AS - DM Brief 20180507.docx; Between the Port Summary Report 20180430 to

20180506.pdf

Notes for the AS FPT and DM Briefings this week.

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/ ATS: 866-335-3237

Border Services



Services frontaliers

Asylum Seekers: DM Briefing (2018-05-07)

Between the Port Update

- The total number of arrivals was 588 at Quebec, 9 at Emerson and 3 in British Columbia between Monday, April 30, 2018 and Sunday, May 6, 2018.
- The average number of arrivals per day at Quebec was 84 per day and the average for Emerson was 1 per day and BC was less than 1 per day. The average for the previous week at Quebec was 77 per day.
- For the same period in 2017, the total number of arrivals at Quebec was 131. This represents a 348% increase over last year. The numbers at Emerson and British Columbia are consistent with the volumes encountered in 2017.
- At Quebec, Nigeria was the top country of citizenship (342 or 70% of the total and 98% with an US NIV) followed by Colombia (36 7%), USA (30 6%), Haiti (22– 4%) and Angola (25 4%) were the next highest populations.
- 33% of the arrivals were minor children, 38% adult males and 29% adults females.

Nigerians

- 62% of the Nigerians held an US NIV for more than 180 days, 2% less than 30 days.
- 40% of the Nigerians were in the US for less than 7 days before arriving at Quebec, 14% for a year or more.

261% Annual Change

• In the first four months of 2018, there have been 7,307 asylum seekers attempting entry at Quebec – in 2017 there were 2,023 arrivals during the same period – this represents a 261% increase.

Ontario POE Refugee Volumes

- The total number of refugee claims at CBSA ports of entry in Ontario was 97 (55 in Southern Ontario, 40 at Toronto Pearson International Airport and 2 in Northern Ontario) between Thursday, April 26, 2018 and Wednesday, May 2, 2018. A 31% decrease over 2017.
- In April 2018 there were 207 land port of entry refugee claims in Ontario, down 61% from 533 in March 2017. Air port of entry refugee claims in Ontario have increased by 81% to 305 refugee claims in March 2018 from 168 arrivals in March 2017 (primarily due to Romanian and Hungarian refugee claims).

Lacolle Capacity/Projections

- CBSA's current processing capacity at Lacolle and UPC is 130 claimants per day, IRCC's current capacity is 100 per day.
- The four-season shelter target date for completion is June 1, 2018 site preparations and contracting underway
- Current Lacolle temporary accommodation site capacity is 684 (294 Winterized Trailer, 190 seats diner, 200 seats conference room)
- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day with current MIDI absorption of 75 per day until May 7, we
 will exceed our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 22.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day with current MIDI absorption of 75 per day until May 7, we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Wednesday, May 16.

CBSA ASTF - 2018-06-11



Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-30 to 2018-05-06

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Arrivals by Divi	sion:				
Division	C	D	Ε	Others	Total
2018-04-30	97	0	0	0	97
2018-05-01	88	6	0	0	94
2018-05-02	83	0	1	0	84
2018-05-03	71	0	1	0	72
2018-05-04	60	0	0	0	60
2018-05-05	114	1	0	0	115
2018-05-06	75	2	1	0	78
Total:	588	9	3	0	600
Average:	84	3	0	0	36

Obzenship	# Inter(epts ja	l with N	V
Nigeria	342	68.85	334	97.7%
Colombia	36	7.2%	36	
United States of America	30	6,8%	2	6.7%
Haiti	22	4,434	13	59,1%
Angola	18	3,855	13	78,8%
Syria	11		10	
Ghana	10	2.03	3	.90.669
Sudan	10		9	90.6%
Pakistan	9	1.82	6	
Congo, Democratic Republic of t	9	3.874	4	

Lagos	296	63.2%
Bogota	36	8:305
Abuja	28	
Riyadh	20	4,6%
Port au Prince	12	2.6%
Luanda	12	
lohannesburg	8	G 884
Harare	8	1.806
Khartoum	8	1.8%
Caracas	6	



Adult Male (222) Minor (199) Adult Female (176)

Roxham	584
Emerson	6
British Columbia	3
Noyse Gate	2
Bibliothèque Haskell, stationnement	2
St-Andrě	1
Noyse Rail Yard	1
2 ième concession	1

US Non-immigram Visa:

Shortest Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 15
Average Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 519
Average Time from US Entry to Arrival: 356

45 Day Trendline (Quebec) (Manitoba)

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-30 to 2018-05-06

Arrivals by Day of the Week:

E Division (British Columbia)



Arrivals by Hour of the Day:



Page 2

2018-05-07 December of Part 11th has repaired acted in the manufacture command the Part State of the Manufacture of the Indiana command well despite actions to the part of the Manufacture of the State



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Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-30 to 2018-05-06

PROTECTED A // LES

1. Nigeria (342) 2. Colombia (36)

3. United States of America (30)

4. Haiti (22)

5. Angola (18)

6. Sudan (10) 7. Syria (10)

8. Pakistan (9)

9. Ghana (9).

10. Congo, Democratic Republic of the (9) 37. Algeria (1)

11. Zimbabwe (8) 12. Sri Lanka (8)

13. Venezuela (8)

14. Burundi (7)

15 South Africa (6)

16. El Salvador (5)

17. Mauritania (5)

18. Bangladesh (5)

19. Yemen, Republic of (5)

20. Sénégal (5)

21. Turkey (4)

22. Mali (4)

23. Sri Lanka (3)

24. Cameroon (2)

25. Guinea (2) 26. Uganda (2)

RCMP - C 27. Ivory Coast (2)

28. Libya (2)

29. Egypt (1)

30. Burkina Faso (1)

31. Rwanda (1)

32. Ethiopia (1)

33. Djibouti (1)

34. Jordan (1) 35. Eritrea (1)

36. Marocco (1)

38. Liberia (1)

RCMP - D

1. Somalia (6) 2. Djibouti (1)

3. Ghana (1)

4. Eritrea (1)

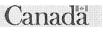
RCMP - E

1. Syria (1)

2. Kasava (1)

3. Libya (1)

2018-05-07 Page 3



Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Badour, Dan

Sent:

April 23, 2018 06:05 PM

To:

Cloutier, Jacques

Cc:

Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject:

AS DM Meeting Tomorrow

Attachments:

Between the Port Summary Report 20180416 to 20180422.pdf; Between the Port Arrival

and NIV Report - Nigeria - 20180416 to 20180422.pdf; AS IMFC DM Briefing

20180423.docx

Attached is the briefing notes for the AS DM meeting tomorrow. I've also attached the between the port summary and Nigerian analysis for the period of April 16 to April 20.

Between the Port Update:

- The total number of arrivals was **554 at Quebec**, **13 at Emerson** and **14 in British Columbia** between Monday, April 16, 2018 and Sunday, April 22, 2018.
- The average number of arrivals per day at Quebec was 79 per day and the average for Emerson and BC was 2 per day. The average for the previous week at Quebec was 83 per day.
- For the same period in 2017, the total arrivals at Quebec was 166. This represents a 233% increase over last year. The numbers are similar to the volumes encountered in 2017 for Emerson and British Columbia.
- At Quebec, Nigeria was the top country of citizenship (317 or 64% of the total down from 78% of the total last week with 96% with an US NIV) followed by USA (36 7%), Haiti (29 6%), Pakistan (27 6%), and Colombia (18 4%) were the next highest populations.
- 35% of the arrivals were minor children, 32% male adults and 333% female adults.

Nigerians

- 53% of the Nigerians held an US NIV for more than 180 days, 3% less than 30 days.
- 35% of the Nigerians were in the US for less than 7 days before arriving at Quebec, 13% for a year or more.

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

'TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell.

ATS: 866-335-3237

AS Taskforce // DM Briefing // 2018-04-24

Between the Port Update:

- The total number of arrivals was **554 at Quebec**, **13 at Emerson** and **14 in British Columbia** between Monday, April **16**, 2018 and Sunday, April **22**, 2018.
- The average number of arrivals per day at Quebec was 79 per day and the average for Emerson and BC was 2 per day. The average for the previous week at Quebec was 83 per day.
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Nigerians

- 53% of the Nigerians held an US NIV for more than 180 days, 3% less than 30 days.
- 35% of the Nigerians were in the US for less than 7 days before arriving at Quebec, 13% for a year or more.

Lacolle Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day
 , we will exceed our capacity of 588 on Monday, May 7.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day
 , we will exceed our capacity of 588 on Tuesday, May 1.

		CBSA Lacolle Currently On	On Site	% of	Departures to M	iiOi
Arrivals*		Site	Estimate	Capacity	(GF/UPC)	
2018-04-16 Mx	n 45	280	280	48%	2018-04-16 11:00	54
2018-04-17 Tu	e 60	269	269	46%	2018-04-17 11:00	7,
2018-04-18 W	ed 118	267	287	49%	2018-04-18 11:00	1.7
2018-04-19 Th	u 112	306	306	52%	2018-04-19 11:00	7.
2018-04-20 Fi	58	294	294	50%	2018-04-20 11:00	8
2018-04-21 Sa	t 66	256	256	44%	2018-04-21 11:00	9
2018-04-22 Su	n 93	241	241	41%	2018-04-22 11:00	85
2018-04-23 M	n 80		221	38%	2018-04-23 11:00	i
2018-04-24 Tu	e 80		201	34%	2018-04-24 11:00	
2018-04-25 W	d 80		231	39%	2018-04-25 11:00	
2018-04-26 Th	u 80		261	44%	2018-04-26 11:00]
2018-04-27 Fr	80		291	49%	2018-04-27 11:00	
2018-04-28 Sa	1 80		321	55%	2018-04-28 11:00	
2018-04-29 Su	n 80		351	60%	2018-04-29 11:00	
2018-04-30 MA	m 80		381	65%	2018-04-30 11:00]
2018-05-01 Tu	e 80		411	70%	2018-05-01-11-00]
2018-05-02 We	rd 80		441	75%	2018-05-02 11:00	1
2018-05-03 Th	u 80		471	80%	2018-05-03 11:00	1
2018-05-04 F	80		501	85%	2018-05-04 11:00]
2018-05-05 5:	80		531	90%	2018-05-05 11:00	
2018-05-06 Su	n 80		561	95%	2018-05-06 11:00	
2018-05-07 M	on 80		591	101%	2018-05-07 11:00	
		Lacolle	Capacity		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Arrivals*			CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to MIDI (GF/UPC)	
2018-04-16	Mon	45	280	280	48%	2018-04-15 11:00	50
2018-04-17	Tue	60	269	269	46%	2018-04-17 11:00	72
2018-04-18	Wed	118	287	287	49%	2018-04-18 11:00	72
2018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	52%	2018-04-19 11:00	75
2018-04-20	Fri	58	294	278	47%	2018-04-20 11:00	86
2018-04-21	Sat	66	256	256	44%	2018-04-21 11:00	91
2018-04-22	Sun	93	241	241	41%	2018-04-22 11:00	85
2018-04-23	Mon	100		241	41%	2018-04-23 11:00	
2018-04-24	Tue	100		241	41%	2018-04-24 11:00	
2018-04-25	Wed	100		291	49%	2018-04-25 11:00	
2018-04-26	Thu	100		341	58%	2018-04-26 11:00	
2018-04-27	Fri	100		391	66%	2018-04-27 11:00	
2018-04-28	Sat	100		441	75%	2018-04-28 11:00	
2018-04-29	Sun	100		491	84%	2018-04-29 11:00	
2018-04-30	Mon	100		541	92%	2018-04-30-11:00	
2018-05-01	Tue	100		591	101%	2018-05-01 11:00	
2018-05-02	Wed	100		641	109%	2018-05-02 11:00	
2018-05-03	Thu	100		691	118%	2018-05-03 11:00	
2018-05-04	Fri	100		741	126%	2018-05-04 11:00	
2018-05-05	Sat	100		791	135%	2018-05-05 11:00	
2018-05-06	Sun	100		841	143%	2018-05-06-11-00	
2018-05-07	Mon	100	1	891	152%	2018-05-07 11:00	
			Lacol	le Capacit	γ		

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AS Taskforce // DM Briefing // 2018-04-24

Forecast:

Quebec (Roxham Road)

- The number of arrivals in April and May 2018 is *conservatively expected to increase to an average of 80 claims per day* or 2400 claims in each month; 200% higher than volumes in 2017;
- For purposes of Emergency Management contingencies, the average per day for April is 100 and 120 per day for May; and
- While Nigerian nationals will continue to be the vast majority of nationals arriving at Quebec, increases in the number of Angolan, Colombian, Venezuelan and Congolese nationals are expected.

Manitoba (Emerson)

- The number of arrivals in April and May 2018 is expected to increase to an average of 2 claims per day or 60 claims in each month which would be consistent with volumes encountered in 2017; and
- Somali and Eritrean nationals will continue to lead the citizenship of arrivals in Manitoba.

British Columbia (Surrey)

- The number of arrivals in April and May 2018 is expected to increase to an average of 2 claims per day or 60 claims in each month which would be consistent with volumes encountered in 2017; and
- Afghani and Venezuelan nationals will continue to lead the citizenship for arrivals in British Columbia.

Deterrence - CBSA Temporary Duty Assignment

- CBSA is assigning the temporary duty (TD) deployment of a CBSA Liaison Officer (CBSA LO) in Lagos, Nigeria to provide continuity of coverage while the IRCC TD Liaison Officer are in transition for two weeks in May 2018.
- CBSA is developing a plan to deploy a TD LO between June and September 2018 to supplement the presence of IRCC's TD LO to enhance the on the ground cooperation with the US Department of State and US Department of Homeland Security.

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-16 to 2018-04-22



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US Non-Immigrant Visa:

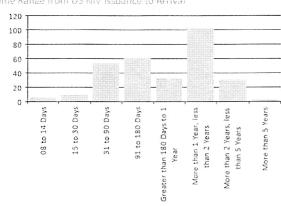
Shortest Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 11 Average Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 365

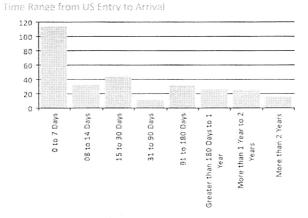
Average Time from US Entry to Arrival: 144

Nigeria

Shortest Time from NIV Average Days - Average Days Issuance to NIV Issuance US Entry Total Intercepts # with NIV % with NIV Arrival to Arrival 317 306 96.5% 11 365

Time Range from US NIV Issuance to Arrival





Lagos	242	79 1%
Abuja	56	08.3%
Osogbo	4	1.3%
Ibadan	2	0.726
N/A	1	0.3%
London	1	0.3%

144

Nigeria	114	33 2.003.5	44	12	32	26	25	15	1
Citizenshin							than 2 Years		> 5 Years
US Entry to Arrival Date Range:							> 1 Year, Jess		
Nigeria		5	9	54	61	33	102	31	3
Citizenship				31 to	91 to	Days to	than	iess than	>5 Years
US NIV to Arrival Date Range:						> 180	> 1 Year, less	> 2 Years,	

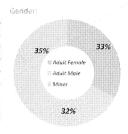
Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-16 to 2018-04-22

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Division	C	D	E O	thers	Total
2018-04-16	45	0	0	0	45
2018-04-17	60	0	0	0	60
2018-04-18	118	1	6	0	125
2018-04-19	114	1	7	0	122
2018-04-20	58	4	0	0	62
2018-04-21	66	2	0	0	68
2018-04-22	93	6 .	0	0	99
Total:	554	14	13	0	581
Average:	79	2	2	0	83

Citizenship	k Intere	epts	á with N	IV
Nigeria	317		306	
United States of America	36		3	8.3%
Haiti	29		23	79/33
Pakistan	27	5.5%	18	
Colombia	18		18	100.0%
Congo, Democratic Republic of t	15	3.0%	7	
Angola	13	2.6%	7	53.8%
Eritrea	11	2.23	6	.54.5%
Turkey	11	2.8%	9	
Iraq	8	3.6%	6	
Guinea	8	1.653	2	

Lagos	242	
Abuja	56	34.4%
N/A	22	5, 7%
Bogota	18	4.6%
Port au Prince	9	
Islamabad	8	
Luanda	7	
Dhahran	6	
Moscou	6	
London	5	



Minor (199) Adult Female (185) Adult Male (184)

Roxham	553
British Columbia	13
Noyes gate	
Emerson Rail Yard	5
RM Montcalm	1
Park St, Emerson	1
Emerson Railyard	1
Edgerton	3

US Non-Immigrant Visa

Shortest Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 8
Average Time from NIV Issuance to Arrival: 422
Average Time from US Entry to Arrival: 324

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-16 to 2018-04-22 PROTECTED A // LES 45 Day Trendine 60 40 20 C Division (Quebec) 89 O Division (Manitoba) E Division (British Columbia) Arrivals by Day of the Week Arrivals by Hour of the Day: 140 100 -90 -80 -70 -60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 -120 100 80 60 40 20 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 Canada 2018-04-23

Page 2

Between the Port Summary Report 2018-04-16 to 2018-04-22



RCMP - C	27. Zimbabwe (2)
1. Nigeria (314)	28. Venezuela (2)
2. United States of America (36)	29. Syria (2)
3. Haiti (29)	30. Kenya (2)
4. Pakistan (23)	31. Palestine (2)
5. Colombia (18)	32. Marocco (1)
6. Congo, Democratic Republic of the (15)	33. Yemen, Republic of (1)
7. Angola (13)	34. Ethiopia (1)
8. Turkey (9)	35. Cuba (1)
9. Guinea (7)	36. Gabon (1)
10. Sri Lanka (7)	37. Rwanda (1)
11. Sudan (7)	38. Uganda (1)
12. Brazil (6)	39. Sénégal (1)
13. Eritrea (6)	40. Honduras (1)
14. fraq (6)	41. Saudi Arabia (1)
15. Afghanistan (4)	42. India (1)
16. Bangladesh (4)	43. Pero (1)
17. Egypt (4)	44. Jordan (1)
18. Mauritania (4)	RCMP - D
19. Togo (3)	1. Eritrea (5)
20. Burundi (3)	2. Somalia (4)
21. Maii (3)	3. Ghana (2)
22. Espagne (2)	4. Guinea (1)
23. South Africa (2)	5. Liberia (1)

6. Nigeria (1)

RCMP - E

1. Pakistan (4)

4. Nigeria (2) 5. Turkey (2)

2. United States (3) 3. iraq (2)

2018-04-23 Page 3

24. Cameroon (2)

25. Ivory Coast (2)

26. Djibouti (2)

Supplying a payor of any programmed and styring rates to the perfection and attraction and the supplying



ASFC - Divulgation en vertu de la loi sur l'Accès à l'i

Fenelon, Roosevelt

From:

Badour, Dan

Sent:

April 19, 2018 06:38 AM

To:

Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc:

Quinn, Robyn; Towaij, Marc; Fenelon, Roosevelt; Walker, Donald; LeFrank, Andrew;

Porrior, Paul

Subject:

ASTF Update - 2018-04-19

Attachments:

RAPPORT 2018-04-18.pdf; AS - Transportation Estimates - Lacolle 20180418.docx

Volumes:

102 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-18.

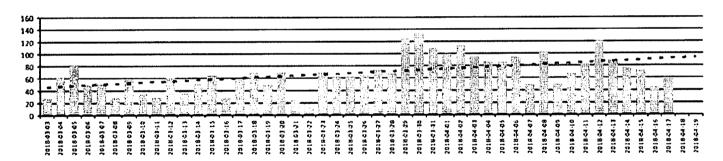
287 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-19.

6 Arrivals (2 Turkish nationals and family of four Pakistani nationals) in British Columbia on 2018-04-18.

1 Arrival (1 Nigerian national) at Emerson on 2018-04-18.

RCMP count for 2018-04-17 was 60 (the CBSA count was 72). Nigerians made up 56% of the total, followed by Angolans (13%).

Below is the trend line for Quebec arrivals for the past 45 days based on the official RCMP count per day.



Capacity Projections:

 Based on average arrivals of 80 per day of 588 on next Sunday (April 29).

 Based on average arrivals of 100 per day capacity of 588 on next Wednesday (April 25). we will exceed our capacity

we will exceed our

4.00	vals*		CBSA Lacolle Corrently On Site	On 5 ite Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to N (GF/UPC)	II DI
2018-04-15	Mon	45	250	230	48%	2018-04-1511-00	50
2018-04-17	Tue	60	299	239	46%	1018-04-1711-00	72
2018-04-15	Wed	80	2.87	257	49%	1018-04-1811-00	72
2018-04-19	Thu	80		317	54%	2018-04-1911-00	
2018-04-20	Fr	80		347	59%	2018-04-2011:00	
2018-04-23	531	80		377	54%	2018-04-2111-00	
2018-04-22	5un	80		707	69%	2018-04-22 11:00	
2018-04-23	Mon	80		437	74%	2018-04-23 11:00	
2018-04-24	Tue	80		457	79%	2018-04-2411-00	
2018-04-25	Wed	80		497	85%	2018-04-25 11:00	
2018-04-26	Thu	80		527	90%	2018-04-251100	
2018-04-27	Fr	80		557	95%	2018-04-2711-00	
2018-04-28	531	80		587	100%	1018-04-2811.00	
2018-04-29	Sun	80		517	105%	2018-04-1911-00	
2018-04-30	Mon	80		547	110%	2018-04-3011:00	
			Lacolle	Capacity			·
588	190 5	eats - I	Minterized Trail Dining Hall/Wai Conference Roc	ungRoom			

			100 Arrivals p	er Day ·		
4mh	a s*		CBS4 Lacoile Currentiy On Site		% of Capacity	Departures to ((CF/UPC)
2018-04-16	Mon	45	280	250	48%	2018-04-1511-00
2015-04-17	Tue	80	259	259	46%	2018-04-17 11:00
2018-04-18	W9.5	100	237	23.7	49%	2018-04-18-11-00
2012 Or 10	Thο	200		33.7	57%	1018-04-19-11-00
2012-OP 20	Fr	100		33.7	58%	1018-04-2011-00
2018-04-11	5.31	100	1	437	74%	2018-04-21-11-00
2015-04-22	Sun	100		487	83%	2018-04-22 11:00
2018-04-23	Mon	100	L	53.7	91%	2015-04-23-11-00
2018-04-24	Tue	100		587	100%	2018-04-24 11.00
2018-04-25	Wed	100	1	87	108%	2018-04-25 11:00
2018-04-25	Thu	300		557	117%	2018-04-25 11:00
X)18-04-27	Fr.	100	1	73.7	129%	2018-04-27-11-00
3015-04-25	5 at	100	I	737	134%	2018-04-28 11:00
2012 OF 23	Su.^	100] .	537	142%	1015-04-25-11-00
2013-04-30	Mon	100		587	151%	2018-04-30 11:00
			Lacol	le Capacit	γ	
588	190	Seats	- Winterized T - Dining Hall/ - Conference	Waiting Ro		

	198 Beds - Winterized Trailers
588	190 Seats - Dining Hail / Waiting Room
	200 Seats - Conference Room ("Auberge)

Lacolle Temporary Accommodations

The ASTF continues to work with the Quebec Region Tiger Team to refine the temporary accommodations proposal for Lacolle outlining the current expenditures against the projected costs to urgent implement the four-season shelter solution along with the interim provision of humanitarian services using the existing contracts in place.

The Quebec Region has engaged PSPC to acquire 112 additional seating capacity onsite to bring our current capacity from 588 to 700 – we expect to have details on this today or tomorrow.

Renewal/Extension of Existing Service Contracts

There are a number of contracts set to expire in late April and mid-May – food, water, sanitary and humanitarian services. The ASTF and Quebec Region have prioritized the contracts and will seek the appropriate authority to extend/renew where required. A prioritized list of the contracts will be furnished today.

Transportation Estimates

Attached is the charter bus transportation estimates based on 50 passengers (including luggage) leveraging the existing contract that is in place for Lacolle - Ottawa (\$1400/\$28 pp), Toronto (\$2700/\$54 pp), London (\$2900/58 pp) along with other provinces – Alberta (\$24000/\$480 pp).

Deterrence Options

IRCC hosted a meeting to explore deterrence options – We delivered a presentation on the current and forecasted volumes between the port along with the current intelligence assessment of the populations expected to arrival over the next year. Rick Fehr delivered CBSA's refugee claims forecast (68,000) - IRCC Refugee Affairs advised that they have now revised their 2018 forecast from 48,000 to 65,000 based a change to their methodology and inclusion of the intelligence assessment provided by the CBSA.

IRCC has implicated the CBSA on two main items:

1 - Removal Operation - conduct a focused removal operation (possibly a joint charter removal with DHS) on an irregular migrant high volume population that is removal ready - that can be highlighted with a media strategy once the operation is underway. HQ EIOD (IEOCM) and IRCC to further discuss this option - Andrew LeFrank was briefed on IRCC's request.

2 - CBSA Temporary Duty Liaison Officer in Nigeria - due to the volume of Nigerian arrivals, IRCC is seeking deployment of a CBSA Temporary Duty (TD) Liaison Officer to Lagos to supplement the IRCC TD officer that is currently working with DHS and US Department of State. IRCC has also asked for CBSA's assistance in covering a two-week gap in their TD deployment through assignment of our Accra LO (Greg Watson) into Lagos. Jim Bisset was briefed on this request.

Toronto TTX and Ontario Absorption

Following the call with the Province of Ontario on 2018-04-18 concerning secondary movement of claimants from Quebec to Ontario, I contacted Calvin Christiansen at the GOC to provide the following update. Both IRCC and CBSA committed to work with Province to manage the flow of claimants seeking movement to Ontario. It was evident that a more comprehensive discussion was needed and we are currently planning to meet in Toronto for at least a half-day to identify options where CBSA and IRCC have capacity to receive and process claimants that can be deferred into Toronto or other locations in Ontario. CBSA recommended that this half day meeting be arranged to coincide with the TTX next week in Toronto and asked that CBSA work with your team to incorporate elements of a controlled movement of claimants from Quebec to Ontario into the TTX scenario to fully work through this complex issue. While the TTX scenarios are already developed but CBSA requested that CBSA and IRCC work with the GOC team to insert this element into the TTX.

The Toronto TTX is scheduled for Wednesday (April 25) commencing at 12:30 to Thursday (April 26) to end at noon – suggesting that the meeting with the Province be arranged for Tuesday afternoon if possible.

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada /TTY: 866-335-3237

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Asylum Seekers: Transportation of Asylum Seekers to Other Provinces

Issue:

To provide information on the projected costs of transporting asylum claimants from the Lacolle processing location outside of the Province of Quebec following the completion of all federal processing.

Estimates:

Based on an estimate of 50 passengers including luggage while leveraging the existing transportation contract that is in place for Lacolle.

	Total			st Per senger					
Ontario									
Ottawa \$ 1,400 \$ 28									
Toronto	\$	2,700	\$	54					
London	\$	2,900	\$	58					
Manitoba									
Winnipeg	\$	16,000	\$	320					
Alberta		L							
Edmonton	\$	24,000	\$	480					
Calgary	\$	24,000	\$	480					
New Brunswick				344394					
Fredericton	\$	5,000	\$	100					
Nova Scotia		1							
Halifax	\$	6,600	\$	132					

PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY



Daccache, Veronika

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 13, 2018 09:44 AM

To: Vinette, Denis R.; Cloutier, Jacques; Quinn, Robyn; Towaij, Marc; LeFrank, Andrew

Subject: Current SitRep at Lacolle and Capacity

RCMP Arrivals for Thursday is officially 121, mostly Nigerians

Lacolle currently has 352 on site (as of 8 AM)

65 will be departing at 11 AM for UPC and GF

This leaves 287 on site - pending arrival of today's volume from RCMP (65 will depart on Saturday and Sunday) - leaving 157 on site on top of any new arrivals today, tomorrow or Sunday.

The capacity is 588 seats in total:

198 beds in the Trailers190 seats in the Dining area, Waiting Room200 seats in the conference room at the hotel

IRCC is on site today and tomorrow to assist with completion of forms. They will also be able to process 20 full cases per day. IRCC is hoping to have two teams on site at Lacolle next week.

/TTY: 866-335-3237

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Daccache, Veronika

From: Conroy, Samantha on behalf of Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: October 26, 2017 09:15 AM

To: Christiansen, Calvin; Janes, Lisa CBSA-ASFC; Vragovic, Goran; Sheridan, Norm;

Comerford, Richard; Durocher, Christine; Scoville, Kim; MacVicar, Roslyn; Dyck, John;

Lefort, Patrick; Provost, Pierre; LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Hoaq, Shawn

Cc: Due, Seigfred; Rocheleau, Lisa; Rodrigues, Gisele; Rochon, Annie; Likins, Cindy; Petrin,

Cindy; Staples, Laura; Labarge, Francine; Hosson, Rachelle; CBSA-ASFC_ATL-ATL_RDGO; Girouard, Sylvie; Robillard, Maude; Rzepecki, Julie; Collee, Mona; Ridley, Jessica; Martin, Lisette; Pétrin, Nancy; Gratton, Geneviève; Organ, Jason; Rebenque, Bonibelle; Pejkovic,

Tony; Sew Sen Lee, Christine; Sidhu, Sonia; Tse, Jackie; Desforges, Meegan;

Mimikopoulos, Christina; Pileggi, Nadia; Gareau, Andrée; Jack, Amanda; Melchers, Chantal; Quinn, Robyn; Mallais, Marianne; Doucette, Kaitlyn; Bindner, Melissa; St-

Laurent, Andrea

Subject: CBSA Regional Planning – Asylum Seekers || Planification Régionale de l'ASFC –

Demandeurs d'Asile

Attachments: FRENCH - NBOC - OPRD - Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 2017 - CBSA Co....docx;

FRENCH - NBOC - OPRD - TEMPLATE - Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 201....docx; NBOC - OPRD - Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 2017 - CBSA Contingency....docx; NBOC - OPRD - TEMPLATE - Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 2017 - Regio....docx

Categories: File

English Version *** La version française suit ***

Colleagues,

Over the past several months, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) has been responding to a significant influx in irregularly migrating asylum seekers attempting to cross into Canada between ports of entry, which has resulted in a Government of Canada effort to work with implicated departments and agencies to plan for any similar events in the future. The Operations Branch has developed planning guidance and regional contingency planning templates in order to position the Agency to prepare an agile and timely response to a dramatic escalation in the number of asylum seekers arriving in Canada while continuing to deliver mandated business.

The attached Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration Contingency Planning Guidance has been developed in a synchronized manner with the Government of Canada National Strategic Asylum Seeker Contingency Plan. It ensures that the Agency response is easily integrated with a potential whole-of-government response if it is deemed necessary.

A vital component of the CBSA response is translating strategic guidance into executable guidance at the tactical level for CBSA. For this reason, a structured template with pre-populated areas (*Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 2017 – Regional CBSA Contingency Plan – TEMPLATE*) has been designed to provide structure and guidance to the Regions to create a regional contingency plan. The *Regional CBSA Contingency Plan* outlines key tasks, and identifies specific actions and areas of coordination required between primary and supporting departments and agencies. Once completed, the regional plans will become annexes to an overarching Agency plan. As the timeline for completion of your regional contingency plans is compressed, the National Border Operations Centre has already initiated regular scheduled teleconferences with your respective planning teams.

Please find attached the Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 2017 – Regional CBSA Contingency Plan – TEMPLATE for completion by each Region by **November 10, 2017**, as well as the Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration Contingency Planning Guidance document.

In order to achieve regional level preparation, I am seeking your support, and that of your management teams, for the following activities:

- Completion of the attached template (Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 2017 Regional CBSA Contingency Plan) in the language of your preference and send it to Rick.Kowalski@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca by November 10, 2017;
- Commitment to the development and preparation of individual Regional Flexible Event Response Teams. These teams will be tooled, trained and deployment ready (at the request of the Vice-President Operations Branch) to be able to backfill port of entry staff (management, officers and operational resources) in support of a another Region where an irregular migration event may unfold; and
- Participation in the Regional Public Safety Federal Coordination Groups in order to ensure a unified whole-ofgovernment response to a potential event.

Template
Planning guidance

Version française *** The English version precedes ***

Chers collègues,

Depuis plusieurs mois, l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) doit gérer l'afflux important de demandeurs d'asile qui cherchent à entrer au Canada de façon irrégulière entre les points d'entrée. Par conséquent, le gouvernement du Canada déploie des efforts en collaborant avec les ministères et les organismes touchés pour prévoir d'autres situations semblables qui pourraient se produire ultérieurement. La Direction générale des opérations a élaboré un guide de planification et des modèles de plan d'urgence régionaux pour permettre à l'Agence de préparer une intervention rapide et souple en cas d'augmentation considérable du nombre de demandeurs d'asile arrivant au Canada, tout en continuant à exécuter les activités relevant de son mandat.

Le Guide de planification d'urgence sur la migration irrégulière des demandeurs d'asile de l'ASFC (en pièce-jointe) a été élaboré en parallèle avec le Plan stratégique national d'urgence du gouvernement du Canada pour les demandeurs d'asile. Ce guide fait en sorte que l'intervention de l'Agence soit facilement intégrée dans l'intervention pangouvernementale potentielle du gouvernement en cas de besoin.

Une composante essentielle de l'intervention de l'ASFC est de traduire les directives stratégiques en des directives exécutables au niveau tactique pour l'ASFC. C'est pour cette raison qu'un modèle structuré contenant des champs remplis au préalable (Migration irrégulière des demandeurs d'asile 2017 – Plan d'urgence régional de l'ASFC – MODÈLE) a été conçu pour fournir une structure et des lignes directrices aux régions sur la façon de créer un plan d'urgence régional. Le plan d'urgence régional de l'ASFC précise des tâches clés et cerne les mesures précises et les secteurs où une coordination est nécessaire entre le ministère responsable et les ministères et organismes d'appui. Une fois achevés, les plans régionaux deviendront des annexes au plan principal de l'Agence. Comme les délais d'achèvement des plans d'urgence régionaux sont serrés, le Centre national des opérations frontalières a déjà entamé les téléconférences prévues régulières avec vos équipes de planification respectives.

Vous trouverez ci-joint le modèle de plan d'urgence régional de l'ASFC du Guide de planification d'urgence sur la migration irrégulière des demandeurs d'asile que chaque région doit remplir au plus tard le **10 novembre 2017** autant que le Guide de planification d'urgence sur la migration irrégulière des demandeurs d'asile de l'ASFC.

Pour atteindre une préparation régionale, je vous demande votre appui, ainsi que celui de vos équipes de direction, pour ce qui est des activités suivantes :

- remplir le modèle ci-joint (Migration irrégulière des demandeurs d'asile 2017 Plan d'urgence régional de l'ASFC) dans la langue de votre choix et l'envoyer à <u>Rick.Kowalski@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> au plus tard le 10 novembre 2017;
- vous engager à créer et à préparer des équipes d'interventions régionales souples; il vous faudra outiller et former les membres de ces équipes et vous assurer qu'ils sont prêts à être déployés (à la demande du vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations) pour être en mesure de remplacer certains employés de points d'entrée (direction, agents et ressources opérationnelles) dans le but d'appuyer une autre région en cas de situation de migration irrégulière;
- participer aux activités des Groupes fédéraux de coordination régionale de Sécurité publique Canada pour assurer une intervention pangouvernementale unifiée en cas d'événement le requérant.

Gabarit Guide de planification



Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

Guide de planification d'urgence en cas de migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile 2017

Direction générale des opérations

PROTÉGÉ A

Apollo: nº 10259719



PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTÉGRITÉ



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Historique des révisions

La présente section permet de suivre l'élaboration et les révisions de l'analyse de rentabilisation jusqu'à son approbation. Le tableau ci-dessous comprend le numéro de version, la date de publication ou de mise à jour, l'auteur des modifications et une brève description du contexte ou de la portée des changements apportés à cette version.

Numéro de version	Date de publication	Auteur(s)	Brève description des modifications
V1	31 août 2017	L. Lepage / N. Girouard	Ébauche initiale
V2	1 ^{er} sept. 2017	L. Lepage / N. Girouard	Examen et révision
V3	6 sept. 2017	L. Lepage	Mises à jour et insertion d'annexes supplémentaires
V4	11 sept. 2017	L. Lepage	Mises à jour et révisions
V5	14 sept. 2017	L. Lepage	Mises à jour
V6	15 sept. 2017	L. Lepage	Mises à jour et révisions – modifications relatives à la DOF
V7	18 sept. 2017	L. Lepage	Mises à jour fondées sur le plan stratégique du GC
V8	19 sept. 2017	L. Lepage	Mises à jour fondées sur le plan stratégique du GC
V9	20 sept. 2017	M. Cameron	Révision
V10	21 sept. 2017	L. Lepage	Mises à jour
V11	21 sept. 2017	M. Cameron	Mises à jour
V12	26 sept. 2017	L. Lepage	Mises à jour (graphiques)
V13	27 sept. 2017	M. Cameron	Mises à jour - version du GC du 26 sept.
V14	2 oct. 2017	L. Lepage	Révisions et mises à jour générales concernant les niveaux
V15	5 oct. 2017	L. Lepage	Modifications en fonction des commentaires formulés à l'interne
V16	6 oct. 2017	L. Lepage	Ajout des annexes disponibles
V17			
V18			
V19			
V20			
V21			
V22			
V23			
V24			
V25			

Contexte

Au cours des dernières années, le Canada a observé une augmentation constante des arrivées de demandeurs d'asile en raison d'événements mondiaux qui ne cessent de créer un grand nombre de personnes déplacées partout dans le monde. Alors que dans les années passées, il y avait un juste équilibre entre les arrivées de demandeurs d'asile dans le mode aérien et dans le mode terrestre, le Canada fait actuellement face à une hausse importante du nombre de demandeurs d'asile qui arrivent aux points d'entrée et qui sont interceptés entre ceux-ci

Depuis novembre 2016, le nombre d'interceptions effectuées par la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC) entre les points d'entrée a augmenté, alors que la majorité des interceptions ont lieu à proximité de Lacolle, au Québec, le long de chemins non surveillés. Jusqu'à présent, les ressortissants étrangers touchés proviennent de la Roumanie, de la Colombie, d'Érythrée, du Yémen, du Soudan et d'Haïti. Depuis le début de 2016, 80 % des personnes interceptées entre les points d'entrée étaient en possession d'un passeport contenant un visa des États-Unis. En outre, depuis le mois de janvier 2017, il y a eu une forte augmentation du nombre d'arrivants interceptés entre les points d'entrée à proximité d'Emerson, au Manitoba, de même qu'une hausse dans la région du Sud de l'Ontario au printemps 2017.

Au cours du printemps et de l'été 2017, aux environs de Lacolle, la GRC a observé une augmentation importante du nombre d'interceptions de ressortissants haïtiens cherchant à entrer au Canada en traversant la frontière entre les points d'entrée pour y demander l'asile. Le nombre augmentait de façon constante chaque jour, jusqu'à atteindre plusieurs centaines.

Dans le présent plan, l'expression « demandeurs d'asile » (DA) est un terme général utilisé pour désigner les personnes qui sont entrées illégalement au Canada dans le but d'y présenter une demande d'asile, et pour simplifier la lecture du document.

1.1. Facteurs actuels

L'augmentation constante du nombre de demandeurs d'asile interceptés entre les points d'entrée a été attribuée à une faille dans l'Entente sur les tiers pays sûrs (ETPS) entre le Canada et les États-Unis, qui permet aux demandeurs d'asile en provenance des États-Unis de présenter une demande d'asile au Canada s'ils sont interceptés entre les points d'entrée, plutôt que d'être assujettis à l'ETPS et à ses exceptions très précises à un point d'entrée terrestre.

- Des activités de litige et de défense des intérêts visant à remettre en question l'ETPS sont en cours au Canada.
- La position actuelle du gouvernement du Canada (GC) consiste à maintenir l'ETPS dans sa forme actuelle.
- Le Canada est perçu à l'échelle mondiale comme une société libre et accueillante, ce qui est une caractéristique recherchée pour l'établissement permanent.

1.2. But

Le Guide de planification d'urgence en cas de migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile 2017 de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) a pour but de permettre à l'Agence de préparer une intervention souple et rapide face à une augmentation considérable

du nombre de demandeurs d'asile arrivant au Canada, tout en continuant d'exécuter les activités relevant de son mandat.

1.3. Portée

Le présent guide de planification d'urgence vise à fournir un leadership opérationnel pour aider à préparer la mise en œuvre d'une intervention de l'ASFC face à l'arrivée de demandeurs d'asile aux points d'entrée et entre ceux-ci, lorsque le nombre d'arrivants dépasse la capacité préétablie de l'Agence pour ce qui est d'appliquer le processus de traitement courant.

Il présente les principales considérations et tâches liées à l'élaboration de plans régionaux, les mesures précises à prendre ainsi que les secteurs où les ministères et organismes principaux et auxiliaires doivent se coordonner.

En outre, le guide de planification vise à assurer la participation efficace de l'ASFC à une intervention pangouvernementale, au besoin. Il doit être lu en parallèle avec le plan national d'intervention stratégique du gouvernement du Canada concernant l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile.

Ce guide de planification a pour but de compléter (et non de remplacer) les plans, les pouvoirs et les mandats actuels de l'ASFC, ainsi que de favoriser une démarche fédérale exhaustive et coordonnée à l'égard de l'intervention d'urgence face à l'augmentation de l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile au Canada.

REMARQUE : L'ASFC n'ira pas au-delà de son mandat opérationnel afin de répondre aux exigences de la situation.

1.4. Objectif

Le présent guide de planification a pour objectif d'établir une démarche stratégique commune qui peut être appliquée par les responsables de première ligne à l'échelle nationale, et de veiller à ce que les secteurs de soutien de l'Administration centrale soient prêts à fournir une aide en matière de mobilisation à la région touchée lorsque la capacité opérationnelle normale ne suffit plus. Il vise également à faire en sorte que l'intervention de l'Agence puisse être facilement intégrée à une éventuelle intervention pangouvernementale, au besoin.

1.5. Objectifs stratégiques

Voici les objectifs stratégiques de l'ASFC :

- Assurer la continuité du mandat de l'ASFC.
- Assurer le maintien de l'intégrité de la frontière.
- Traiter les migrants en situation irrégulière qui demandent l'asile en collaboration avec les partenaires de l'ASFC.
- Maintenir une démarche stratégique commune à l'échelle nationale.
- Harmoniser la démarche de l'ASFC avec le plan national stratégique du GC.
- Veiller à ce que les demandeurs d'asile soient toujours traités avec respect.

• Réduire les répercussions d'une arrivée massive sur les points d'entrée.

1.6. Critères de réussite

- L'ASFC a mis en œuvre des mécanismes pour traiter de façon humanitaire une forte augmentation du nombre de migrants en situation irrégulière qui demandent l'asile.
- Les activités de traitement de l'ASFC sont exécutées conformément aux lois et aux politiques en vigueur.
- Un plan de mobilisation global, établi avec les États-Unis, permet de réduire, dans la mesure du possible, le nombre de demandeurs d'asile arrivant à la frontière terrestre du Canada.
- Les contrôles de sécurité sont exhaustifs et sont réalisés en temps opportun.
- L'ASFC exécute avec succès son rôle de leadership conformément à la fonction de soutien en cas d'urgence nº 13 – services frontaliers du Plan fédéral d'intervention d'urgence (PFIU).
- L'ASFC est en mesure de maintenir l'intégrité de la frontière grâce à l'exécution d'activités d'exécution de la loi continues et efficaces à court, moyen et long termes, au besoin.
- L'ASFC est en mesure d'assurer le traitement d'un nombre accru de demandeurs d'asile tout en continuant de réaliser sa mission opérationnelle continue pendant toute la durée de l'afflux.
- Les activités de traitement sont exécutées d'une manière économique et en fonction de ressources affectées à l'initiative.

1.7. Hypothèses de planification de l'ASFC

- La planification et l'intervention seront réalisées en tenant compte des réalités culturelles ainsi que de la dignité et de la vie privée des demandeurs d'asile.
- La sécurité et la santé des employés et des Canadiens seront une priorité de l'Agence pendant toute la durée des activités d'intervention face à l'afflux.
- Les États-Unis demeureront un partenaire actif qui appuie l'intervention du Canada face à la migration irrégulière, mais pourraient continuer de prendre des mesures unilatérales à court préavis.
- Un afflux de demandeurs d'asile pourrait survenir sans préavis ou presque.
- Des options stratégiques seront envisagées comme plans d'action possibles.
- Les provinces et les territoires ainsi que les organisations non gouvernementales nationales et locales contribueront à l'intervention régionale.
- D'autres ministères et organismes contribueront à l'intervention régionale.
- Les ressources nationales et internationales sont suffisantes et disponibles.
- Le GC s'attend à ce que les ressources actuelles attribuées au programme d'octroi de l'asile soient utilisées avant que de nouveaux investissements soient effectués. Les

ministères pourraient être tenus de fournir des ressources dès le début du processus afin de faire face à des situations dynamiques qui évoluent rapidement.

- Les ententes binationales entre le Canada et les États-Unis concernant l'échange de renseignements liés à la frontière seront respectées.
- S'il devenait impossible de maintenir la démarche de l'ASFC, l'intervention opérationnelle sera élargie pour devenir une intervention pangouvernementale coordonnée par Sécurité publique Canada.

1.8. Principales décisions nationales

Afin que le présent plan soit mis en œuvre avec succès, la haute direction doit prendre une série de décisions clés en temps opportun. Les principales leçons tirées lors de l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile au cours de l'été 2017 à Lacolle, au Québec, comprennent la nécessité d'établir rapidement une structure de gouvernance ainsi que de déterminer les directions principales et auxiliaires au sein de l'Agence.

Voici les principales décisions de l'Agence qui ont été prises par le vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations :

- L'ASFC mettra sur pied des équipes d'intervention mobiles (EIM) dûment qualifiées et pleinement équipées.
- L'ASFC sera prête à procéder à un triage et à un traitement conjoint dans le cadre d'une intervention pangouvernementale coordonnée à proximité du point d'entrée, dans la mesure du possible.
- L'ASFC fournira du personnel supplémentaire pour renforcer les opérations de triage initial et de traitement.
- L'ASFC ne sera responsable que de l'hébergement temporaire à court terme qui pourrait être nécessaire avant que le processus de triage de l'Agence soit terminé.
- L'ASFC établira un plan visant à abaisser le niveau d'intervention, décrivant de façon détaillée le retour à l'état normal, une fois que le nombre d'arrivées de demandeurs d'asile aura diminué de sorte que la situation opérationnelle pourra être gérée dans les limites de la capacité de traitement préétablie.

1.9. Principales observations et considérations

Les observations et les considérations suivantes ont été élaborées au cours des discussions de groupe sur la planification des interventions organisées par le Centre des opérations du gouvernement lors de l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile au point d'entrée de Lacolle, au Québec, en 2017. Veuillez examiner les observations et les considérations en parallèle avec l'annexe C – À faire et à ne pas faire.

Principales observations et considérations

Observation la plus souvent formulée :

 Le fait d'avoir tardé à utiliser le mécanisme du Plan fédéral d'intervention d'urgence (PFIU) et la structure de la fonction de soutien en cas d'urgence (FCS) connexe a engendré une multitude de complications liées à la détermination du responsable de l'intervention, à la planification interministérielle, à la coordination et aux pouvoirs de passation de marchés à tous les niveaux.

Autres principales observations et considérations

- Le fait de reconnaître dès le début les avantages de l'utilisation du mécanisme d'intervention prévu par le PFIU et la structure de la FSU connexe permettra de mieux planifier et de mieux coordonner l'intervention.
- Une structure de gouvernance régionale et locale doit être établie aux fins de l'échange d'information et de la coordination régionale.
- Afin d'assurer le positionnement proactif de l'Agence, il est essentiel de cerner dès le départ les éléments qui enclenchent la planification et la mise en œuvre de l'intervention
- La détermination et l'attribution des pouvoirs de passation de marchés dès le début du processus sont essentielles pour la réussite de l'intervention initiale et pour la suite.
- La détermination précoce des éléments qui enclenchent la demande d'une aide humanitaire améliorera les conditions sur les lieux de l'intervention.
- Le fait de mobiliser rapidement la province ou le territoire visé aidera à cerner les besoins humanitaires et sociaux ainsi qu'à obtenir des services pour la population touchée
- Le recours efficace à des experts en la matière dans la région et à l'Administration centrale contribuera à assurer l'efficacité de la planification et de la mise en œuvre de l'intervention.
- Une coordination et une communication interne améliorées à l'Agence favoriseront une meilleure planification et une meilleure mise en œuvre à l'avenir.
- Une coordination améliorée entre la GRC et l'ASFC, en particulier sur place, favoriseront une meilleure intervention.
- L'opération sera viable pendant une longue période.
- L'opération pourra être adaptée de façon à tenir compte des variations dans l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile.
- L'opération pourra être répétée en vue de la mettre en œuvre dans d'autres régions du pays selon les variations dans l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile.

1.1.1. Démarche du GC à l'égard des demandeurs d'asile

Le gouvernement du Canada (GC) gère l'ensemble de l'immigration légale au Canada à l'aide d'un plan pluriannuel des niveaux d'immigration, lequel établit les limites quant au nombre d'immigrants qui arrivent au Canada, et ce, pour chaque catégorie d'immigration. Le plan actuel des niveaux d'immigration pour 2016-2017 prévoit une limite de 22 500 demandeurs d'asile. Le plan des niveaux d'immigration pour l'exercice 2017-2018 comprend une demande de ressources visant à accroître le nombre de demandeurs d'asile à 28 000.

Concept d'opération

L'ASFC répondra à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile d'une manière réfléchie et coordonnée à l'échelle nationale selon un modèle à quatre niveaux qui est intégré dans le modèle en cinq phases du GC. Les quatre niveaux vont de l'ajustement des processus actuels de première ligne de l'ASFC afin d'optimiser le traitement des demandeurs d'asile, à la situation la plus défavorable où le Canada pourrait devoir traiter des milliers de demandeurs arrivant chaque jour aux points d'entrée le long de la frontière terrestre avec les États-Unis et interceptés entre ceux-ci. Le modèle à quatre niveaux est conçu pour réaliser les priorités opérationnelles suivantes :

- Assurer le respect du mandat de l'ASFC visant à maintenir l'intégrité de la frontière.
- Minimiser le fardeau du traitement pour les points d'entrée pendant la haute saison des voyages.
- Veiller à ce que les demandeurs soient toujours traités avec respect.
- Constamment faire preuve de souplesse pour réagir aux situations imprévues.
- Optimiser les efforts interministériels, binationaux et pangouvernementaux.
- Trouver des solutions à court terme pour le traitement des demandeurs tout en se préparant pour la mise en œuvre du programme de réforme du système d'octroi de l'asile à long terme.

Voici un graphique illustrant le concept d'opération de l'ASFC qui est intégré au concept en cinq phases du GC :

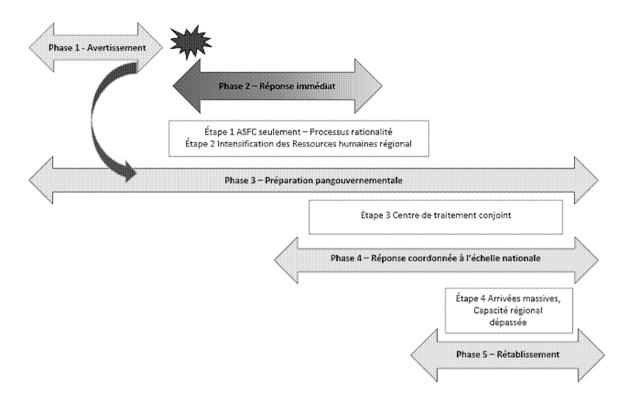


Figure 1 – Concept d'opération intégré de l'ASFC et du GC

<u>REMARQUE</u>: Vu que les conditions météorologiques fluctuent pendant toute l'année, les mouvements vers la frontière canadienne peuvent varier, ce qui peut donner lieu à une hausse ou à une baisse importante du nombre de demandeurs d'asile arrivant aux divers points d'entrée le long de la frontière canado-américaine et interceptés entre ceux-ci.

1.1.2. Activités préalables au passage à la frontière

Les activités préalables au passage à la frontière visent principalement à nouer le dialogue avec les États-Unis de manière synchronisée aux niveaux politique, stratégique et tactique. La participation de l'ASFC doit aussi être coordonnée avec la participation des autres ministères chargés de gérer l'arrivée et le traitement des demandeurs d'asile. Il est prévu qu'Affaires mondiales Canada (AMC) dirigera la mobilisation des autorités politiques, tandis que la Région internationale (RI) de l'ASFC agira comme coordonnatrice de la mobilisation de l'Agence tant au sein de l'équipe interministérielle fédérale qu'entre l'ASFC et le Service des douanes et de la protection des frontières des États-Unis. Même si la RI facilitera et coordonnera la mobilisation, on s'attend à ce que le portefeuille des voyageurs et la collectivité de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement optimisent les relations existantes pour satisfaire aux exigences de l'ASFC. Les

priorités actuelles de l'ASFC en ce qui a trait aux activités préalables au passage à la frontière sont les suivantes :

- Collaborer avec les États-Unis en vue de perturber en amont les filières illégales qui se servent des États-Unis pour faire entrer des demandeurs d'asile au Canada.
- Prendre connaissance le plus tôt possible des nouvelles initiatives des États-Unis en matière de renseignement ou de programmes qui pourraient se traduire par des arrivées massives au Canada.
- Recueillir des renseignements concernant les demandeurs d'asile à risque élevé qui peuvent constituer une menace pour la sécurité du Canada.

1.1.3. Activités postérieures au passage à la frontière

La planification postérieure au passage à la frontière est axée sur les besoins en matière d'exécution de la loi et de renseignement découlant de l'arrivée à court préavis d'un grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile qui souhaitent s'établir dans les plus grandes villes du Canada (Toronto, Vancouver et Montréal) pendant le processus de demande d'asile. Une bonne partie du plan postérieur au passage à la frontière englobe plusieurs ordres de gouvernement et une coopération avec des organisations non gouvernementales (p. ex. les municipalités, les provinces et territoires, le gouvernement fédéral, la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié du Canada, la Croix-Rouge, etc.).

Responsabilités opérationnelles de l'Agence

Le rôle de l'Administration centrale consiste à appuyer les régions en fournissant le soutien nécessaire en matière de mobilisation pour exécuter l'opération avec succès.

1.10. Direction des opérations frontalières

La Direction des opérations frontalières (DOF) est chargée de superviser l'élaboration et la coordination détaillée des activités régionales et de première ligne ainsi que de fournir les exigences opérationnelles qui devront être mises en œuvre par d'autres directions et directions générales. Voici les responsabilités générales de la DOF :

- Élaborer et tenir à jour l'évaluation de la capacité des points d'entrée et des régions à recevoir et à traiter des demandeurs d'asile.
- Communiquer rapidement un avertissement quant aux seuils de capacité en vue de lancer d'autres mesures ou activités de planification.
- Organiser le transfert de matériel pour soutenir les régions et les points d'entrée.
- Élaborer et diffuser des bulletins opérationnels et des bulletins d'information de quart de travail pour faire connaître les changements apportés aux politiques, aux règlements ou au niveau d'intervention de l'ASFC.
- Donner des conseils opérationnels détaillés au GC pour ce qui est de fournir du soutien aux points d'entrée face à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile.
- Agir comme principal point de liaison entre l'Administration centrale et les régions.

- Assurer la liaison avec d'autres directions au sein de la Direction générale des opérations et avec d'autres directions générales fonctionnelles, au besoin.
- Établir des exigences opérationnelles en matière de production de rapports et la fréquence de présentation des rapports.

1.11. Direction du Centre national des opérations frontalières

Les responsabilités et les rôles du Centre national des opérations frontalières (CNOF) sont réparties entre la réalisation d'évaluations du risque avant l'arrivée, la planification opérationnelle continue coordonnée par le gouvernement fédéral à l'échelle nationale, ainsi que la surveillance et la coordination opérationnelles en temps opportun visant à faciliter une connaissance de la situation et la prise de décisions.

En plus d'assumer ses responsabilités habituelles, le Centre national de ciblage (CNC) sera prêt à contribuer au plan de mobilisation des États-Unis, qui vise à répondre en amont à l'arrivée de demandeurs d'asile. Le CNC sera prêt à soutenir la Division des enquêtes pour la sécurité nationale (DESN) si des changements doivent être apportés au processus de filtrage de sécurité en réponse à des arrivées massives. Si des plans en cas d'arrivées massives sont mis en œuvre, le directeur général du CNOF sera responsable de la coordination et de la mise en œuvre globales du plan de l'ASFC. Cela comprendra les activités suivantes :

- La coordination et la gestion globales d'une intervention opérationnelle nationale et fédérale de même que l'évaluation des priorités dans les directions générales, les directions et les régions touchées;
- La coordination de toutes les activités et ressources liées à l'opération, lorsque le Centre des opérations du gouvernement (COG) assume la planification de l'intervention nationale et la gestion des conséquences;
- La présentation de rapports opérationnels et de notes d'information à la haute direction de l'ASFC;
- La coordination de la présence de l'ASFC au COG;
- Le fait d'agir comme responsable de l'ASFC lors des téléconférences et des réunions ministérielles et interministérielles avec les intervenants;
- La production d'un rapport après action à la fin de l'opération.

La principale fonction du Centre des opérations frontalières (COF) consistera à agir comme responsable de la surveillance et de l'établissement de rapports sur le plan opérationnel. Même s'il distribue actuellement des avis d'événement important (AEI), un rapport de situation sur les décrets (du lundi au vendredi) et un rapport de situation sur la levée de l'obligation de visa pour le Mexique (chaque semaine), le COF sera prêt à mobiliser les intervenants en vue de modifier les rapports de situation internes en fonction de l'évolution des scénarios concernant l'arrivée de demandeurs d'asile. La contribution interministérielle aux rapports de situation se fera par l'intermédiaire de l'Unité des rapports sur le rendement (URR). Le processus habituel relatif aux AEI sera utilisé si des événements importants se produisent. Si l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile nécessite une opération à l'échelle du GC, le COF sera chargé de distribuer les produits et les rapports de situation quotidiens du COG. Le COF continuera de soutenir les agents de liaison à l'étranger et les points d'entrée de l'ASFC au moyen de demandes spéciales visant à effectuer des vérifications dans les bases

de données de l'Agence. Le COF sera prêt à assumer les fonctions de secrétariat après les heures de travail lors des appels de coordination du GC, au besoin.

La principale fonction de la Section de la gestion des urgences (SGU) consiste à servir de centre aux fins de la planification nationale en créant et en tenant à jour le Guide de planification d'urgence en cas de migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile de l'ASFC, conformément au plan stratégique national du GC, ainsi qu'à organiser le processus d'établissement du rapport après action. La SGU a pour fonction secondaire d'établir des produits de géomatique pour le processus de planification, au besoin.

1.12. Direction des opérations relatives à l'exécution de la loi et au renseignement

La Direction des opérations relatives à l'exécution de la loi et au renseignement (DORELR) :

- fournira des produits de renseignement à l'ASFC et à IRCC tant à l'échelle nationale qu'à l'étranger;
- agira comme principal agent de liaison de l'ASFC au sein des structures interministérielles du renseignement en vigueur et de toute structure conjointe du renseignement, si une telle structure est mise en œuvre;
- agira comme responsable à l'ASFC de la mobilisation du service du renseignement des États-Unis ou d'autres pays étrangers, au besoin;
- formulera des commentaires sur les cadres stratégiques et régionaux de sécurité qui pourraient être établis pour faciliter l'évaluation continue de la sécurité des employés du GC à l'étranger et des demandeurs d'asile relevant de la responsabilité et du contrôle du Canada.

1.13. Direction générale de l'information, des sciences et de la technologie

La Direction générale de l'information, des sciences et de la technologie (DGIST) :

- coordonnera la préparation, le déploiement et la disponibilité opérationnelle de l'ensemble des systèmes et du matériel de TI choisis pour appuyer l'initiative à mesure que la situation opérationnelle évolue et que des mesures d'urgence sont prises;
- élaborer le plan global relatif à la technologie de l'information et agir comme responsable à l'ASFC de la coordination interministérielle de la TI et des ajustements apportés à la prestation des services de TI.

1.14. Direction générale des programmes

La Direction générale des programmes (DGP) est responsable de la gestion des politiques de programme et de l'établissement de rapports sur le rendement.

Politiques

La planification aura une incidence sur le programme de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement ainsi que sur les programmes des voyageurs. La DGP fera ce qui suit :

 diriger les discussions stratégiques interministérielles et l'élaboration d'une réponse stratégique de l'ASFC à toute politique publique ou modification réglementaire qui pourrait être établie alors que des mesures d'urgence sont prises.

Une attention particulière sera accordée à l'ETPS vu qu'il s'agit d'un facteur important pour la mise en œuvre de tout scénario de planification. La DGP fera aussi ce qui suit :

 élaborer la démarche conceptuelle concernant la stratégie de l'ASFC relative à la mobilisation des États-Unis, et collaborer avec la Région internationale (RI) en vue de réaliser les objectifs de la démarche.

Établissement de rapports sur le rendement

Des rapports initiaux sur le rendement sont déjà établis au moyen d'une combinaison de renseignements statistiques fournis par l'intermédiaire de l'Unité des rapports sur le rendement (URR) et dans les avis d'événement important. L'URR :

 sera la source officielle des demandeurs d'asile « admis » et s'occupera de fournir les observations de l'ASFC pour tout rapport externe qui pourrait être requis à mesure que la situation évolue en ce qui a trait à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile.

1.15. Direction générale des ressources humaines

Actuellement, les questions relatives aux ressources humaines sont gérées à l'échelle régionale. Un processus de planification des ressources humaines a été lancé en vue de préparer une capacité d'appoint nationale et d'examiner tout nouveau problème touchant la santé et la sécurité au travail ou les relations de travail. Le lancement d'une capacité d'appoint en matière de ressources humaines nécessitera l'approbation du vice-président.

Relations de travail

Le syndicat sera un partenaire prioritaire dans le cadre de l'intervention, et les Relations de travail :

• élaboreront une stratégie de mobilisation du syndicat qui intégrera les échelons national et local.

1.16. Direction générale du contrôle

La Direction générale du contrôle :

 élaborera le plan nécessaire pour soutenir l'approvisionnement (biens et services), la sécurité ministérielle, les infrastructures et la saine gestion des finances pendant la planification et la mise en œuvre des activités relatives à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile qui vont au-delà des attributions prévues dans le plan actuel des niveaux.

Gestion financière

Même si on s'emploie actuellement à élaborer un plan exhaustif de gestion financière pour faire le suivi des dépenses liées aux ressources consacrées à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile, la Direction générale du contrôle :

 fournira des directives provisoires concernant la saisie des coûts à l'échelle régionale et nationale pour veiller à ce que les ressources continuent de faire l'objet d'une comptabilité intégrale au fil de l'évolution de l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile.

Besoins futurs en matière de financement

Si l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile augmente jusqu'à atteindre des niveaux supérieurs à ceux du plan actuel ou qu'une arrivée massive nécessite de nouveaux fonds à l'ASFC ou à l'échelle interministérielle, la Direction générale du contrôle :

- agira à titre de responsable à l'ASFC de la création des dossiers requis (p. ex. présentations au Conseil du Trésor, etc.);
- veillera à ce que l'Agence soit dans une position favorable pour contribuer à des audits des états financiers effectués en aval.

1.17. Direction générale des services intégrés

La Direction générale des services intégrés :

 dirigera l'établissement de documents stratégiques tels que des mémoires au Cabinet, préparera des dossiers d'information et des statistiques que le président de l'ASFC et le ministre de la Sécurité publique pourront utiliser, et agira comme responsable de l'élaboration et de la coordination des produits de communications internes et externes.

Direction des communications

La Direction des communications :

- fournira du soutien et des conseils stratégiques à ses clients internes, participera à la planification opérationnelle intégrée de l'ASFC, et contribuera à la planification des communications intergouvernementales et de l'Agence;
- élaborera un plan de communications qui cadre avec les plans de communications du GC, le cas échéant, et appuiera le plan opérationnel de l'Agence en collaboration avec les principaux participants.

Le plan de communications aidera à assurer la coordination des efforts ainsi que l'uniformité des messages dans l'ensemble de l'Agence. Il comprendra des propositions d'activités et de produits, comme le protocole des relations avec les médias, des infocapsules en vue des questions possibles, des documents de questions et réponses, des liens vers le site Web du gouvernement affichés dans le site de l'Agence, des gazouillis/gazouillis partagés et d'autres publications sur les médias sociaux, des messages à l'intention du personnel, de même que le recours à d'autres ressources et réseaux existants.

La Direction des communications :

- dirigera la préparation des porte-parole à l'échelle nationale et régionale, les observations de l'ASFC pour les notes techniques du GC ainsi que la préparation des activités médiatiques aux points d'entrée;
- dirigera la préparation des visites de représentants des médias et de personnes de marque aux installations de l'ASFC en vue de guider les représentants des médias et les personnes de marque pendant les visites (p. ex. des visites du

premier ministre ou de ministres aux points d'entrée), tout en assurant l'intégrité des processus de l'ASFC et en protégeant la dignité des demandeurs d'asile dans le secteur opérationnel de l'ASFC.

Phase 1 - Avertissement

La phase d'avertissement vise à établir des seuils et des limites relatives à la capacité de traitement pour déterminer quand l'Agence doit amorcer les préparatifs nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre une intervention immédiate face à un afflux de migrants irréguliers cherchant à demander l'asile. Dans le meilleur des cas, l'ASFC devra s'en remettre à de l'information provenant de l'étranger, à des renseignements secrets ainsi qu'à une surveillance des médias et des médias sociaux. Au cours de la phase 1, l'ASFC élaborera également des produits de connaissance de la situation et échangera des informations et des renseignements pertinents avec ses partenaires.

1.18. Seuils de planification

L'Agence doit être prête à faire face à une augmentation importante du nombre de demandeurs d'asile interceptés entre les points d'entrée. Les événements potentiels qui suivent sont des seuils qui indiquent que les directeurs à l'Administration centrale doivent amorcer les activités de planification et de coordination de la mobilisation par l'intermédiaire du Groupe de coordination des directeurs en vue d'une intervention immédiate :

- Des informations fournies par la collectivité du renseignement indiquent la probabilité de conditions propices à un afflux de migrants irréguliers qui pourraient demander l'asile.
- La collectivité internationale à l'étranger signale la probabilité de conditions propices à un afflux de migrants irréguliers qui pourraient demander l'asile.
- Un événement humanitaire se produit ou des démarches de défense des intérêts donnent lieu à la suspension de l'ETPS.
- Un changement important dans la situation de l'immigration aux États-Unis entraîne des arrivées massives ou une augmentation importante du nombre d'interceptions entre les points d'entrée.
- L'augmentation constante des arrivées de demandeurs d'asile atteint les pourcentages préétablis qui indiquent que le volume pourrait surcharger l'effectif de première ligne et l'effectif responsable du traitement des demandeurs d'asile de l'ASFC.

1.19. Éléments déclencheurs fondés sur la capacité du point d'entrée

Selon le concept d'opération, on passe au niveau d'intervention supérieur lorsque le point d'entrée a atteint 80 % de sa capacité de maintenir le processus courant de traitement des demandeurs d'asile en fonction d'un temps d'attente allant jusqu'à 24 heures.

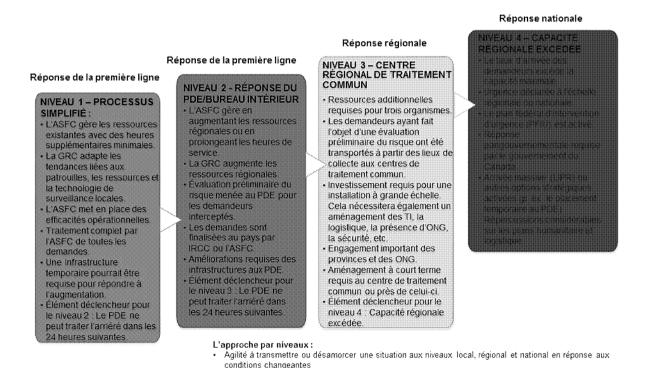
Les points d'entrée ont mené une évaluation de leurs limites respectives quant à la capacité de de traitement normale et ont établi un pourcentage qui indique que l'opération atteindra bientôt le seuil qui enclenche le niveau suivant dans l'échelle des interventions. La figure 3 donne un exemple des éléments déclencheurs en fonction desquels on passe au niveau d'intervention supérieur.

1.20. Pouvoir de déclencher une intervention en fonction de la capacité

Le pouvoir de déclencher une intervention dans le but de mettre en œuvre le plan revient au vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations. Dans les régions, les directeurs généraux régionaux (DGR) sont chargés d'indiquer au vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations que les seuils de capacité sont atteints ou presque et qu'il faut passer au niveau d'intervention supérieur. Les DGR doivent aussi informer le Centre des opérations frontalières (COF) de la décision en question afin de maintenir la connaissance de la situation pendant toute la durée de l'intervention.

1.21. Avis concernant la décision de déclencher une intervention

À tout le moins, le COF doit veiller à ce que le directeur général (DG) de la Direction des opérations frontalières (DOF), le DG de la Direction du Centre national des opérations frontalières (CNOF) et le directeur de la Division de la préparation et de l'intervention opérationnelles soient immédiatement informés lorsqu'une région décide de mettre en œuvre son plan régional et de passer au niveau d'intervention supérieur. Peu importe le niveau d'intervention, c'est le COG qui reçoit le rapport sur les demandes d'asile et les interceptions. Le COF fournira au COG une version épurée de tout rapport quotidien de situation propre à une région de l'ASFC qui est produit dans le cadre de l'intervention.



· Les seuils sont fondés sur les ressources.

Capacité à respecter la période d'admissibilité de trois jours pour le traitement des demandes pothèses :

Le service de police ayant compétence de mener l'évaluation de la menace après l'interception 1

Figure 2 – Capacité opérationnelle de traitement de l'ASFC en 2017

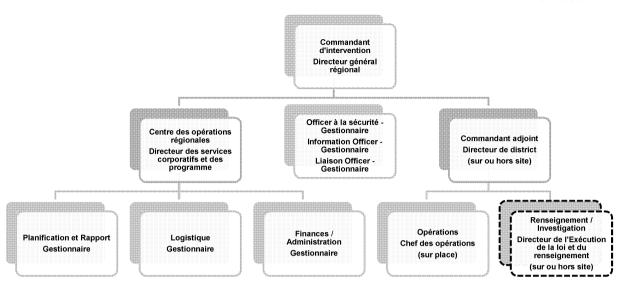
Phase 2 – Intervention immédiate

La phase 2 représente les solutions et les processus temporaires qui doivent être mis en œuvre à l'échelon régional pour répondre aux besoins immédiats à l'aide des ressources régionales seulement. Lorsque la situation évolue et qu'il est nécessaire de passer au niveau d'intervention supérieur, la complexité de l'opération d'intervention augmente et nécessite le recours à un système de gestion des incidents adaptable. L'ASFC s'en remet au Système de commandement des interventions (SCI) pour fournir un système normalisé de gestion sur place qui permet une intervention opérationnelle efficace et efficiente.

- Les régions établiront un plan tactique dans le but de déterminer les objectifs quotidiens pour une période opérationnelle et de veiller à ce que suffisamment de ressources soient en place pour gérer efficacement le volume accru de demandeurs d'asile.
- Les régions seront chargées d'établir que les limites et les seuils de capacité ont été atteints, car ce seront les principaux facteurs en fonction desquels les niveaux d'intervention seront activés et augmentés.
- Les régions agiront comme principal point de mobilisation aux fins de la coordination avec les partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux/territoriaux et municipaux dans la région, y compris le Groupe fédéral de coordination et les fournisseurs de services locaux.
- Les régions devront être prêtes à participer à l'établissement d'une capacité d'appoint des ressources humaines pour soutenir les régions qui interviennent dans la situation. Ce point sera abordé de façon plus détaillée dans le plan d'augmentation des ressources humaines.
- Les régions établiront une structure de système de commandement des interventions et la renforceront au besoin en fonction de la démarche par niveaux et de la complexité croissante de l'opération.
- Voir le modèle régional recommandé pour une structure de commandement des interventions de niveau 3 ou 4 à la figure 4 ci-dessous.

1.1.4. Système de commandement des interventions

Veuillez vous reporter à l'annexe B – Structure du SCI étape par étape pour obtenir des directives concernant l'établissement d'une structure organisationnelle de commandement des interventions dans la région.



- Selon le volume de travail, il est prévu que des équipes devront être mises sur pied pour toutes les fonctions indiquées au bas de ce diagramme.
- Chaque secteur dans cette structure de SCI compte une personne-ressource correspondante à l'AC afin de veiller à ce que les régions aient un accès direct à un soutien efficace et rapide en matière de mobilisation.

Figure 3 – Modèle régional recommandé pour une structure de commandement des interventions de niveau 3 ou 4

Commandant des interventions

- Le <u>commandant des interventions (CI)</u> sera responsable des activités générales relatives à l'incident ou à l'événement.
 - Le CI devra établir et mettre en œuvre des objectifs afin d'orienter les premières activités d'intervention. Ces objectifs doivent être établis en fonction des priorités suivantes, par ordre d'importance :
 - Le sauvetage (c.-à-d. les besoins humanitaires et en matière de sécurité);
 - <u>La stabilisation</u> (c.-à-d. les limites et les seuils relatifs à la capacité de traitement);
 - <u>La préservation des biens</u> (c.-à-d. préserver l'intégrité physique et opérationnelle du point d'entrée).
 - Le CI devra communiquer les objectifs à ceux qui relèvent directement de lui afin de s'assurer que les membres de l'équipe et les autres organismes sont informés.
 - o La planification de la continuité et de la reprise des activités.

Commandant adjoint des interventions

 Le <u>commandant adjoint des interventions</u> sera responsable des activités relatives à l'incident ou à l'événement qui sont exécutées sur place, et doit être en mesure d'assumer les fonctions du CI, au besoin.

1.1.5. Centre des opérations régionales (COR)

Le COR servira de mécanisme pour organiser et contrôler la structure du SCI à titre de poste de commandement des interventions dans les régions (peut ne pas être situé sur les lieux). La planification, la logistique, les finances et l'administration ainsi que le signalement des événements seront intégrés aux responsabilités du COR, qui renforcera l'intégration et la coordination de ce qui suit : installations multiples, matériel de TI, personnel d'appoint, approvisionnement, communications, et finances et administration. Le fait que ces services soient intégrés en un seul système opérationnel harmonise considérablement les efforts et permet aux opérations des points d'entrée de demeurer axées sur l'exécution de l'intervention. Veuillez vous reporter à l'annexe C – Liste des personnes-ressources en cas d'urgence.

- Section de la planification et de l'établissement de rapports La Section de la planification et de l'établissement de rapports est responsable de la collecte, de l'évaluation et de l'affichage de l'information sur l'incident ou l'événement. Elle tient à jour l'état des ressources et établit le plan d'action ainsi que les documents connexes. En outre, cette section établit et diffuse des rapports sur l'événement pour faire connaître la situation.
- <u>Section de la logistique</u> La Section de la logistique est chargée de fournir du soutien et des services adéquats (acquisition d'installations, dotation en personnel d'appoint, matériel de TI, etc.) pour répondre à tous les besoins liés à un incident ou à un événement.
- Section des finances et de l'administration La Section des finances et de l'administration est chargée de suivre les coûts liés à l'incident ou à l'événement ainsi que les dossiers relatifs au personnel et à l'équipement, et d'administrer les marchés d'acquisition associés à l'incident ou à l'événement.

Agent de sécurité

• Le rôle de l'agent de sécurité consiste à élaborer et à recommander des mesures permettant d'assurer la sécurité du personnel ainsi qu'à prévoir les situations risquées et dangereuses et à fournir une aide à cet égard.

Agent d'information

• L'agent d'information est chargé d'élaborer et de communiquer de l'information au sujet de l'incident ou de l'événement aux médias d'information, au personnel chargé des interventions ainsi qu'aux autres organisations et organismes compétents.

Agent de liaison

• L'agent de liaison agit comme personne-ressource auprès des représentants qui sont affectés à l'incident ou à l'événement par les organismes qui contribuent ou collaborent aux interventions. L'agent de liaison de l'ASFC travaillera directement avec les organisations partenaires, y compris le GFC, et fera rapport au CI, afin de fournir des

mises à jour ainsi que d'obtenir des conseils et des directives lorsque des décisions sont requises.

1.1.6. Point d'entrée

Selon le modèle régional de l'ASFC qui est recommandé pour une structure de commandement des interventions, l'échelon des chefs des opérations est considéré comme étant le plus approprié pour gérer la Section des opérations au sein de la structure du SCI.

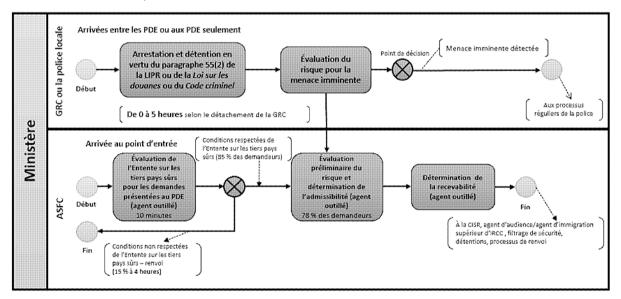
- <u>Section des opérations</u> La Section des opérations est chargée de diriger les mesures tactiques visant à atteindre les objectifs liés à l'incident ou à l'événement.
- <u>Section du renseignement et des enquêtes</u> Au besoin, la Section du renseignement et des enquêtes est chargée de fournir des produits et des renseignements d'ordre tactique sur place.

1.22. Niveau 1 – Processus rationnalisé

Élément déclencheur du niveau 1

Une intervention immédiate est déclenchée lorsque le critère suivant s'applique :

• L'afflux de demandeurs d'asile entraîne un temps d'attente de 8 à 12 heures pour le traitement au point d'entrée.



Service de police compétent

- S'assure qu'il y a suffisamment de ressources pour patrouiller entre les points d'entrée;
- Procède à une évaluation des menaces imminentes à la suite d'une interception (fouille sommaire, fouille liée à l'arrestation, fouille des bagages, vérifications dans les systèmes);
- Transporte les demandeurs d'asile interceptés entre les points d'entrée au point d'entrée le plus près ou au lieu convenu à l'échelon local.

ASFC

- La région (point d'entrée ou bureau intérieur) peut gérer la charge de travail sans avoir à passer au niveau 2;
- Met en œuvre les gains d'efficacité opérationnelle (SMGC, annexe A, commis, obligation de prendre des mesures d'adaptation, etc.);
- Traite toutes les demandes en respectant les procédures déjà établies.

IRCC

Aucune aide additionnelle n'est requise.

1.1.7. Niveau 1 : Principales tâches selon le ministère ou l'organisme

Tous les partenaires

• Fournir des produits de connaissance de la situation aux partenaires régionaux et au COG en temps opportun, conformément au plan national stratégique du GC.

ASFC

- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local avec la GRC;
- Participer au traitement des demandeurs d'asile au point d'entrée;
- Établir et communiquer des statistiques et des tendances sur le nombre réel et le nombre prévu de demandeurs d'asile aux points d'entrée partout au pays;
- Être prête à fournir des services de passation de marchés au point d'entrée pour le triage, le transport et l'hébergement temporaire;
- Assurer une coordination tactique entre les partenaires fédéraux relativement aux questions ayant des répercussions sur l'efficience et l'efficacité de l'opération au point d'entrée;
- Participer à la planification et à la coordination régionales dirigées par le Centre fédéral de coordination relativement aux questions opérationnelles touchant les partenaires fédéraux, les provinces et les territoires;
- Évaluer les questions juridiques que pourraient soulever les changements qui pourraient être apportés au chapitre du traitement – avec la GRC et le ministère de la Justice (Services juridiques);
- Déterminer le niveau de traitement qui peut raisonnablement être exécuté dans les installations existantes et selon les niveaux de ressources (demande complète ou évaluation préliminaire du risque) avec IRCC.

Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC)

- Intercepter et mettre en état d'arrestation les personnes impliquées dans le passage illégal de la frontière ou les ressortissants étrangers interdits de territoire;
- Bien identifier et vérifier les pièces d'identité, et évaluer l'état de santé;
- Évaluer le niveau de menace de la personne. Si une préoccupation concernant la sécurité nationale est relevée ou s'il est établi que la personne s'est livrée à des activités criminelles, obtenir des éléments de preuve et lancer une enquête appropriée pour que la personne comparaisse devant un juge le plus tôt possible. Sinon, confier les demandeurs d'asile à l'ASFC;
- Dans les régions où l'ASFC a établi des protocoles et des processus selon lesquels elle est l'organisme d'enquête responsable en cas d'infraction à la Loi sur les douanes ou à la LIPR, ce sont les procédures opérationnelles locales qui l'emportent;

- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local avec l'ASFC;
- Affecter ou obtenir du personnel additionnel chargé du soutien administratif, du travail de bureau ou des analyses pour aider la GRC à gérer les dossiers et pour fournir les nombreuses statistiques demandées par d'autres organismes;
- Établir et communiquer des statistiques et des tendances sur le nombre réel et le nombre prévu de demandeurs d'asile aux points d'entrée partout au pays.

Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada (IRCC)

• Déterminer le niveau de traitement qui peut raisonnablement être exécuté en tenant compte des niveaux de traitement dans les autres secteurs ainsi que des niveaux de ressources (demande complète ou évaluation préliminaire du risque) avec l'ASFC.

Centre des opérations du gouvernement (COG)

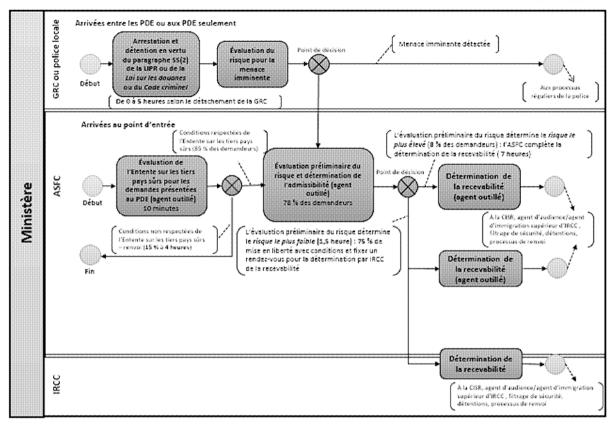
- Passer au niveau d'intervention 2 évaluation du risque et planification en conformité avec le PFIU:
- Donner des conseils stratégiques aux bureaux régionaux de Sécurité publique Canada et aux ministères fédéraux.

1.23. Niveau 2 – Capacité d'appoint des ressources humaines de la région

Élément déclencheur du niveau 2

Une intervention immédiate de niveau 2 est déclenchée lorsqu'un des critères suivants s'applique :

- L'afflux de demandeurs d'asile fait en sorte que le point d'entrée atteint 80 % de sa capacité de traitement, et entraîne un temps d'attente allant jusqu'à 12 heures pour le traitement il faut passer à une intervention de niveau 2.
- La capacité d'appoint des ressources humaines de la région est jugée nécessaire pour maintenir l'intervention immédiate.



Service de police compétent

- Procède à une évaluation des menaces imminentes à la suite d'une interception (fouille sommaire, fouille liée à l'arrestation, fouille des bagages, vérifications dans les systèmes);
- Transporte les demandeurs d'asile au point d'entrée, au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi ou à l'endroit convenu à l'échelon local jusqu'à ce que les plafonds quotidiens relatifs au traitement au point d'entrée et au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi soient atteints:
- Lorsque le plafond est dépassé (niveau 3), les demandeurs doivent être amenés à un autre endroit et demeurent sous la responsabilité du service de police jusqu'à ce que l'ASFC ou IRCC soit en mesure de procéder au traitement selon les ententes locales.

ASFC

NIVEAU 1 – Installations existantes et heures de service habituelles

- Réattribution des ressources dans la région;
- Recours à du personnel d'appoint (répertoire du personnel d'appoint de l'ASFC), embauche d'étudiants et de personnel administratif localement;
- Traitement des demandeurs d'asile au point d'entrée ou au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi selon les ententes locales.

NIVEAU 2 – Installations existantes et heures de service prolongées (en fonction des ressources humaines disponibles)

- Aux points d'entrée et aux bureaux intérieurs de l'exécution de la loi, l'ASFC limite le traitement à une évaluation préliminaire du risque :
- Demandeurs considérés comme présentant un faible risque ajournement au bureau intérieur d'IRCC (les demandeurs doivent assurer leur propre transport à l'intérieur du pays);
- Demandeurs considérés comme présentant un risque élevé ou inconnu traitement de la demande au complet au point d'entrée par l'ASFC (si la capacité le permet) ou transport jusqu'au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi de l'ASFC pour l'établissement du dossier.

NIVEAU 3 – Installations agrandies (c.-à-d. roulottes – en fonction des ressources humaines disponibles) pour accroître la capacité de traitement au point d'entrée et au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi afin d'atteindre le plafond quotidien

- L'ASFC procède uniquement à une évaluation préliminaire du risque au point d'entrée ou au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi :
- Demandeurs considérés comme présentant un faible risque ajournement au bureau intérieur d'IRCC (les demandeurs doivent assurer leur propre transport à l'intérieur du pays);
- Demandeurs considérés comme présentant un risque élevé ou inconnu traitement de la demande au complet au point d'entrée par l'ASFC (si la capacité le permet) ou transport jusqu'au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi de l'ASFC pour l'établissement du dossier.

IRCC: Niveaux 2 et 3

- Obtient des installations additionnelles et augmente la capacité de traitement dans les bureaux intérieurs en fonction du nombre de demandeurs dont le cas est ajourné quotidiennement;
- Fait appel aux provinces, aux territoires et aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) afin d'obtenir leur engagement et leur soutien pour ce qui est d'offrir une aide humanitaire aux points d'entrée (distribution de repas et de fournitures essentielles).

1.1.8. Niveau 2 : Principales tâches selon le ministère ou l'organisme

Tous les partenaires

• Fournir des produits de connaissance de la situation aux partenaires régionaux et au COG en temps opportun, conformément au plan national stratégique du GC.

ASFC

- Être prête à évaluer les options de site proposées pour le triage et le traitement en fonction de leur faisabilité et de l'utilisation opérationnelle prévue pour le niveau 3;
- Être prête à donner des conseils sur la conception du processus de triage et les exigences connexes, et évaluer les options de site proposées en fonction de leur faisabilité et de l'utilisation opérationnelle prévue;
- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local avec la GRC:
- Déterminer les ressources régionales supplémentaires (humaines, financières, matérielles) qui sont requises, et fournir le personnel nécessaire pour faire passer l'opération du niveau 2 au niveau supérieur, afin d'inclure du personnel de soutien

administratif et de bureau pour contribuer aux tâches de photocopie, de numérisation et de création de dossiers;

- Participer au traitement des demandeurs d'asile au point d'entrée:
- Établir et communiquer des statistiques et des tendances sur le nombre réel et le nombre prévu de demandeurs d'asile aux points d'entrée partout au pays;
- Être prête à fournir des services de passation de marchés au point d'entrée pour le triage, le transport et l'hébergement temporaire;
- Assurer une coordination tactique entre les partenaires fédéraux relativement aux questions ayant des répercussions sur l'efficience et l'efficacité de l'opération au point d'entrée;
- Participer à la planification et à la coordination régionales dirigées par le Centre fédéral de coordination relativement aux questions opérationnelles touchant les partenaires fédéraux, les provinces et les territoires;
- Évaluer les questions juridiques que pourraient soulever les changements qui pourraient être apportés au chapitre du traitement – avec la GRC et le ministère de la Justice (Services juridiques);
- Déterminer le niveau de traitement qui peut raisonnablement être exécuté dans les installations existantes et selon les niveaux de ressources (demande complète ou évaluation préliminaire du risque) avec IRCC.
- Mener une évaluation rapide des besoins humanitaires des demandeurs d'asile qui attentent d'être traités.

GRC

- Intercepter et mettre en état d'arrestation les personnes impliquées dans le passage illégal de la frontière ou les ressortissants étrangers interdits de territoire;
- Bien identifier et vérifier les pièces d'identité, et évaluer l'état de santé:
- Évaluer le niveau de menace de la personne. Si une préoccupation concernant la sécurité nationale est relevée ou s'il est établi que la personne s'est livrée à des activités criminelles, obtenir des éléments de preuve et lancer une enquête appropriée pour que la personne comparaisse devant un juge le plus tôt possible. Sinon, confier les demandeurs d'asile à l'ASFC;
- Dans les régions où l'ASFC a établi des protocoles et des processus selon lesquels elle est l'organisme d'enquête responsable en cas d'infraction à la Loi sur les douanes ou à la LIPR, ce sont les procédures opérationnelles locales qui l'emportent;
- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local avec l'ASFC;
- Affecter ou obtenir du personnel additionnel chargé du soutien administratif, du travail de bureau ou des analyses pour aider la GRC à gérer les dossiers et pour fournir les nombreuses statistiques demandées par d'autres organismes;
- Établir et communiquer des statistiques et des tendances sur le nombre réel et le nombre prévu de demandeurs d'asile aux points d'entrée partout au pays.

<u>IRCC</u>

 Déterminer le niveau de traitement qui peut raisonnablement être exécuté en tenant compte des niveaux de traitement dans les autres secteurs ainsi que des niveaux de ressources (demande complète ou évaluation préliminaire du risque) avec l'ASFC.

Croix-Rouge canadienne

• Être prête à évaluer les besoins et les exigences de base au point d'entrée et à donner des conseils à cet égard.

Agence de la santé publique du Canada (ASPC)

• Fournir une expertise en matière de santé publique relativement à la prévention des maladies transmissibles ainsi qu'à la santé environnementale et publique au moyen des processus régionaux existants (c.-à-d. agent de quarantaine).

COG

- Passer au niveau d'intervention 2 évaluation du risque et planification en conformité avec le PFIU;
- Donner des conseils stratégiques aux bureaux régionaux de Sécurité publique Canada et aux ministères fédéraux.

Phase 3 – Mobilisation pangouvernementale

La phase trois consiste à faire passer l'intervention de l'ASFC au niveau supérieur pour faire face à une augmentation importante et constante du nombre de demandeurs d'asile qui ne peut plus être gérée à l'échelon régional avec le soutien des principaux partenaires de l'Agence qui interviennent habituellement dans le traitement aux fins de l'immigration (c.-à-d. la GRC et IRCC). Le soutien d'organisations partenaires telles que l'ASPC et la CRC, entre autres, est nécessaire pour continuer d'exécuter les activités d'intervention de manière efficace. Parallèlement, la phase 3 déclenche les préparatifs en vue d'une intervention du GC coordonnée à l'échelle nationale.

Cette phase est de nature réfléchie et vise essentiellement à adapter le plan régional d'intervention et le plan national d'intervention stratégique du GC à la situation. Les plans ministériels sont transmis aux cadres supérieurs, et le matériel et les ressources sont préparés en vue de leur mise en œuvre ou déploiement. Au cours de cette phase, certains autres ministères commencent à fournir du soutien à l'ASFC dans le cadre de leurs plans ministériels (c.-à-d. l'ASPC, le BR de SP et la CRC).

1.24. Niveau 3 – Traitement régional conjoint

Élément déclencheur du niveau 3

Le niveau 3 est déclenché lorsqu'un des critères suivants s'applique :

- Des informations (avertissement) indiquent qu'il pourrait y avoir une augmentation importante du nombre d'arrivées de demandeurs d'asile;
- L'afflux de demandeurs d'asile fait en sorte que le point d'entrée atteint 80 % de sa capacité de traitement, et entraîne un temps d'attente allant jusqu'à 24 heures pour le traitement il faut passer à une intervention de niveau 3;
- Le GC reçoit une demande d'aide de la province;
- Des directives sont reçues de la haute direction;
- Une coordination est nécessaire pour que les demandeurs d'asile qui se trouvent au point d'entrée soient amenés ailleurs.

Service de police compétent

 Prend des dispositions pour assurer le transport sécurisé, vers les centres de traitement conjoints, de tous les demandeurs interceptés entre les points d'entrée.

ASFC

- Continue de traiter, au point d'entrée, tous les demandeurs qui s'y présentent;
- Obtient des ressources suffisantes pour répondre aux besoins en matière de traitement dans les centres de traitement conjoints.

IRCC

- En collaboration avec l'ASFC, détermine les lieux des centres de traitement conjoints (Montréal, Toronto et région du Pacifique);
- Prend des dispositions pour ce qui est de l'hébergement à court terme vraisemblablement près d'un centre de traitement conjoint ou à l'intérieur de celui-ci;
- Coordonne la logistique avec l'ASFC, les provinces et les territoires ainsi que les organisations non gouvernementales.

1.1.9. Niveau 3 : Principales tâches selon le ministère ou l'organisme

Tous les partenaires

 Fournir des produits de connaissance de la situation aux partenaires régionaux et au COG en temps opportun, conformément au plan national stratégique du GC.

ASFC

- Évaluer les options de site proposées pour le processus de triage en fonction de leur faisabilité et de l'utilisation opérationnelle prévue;
- Donner des conseils sur la conception du processus de triage et les exigences connexes, et évaluer les options de site proposées en fonction de leur faisabilité et de l'utilisation opérationnelle prévue:
- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local avec la GRC;
- Déterminer les ressources supplémentaires (humaines, financières, matérielles) qui sont requises avec la GRC et IRCC, et fournir le personnel nécessaire pour faire passer l'opération de triage au niveau supérieur, afin d'inclure du personnel de soutien administratif et de bureau pour contribuer aux tâches de photocopie, de numérisation et de création de dossiers:
- Participer au traitement des demandeurs d'asile au point d'entrée;
- Établir et communiquer des statistiques et des tendances sur le nombre réel et le nombre prévu de demandeurs d'asile aux points d'entrée partout au pays;
- Être prête à fournir des services de passation de marchés au point d'entrée pour le triage, le transport et l'hébergement temporaire;
- Obtenir ou assurer une coordination tactique entre les partenaires fédéraux relativement aux questions ayant des répercussions sur l'efficience et l'efficacité de l'opération au point d'entrée;

- Participer à la planification et à la coordination régionales dirigées par le Centre fédéral de coordination relativement aux questions opérationnelles touchant les partenaires fédéraux, les provinces et les territoires;
- Évaluer les questions juridiques que pourraient soulever les changements qui pourraient être apportés au chapitre du traitement avec la GRC et le ministère de la Justice (Services juridiques);
- Déterminer le niveau de traitement qui peut raisonnablement être exécuté dans les installations existantes et selon les niveaux de ressources (demande complète ou évaluation préliminaire du risque) avec IRCC.

GRC

- Intercepter et mettre en état d'arrestation les personnes impliquées dans le passage illégal de la frontière ou les ressortissants étrangers interdits de territoire;
- Bien identifier et vérifier les pièces d'identité, et évaluer l'état de santé;
- Évaluer le niveau de menace de la personne. Si une préoccupation concernant la sécurité nationale est relevée ou s'il est établi que la personne s'est livrée à des activités criminelles, obtenir des éléments de preuve et lancer une enquête appropriée pour que la personne comparaisse devant un juge le plus tôt possible. Sinon, confier les demandeurs d'asile à l'ASFC;
- Dans les régions où l'ASFC a établi des protocoles et des processus selon lesquels elle est l'organisme d'enquête responsable en cas d'infraction à la Loi sur les douanes ou à la LIPR, ce sont les procédures opérationnelles locales qui l'emportent;
- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local avec l'ASFC:
- Affecter ou obtenir du personnel additionnel chargé du soutien administratif, du travail de bureau ou des analyses pour aider la GRC à gérer les dossiers et pour fournir les nombreuses statistiques demandées par d'autres organismes;
- Établir et communiquer des statistiques et des tendances sur le nombre réel et le nombre prévu de demandeurs d'asile aux points d'entrée partout au pays;
- Donner des conseils sur la conception du processus de triage et les exigences connexes, et évaluer les options de site proposées en fonction de leur faisabilité et de l'utilisation opérationnelle prévue.

CRC

- Donner des conseils sur la conception d'un centre provisoire d'hébergement pour le point d'entrée et sur les exigences connexes;
- Consulter les intervenants municipaux et provinciaux ainsi que d'autres intervenants, et collaborer avec ceux-ci, en ce qui a trait à la prestation de services sociaux d'urgence et de secours de base;
- La CRC pourrait offrir les services suivants :
 - Réception et information : Établir et fournir des services de réception, sur place ou non, notamment offrir un soutien à l'attribution de l'hébergement, établir des règles et des règlements, fournir une orientation sur les lieux, donner l'accès aux

- nouvelles (support électronique, télévision et journaux), animer des séminaires portant sur des questions particulières;
- Hébergement: Fournir des draps et des couvertures pour les refuges, assurer la rotation et la désinfection des lits de camp, établir les horaires des douches et de la buanderie, afficher les heures de silence, les règles et les procédures d'évacuation d'urgence;
- Services personnels : Fournir des produits d'hygiène personnelle ainsi qu'établir un système de contrôle de l'inventaire, des espaces destinés aux enfants et des services de loisirs:
- Rétablissement des liens familiaux et réunification des familles : Services relatifs aux liens familiaux, inscription et demande de renseignements, soutien à l'établissement d'un contact avec la famille, y compris l'accès à des téléphones et au Wi-Fi;
- Soutien en matière de sécurité et de mieux-être : Fournir des renseignements sur le mieux-être et l'aiguillage afin d'aider chaque personne à accéder aux organismes pertinents pour obtenir du soutien;
- Services auxiliaires/gestion du site : Assurer la coordination et la liaison avec IRCC, l'ASFC, le MDN ainsi que les autorités provinciales et locales pour veiller à ce que la prestation des services soit coordonnée;
- Impartition d'autres services: La CRC pourrait assumer la responsabilité d'impartir et de gérer d'autres services liés à la sécurité et au confort des personnes qui résident sur les lieux, notamment en ce qui a trait à la mobilisation pour obtenir des installations sanitaires (douches, toilettes portatives) ainsi que des services d'alimentation, de buanderie et d'entretien du site;
- Services d'évaluation médicale : En collaboration avec les ministères et organismes fédéraux et provinciaux, la Croix-Rouge canadienne pourrait fournir du personnel (infirmier) pour effectuer des évaluations médicales à la mini-clinique et offrir des soins de santé primaires (y compris le triage, les premiers soins, la stabilisation et l'aiguillage, la surveillance de base de la santé publique);
- Être prête à assurer l'inscription des demandeurs d'asile.

IRCC

- En vue des principales activités ultérieures, élaborer et mettre en œuvre une structure de coordination qui est synchronisée avec les activités de triage et d'hébergement, afin de traiter l'afflux prévu de demandeurs d'asile;
- Déterminer le niveau de traitement qui peut raisonnablement être exécuté en tenant compte des niveaux de traitement dans les autres secteurs ainsi que des niveaux de ressources (demande complète ou évaluation préliminaire du risque) avec l'ASFC;
- Donner des conseils sur la conception du processus de triage et les exigences connexes, et évaluer les options de site proposées en fonction de leur faisabilité et de l'utilisation opérationnelle prévue.

Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada (SPAC)

- Évaluer les options de site proposées pour le processus de triage en fonction de leur faisabilité et de l'utilisation opérationnelle prévue;
- Donner des conseils sur la conception des sites pour le processus de triage et les exigences connexes;
- Assurer la passation de marchés et la gestion des baux relativement au matériel de triage et de traitement, au besoin;
- Aménager le site de triage et de traitement, au besoin:
- Exercer, au besoin, des pouvoirs exceptionnels de passation de marchés afin de permettre au ministre de conclure des marchés sans appel d'offres en réponse aux situations urgentes comportant des risques financiers ou humains importants:
- Assurer l'approvisionnement au chapitre des biens, des services et des biens immobiliers dont les coûts dépassent les pouvoirs délégués des autres ministères participants.

Agence de la santé publique du Canada (ASPC)

- Faciliter les discussions avec d'autres partenaires et fournisseurs de services de santé et de services sociaux d'urgence (c.-à-d. la CRC, les provinces et les territoires) afin d'éclairer les décisions concernant la prestation des services de santé.
- Établir et maintenir le contact avec les partenaires provinciaux en matière de santé publique;
- Fournir des couvertures, des lits et une mini-clinique (ainsi que les fournitures connexes) pour soutenir les opérations au point d'entrée ou au CPH;
- Participer aux visites de reconnaissance, aux visites sur les lieux et aux évaluations sur place pour éclairer les décisions liées à l'empreinte sanitaire, afin d'assurer un rangement et un entretien adéquats des biens du Système de la réserve nationale d'urgence (SRNU) ainsi que d'orienter les discussions avec d'autres partenaires;
- Participer aux évaluations sur place en collaboration avec les partenaires fédéraux et les autorités locales en matière de santé publique;
- Faciliter les discussions entre la province, les ordres professionnels et la Croix-Rouge canadienne, afin de permettre l'octroi de permis d'urgence aux professionnels de la santé accrédités provenant d'autres provinces et territoires qui peuvent être appelés à contribuer à la prestation de services de santé au point d'entrée ou au CPH;
- Fournir de la formation aux partenaires fédéraux et aux organisations non gouvernementales aux points d'entrée sur le rôle qu'ils ont à jouer pour informer l'ASPC des maladies préoccupantes aux termes de la Loi sur la mise en quarantaine;
- Fournir une expertise en matière de santé publique relativement à la prévention des maladies transmissibles ainsi qu'à la santé environnementale et publique;
- Par l'intermédiaire du Programme de santé au travail de la fonction publique de Santé Canada, veiller à ce que les directives et les avis en matière de santé au travail fournis au Conseil du Trésor soient à jour de façon à ce que les ministères fédéraux puissent assurer que leurs employés reçoivent les conseils les plus récents. En

collaboration avec la CRC, fournir des conseils sur les aspects de la conception et des exigences d'un CPH qui se rapportent à la santé.

Bureaux régionaux de Sécurité publique Canada (BR de SP)

- Informer les ministères et organismes fédéraux dans la région et le Centre des opérations du gouvernement de l'afflux anormal de demandeurs d'asile à la frontière;
- Faciliter l'échange de renseignements entre les partenaires provinciaux/territoriaux, le Groupe fédéral de coordination et le Centre des opérations du gouvernement:
- Mettre en œuvre le Centre fédéral de coordination, à partir duquel les activités régionales des institutions fédérales seront coordonnées:
- Contribuer à la coordination régionale des activités des ministères et organismes fédéraux au point d'entrée;
- Faciliter l'établissement de la capacité d'appoint pour les ministères et organismes principaux et pour les BR de SP (Centre fédéral de coordination ou point d'entrée);
- Continuer de surveiller les autres événements régionaux pouvant présenter un intérêt;
- Être prêts à coordonner les activités et à soutenir les intervenants au point d'entrée et au centre de triage.

Centre des opérations du gouvernement (COG)

- Passer au niveau d'intervention 2 évaluation du risque et planification en conformité avec le PFIU;
- Appuyer le processus décisionnel;
- Mettre en œuvre ou favoriser une image commune de la situation opérationnelle (ICSO) dans l'ensemble du gouvernement;
- Donner des conseils stratégiques aux bureaux régionaux de Sécurité publique Canada et aux ministères fédéraux.

Ministère de la Défense nationale / Forces armées canadiennes (MDN/FAC)

- Contribuer aux efforts opérationnels par un soutien logistique, technique ou en personnel;
- Fournir des tentes et d'autres biens à l'appui du déploiement du centre de triage.

Services partagés Canada (SPC)

- Fournir des services relatifs à la technologie aux organisations fédérales en temps opportun;
- Évaluer et proposer des options :
 - o pour assurer et renforcer le traitement des demandes d'asile par l'ASFC;
 - o pour assurer et renforcer l'interopérabilité entre les intervenants;

o pour assurer et sécuriser les télécommunications entre les intervenants au point d'entrée, au site de triage et de traitement, et au centre de traitement conjoint.

1.25. Gouvernance des interventions opérationnelles – ASFC et Sécurité publique Canada

Même si l'intervention initiale face à une augmentation constante de la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile sera dirigée à l'interne par l'ASFC, il est recommandé que l'Agence utilise le modèle de gouvernance des interventions opérationnelles qui cadre avec la structure de gouvernance du Plan fédéral d'intervention d'urgence (PFIU) [voir la figure 4 ci-dessous].

Ainsi, l'ASFC sera conforme au plan d'urgence du GC concernant la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile, lequel recommande l'utilisation de la structure de gouvernance du PFIU pour orienter la gestion et la communication de l'information lors d'une intervention de plus en plus rigoureuse face à un tel événement. En outre, la structure de gouvernance du PFIU vise à assurer qu'une intervention pangouvernementale est coordonnée, que les partenaires nécessaires sont mobilisés et que des décisions sont prises, en temps opportun.

Pendant une intervention pangouvernementale, l'ASFC est chargée de faire ce qui suit :

- fournir des agents de liaison et des experts en la matière, à la demande du COG;
- participer à des séances de planification, au besoin;
- donner des conseils sur la conception des installations requises ainsi que les exigences connexes, et évaluer les options de site proposées en fonction de leur faisabilité et de l'utilisation opérationnelle prévue.

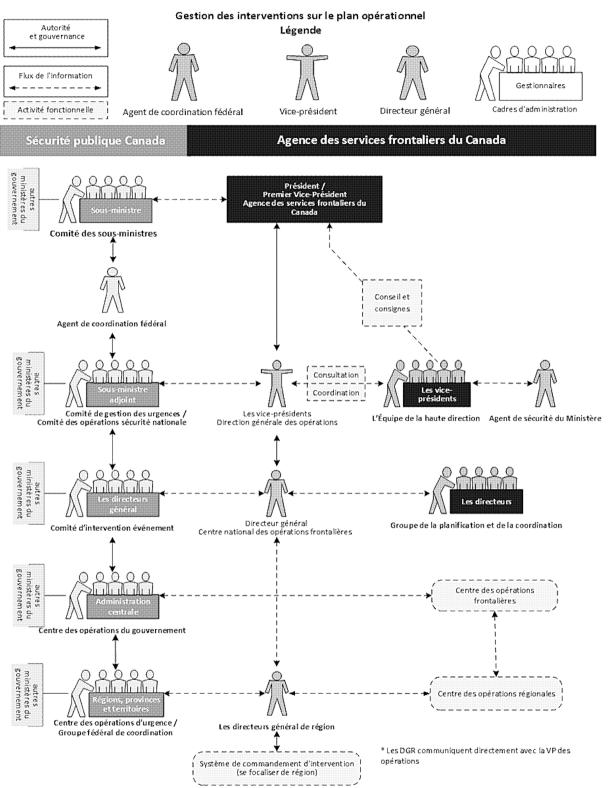


Figure 4 – Structure de gouvernance des interventions opérationnelles de l'ASFC et du PFIU

Phase 4 – Intervention coordonnée à l'échelle nationale

La phase 4 du plan d'urgence du GC est intégrée au niveau 4 de la démarche de l'ASFC et représente une intervention coordonnée dans l'ensemble du gouvernement selon le PFIU. En fonction des prévisions relatives à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile, des options adéquates sont mises en œuvre pour les quatre principales activités :

- Triage
- Transport
- Hébergement
- Traitement

1.26. Niveau 4 – Intervention pangouvernementale

Élément déclencheur du niveau 4

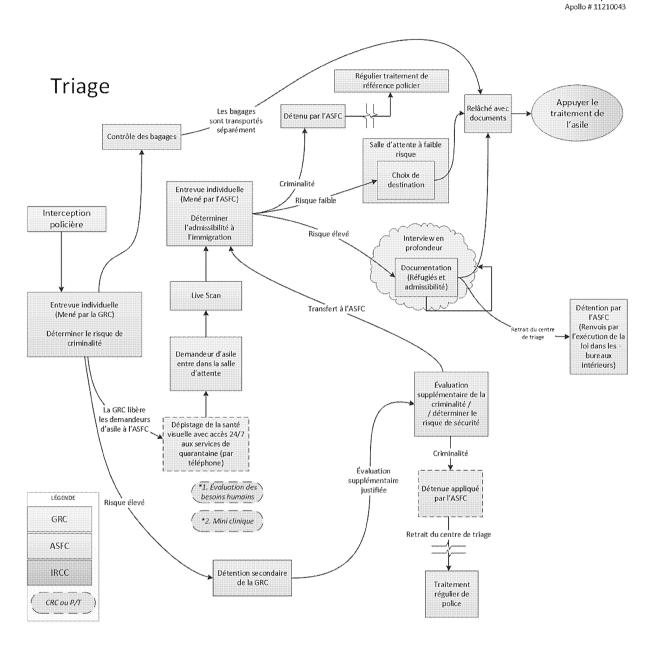
Le niveau 4 est déclenché lorsqu'un des critères suivants s'applique :

- Des informations (avertissement) indiquent qu'il pourrait y avoir une augmentation importante du nombre d'arrivées de demandeurs d'asile;
- Les nouvelles arrivées ne sont pas entièrement traitées dans les délais prescrits;
- Le point d'entrée a atteint 80 % de sa capacité maximale de traitement en fonction d'un temps d'attente allant jusqu'à 24 heures;
- Le GC a recu une demande d'aide de la province:
- Une fonction de répartition est requise pour coordonner le transport des demandeurs d'asile:
- Autres éléments déclencheurs qui ont été déterminés lors de la planification.

L'ASFC intervient directement dans les activités fonctionnelles de triage et de traitement prévues dans le plan du GC.

<u>Triage</u> – Une opération conjointe de la GRC et de l'ASFC qui est amorcée quand le demandeur d'asile traverse illégalement la frontière, est mis en état d'arrestation par la GRC, fait l'objet d'une évaluation du risque en matière de criminalité, et est confié à la garde de l'ASFC à un point d'entrée ou à un endroit préétabli par la GRC et l'ASFC en vue de déterminer son admissibilité aux fins de l'immigration. Le processus prend fin lorsque le demandeur d'asile est libéré et informé de la date à laquelle il doit se présenter pour une entrevue avec IRCC, ou transféré dans une installation de détention de l'ASFC à l'intérieur du pays en vue d'une enquête plus poussée si un risque a été relevé. Le processus doit être exécuté 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7 pendant une longue période, et peut se dérouler au point d'entrée ou à l'intérieur du pays. L'organisme responsable du triage est déterminé en fonction de la situation et de l'endroit où le processus de triage aura lieu.

Current as of 28 Sept 2017



Note 1: Bien que ne faisant pas partie du processus de triage, des efforts devraient être faits pour introduire une évaluation des besoins humains par la CRC ou P/T à un stage précoce

Note 2: Il pourrait être nécessaire d'utiliser la mini-clinique pendant le processus de triage

Canadä

Figure 5 – Processus de triage

<u>Transport</u> – Il s'agit de la coordination du transport du demandeur d'asile dans le cadre de l'opération globale. Le transport repose sur le concept d'une cellule centrale de coordination (CCC) qui est appuyée par des cellules locales de coordination (CLC). La CCC établit un lien entre les principaux experts en la matière des ministères et organismes, des provinces et des organisations non gouvernementales pour mieux faire connaître la situation et pour éclairer la

prise de décisions concernant les dispositions relatives au transport et le déplacement du demandeur d'asile. La CLC fournit à la CCC tous les renseignements pertinents nécessaires pour le transport du demandeur d'asile et met en œuvre les décisions prises par le CCC. Il s'agit d'un concept souple et adaptable qui peut être utilisé dans différents scénarios.

Hébergement – L'hébergement comprend toutes les activités visant à héberger temporairement le demandeur d'asile en vue du triage et du traitement, lesquelles activités sont coordonnées entre tous les ordres de gouvernement, le secteur privé et les organisations non gouvernementales. L'afflux de demandeurs d'asile peut nécessiter une solution d'hébergement à court ou à moyen terme, c'est-à-dire des centres provisoires d'hébergement (CPH)¹. Les solutions d'hébergement dépendent de facteurs tels que les conditions météorologiques et le lieu des activités de triage et de traitement. Les exigences et les autorisations financières doivent être établies dès le début de l'opération afin de pouvoir amorcer le processus d'hébergement.

<u>Traitement</u> – L'ASFC et IRCC ont le pouvoir de déterminer si un demandeur d'asile peut être renvoyé à la Section de la protection des réfugiés de la CISR. Afin de déterminer l'admissibilité d'un grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile, il faut accroître la capacité de traitement. En règle générale, la détermination de l'admissibilité est une étape nécessaire pour que le demandeur d'asile ait accès aux services provinciaux. Par conséquent, le traitement rapide des demandeurs d'asile contribuera à offrir un accès plus rapide aux programmes et aux ressources propres aux demandeurs d'asile. La démarche adoptée pour augmenter le nombre de décisions prises concernant l'admissibilité des demandeurs d'asile consiste à mettre sur pied des centres de traitement.

1.1.10. Niveau 4 : Principales tâches selon le ministère ou l'organisme

ASFC

- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local avec la GRC et IRCC;
- Fournir le personnel nécessaire pour renforcer les opérations de triage et de traitement;
- Participer au traitement des demandeurs d'asile;
- Assurer une coordination tactique entre les partenaires fédéraux relativement aux questions ayant des répercussions sur l'efficience et l'efficacité de l'opération;
- Tenir à jour et communiquer des données sur le nombre réel et le nombre prévu de demandeurs d'asile partout au pays.

GRC

 Exécuter toutes les tâches liées à l'exécution de la loi entre les points d'entrée et confier les demandeurs d'asile à l'ASFC pendant le processus de triage;

- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local en étroite collaboration avec l'ASFC;
- Affecter ou obtenir du personnel de soutien additionnel pour aider la GRC à gérer les dossiers et à satisfaire aux exigences en matière d'établissement de rapports;

¹ Un CPH est un centre où les demandeurs d'asile sont hébergés temporairement.

 Tenir à jour et communiquer des données sur le nombre réel et le nombre prévu de demandeurs d'asile partout au pays.

IRCC

- Synchroniser le plan de traitement local avec l'ASFC;
- Fournir le personnel nécessaire pour renforcer l'opération au centre de traitement (CT) en fonction des extrants au site de triage;
- Participer au traitement des demandeurs d'asile au CT.

SPAC

- Assurer la gestion des baux pour le site de triage et le centre de traitement, au besoin;
- Aménager le site de triage et le centre de traitement, au besoin;
- Exercer, au besoin, des pouvoirs exceptionnels de passation de marchés afin de permettre au ministre de conclure des marchés sans appel d'offres en réponse aux situations urgentes comportant des risques financiers ou humains importants;
- Assurer l'approvisionnement au chapitre des biens, des services et des biens immobiliers dont les coûts dépassent les pouvoirs délégués des autres ministères participants.

ASPC

- Faciliter les discussions avec d'autres partenaires et fournisseurs de services de santé et de services sociaux d'urgence (c.-à-d. la CRC, les provinces et les territoires) afin d'éclairer les décisions concernant la prestation des services de santé;
- Fournir, au besoin, une mini-clinique et des fournitures du SRNU pour soutenir les opérations de triage;
- Entretenir le contact avec les partenaires provinciaux en matière de santé publique, et faciliter les discussions avec la province, les ordres professionnels et la CRC pour soutenir la prestation des services de santé pendant le triage.

SPC

• Fournir des services relatifs à la technologie au site de triage et au centre de traitement en temps opportun.

BR de SP

- Faciliter l'échange de renseignements entre les partenaires provinciaux/territoriaux, le Groupe fédéral de coordination et le Centre des opérations du gouvernement;
- Faciliter l'établissement de la capacité d'appoint pour les ministères et organismes principaux et pour les BR de SP (Centre fédéral de coordination ou site de triage);
- Continuer de surveiller les autres événements régionaux pouvant présenter un intérêt;
- Être prêts à coordonner les activités et à soutenir les intervenants au site de triage.

COG

- Demeurer au niveau 3 intervention fédérale coordonnée;
- Diriger la coordination de l'ensemble du gouvernement, y compris les dispositions d'intervention fédérales;
- Mettre en œuvre et maintenir un concept d'opération pangouvernemental;
- Contribuer au processus décisionnel:
- Donner des conseils stratégiques aux bureaux régionaux de Sécurité publique Canada et aux ministères fédéraux

MDN/FAC

• Être prêts à contribuer aux efforts opérationnels par un soutien logistique, technique ou en personnel.

CRC

- Selon les événements antérieurs, on pourrait demander à la CRC de fournir les services suivants en vertu d'une entente contractuelle :
- Consulter les intervenants municipaux et provinciaux ainsi que d'autres intervenants, et collaborer avec ceux-ci, en ce qui a trait à la prestation de services sociaux d'urgence et de secours de base:
- La CRC pourrait offrir les services suivants :
 - Réception et information : Établir et fournir des services de réception, sur place ou non, notamment offrir un soutien à l'attribution de l'hébergement, établir des règles et des règlements, fournir une orientation sur les lieux, donner l'accès aux nouvelles (support électronique, télévision et journaux), animer des séminaires portant sur des questions particulières;
 - Hébergement : Fournir des draps et des couvertures pour les refuges, assurer la rotation et la désinfection des lits de camp, établir les horaires des douches et de la buanderie, afficher les heures de silence, les règles et les procédures d'évacuation d'urgence;
 - Services personnels : Fournir des produits d'hygiène personnelle ainsi qu'établir un système de contrôle de l'inventaire, des espaces destinés aux enfants et des services de loisirs:
 - Rétablissement des liens familiaux et réunification des familles : Services relatifs aux liens familiaux, inscription et demande de renseignements, soutien à l'établissement d'un contact avec la famille, y compris l'accès à des téléphones et au Wi-Fi:
 - Soutien en matière de sécurité et de mieux-être : Fournir des renseignements sur le mieux-être et l'aiguillage afin d'aider chaque personne à accéder aux organismes pertinents pour obtenir du soutien;

- Services auxiliaires/gestion du site : Assurer la coordination et la liaison avec IRCC, l'ASFC, le MDN ainsi que les autorités provinciales et locales pour veiller à ce que la prestation des services soit coordonnée;
- Impartition d'autres services: La CRC pourrait assumer la responsabilité d'impartir et de gérer d'autres services liés à la sécurité et au confort des personnes qui résident sur les lieux, notamment en ce qui a trait à la mobilisation pour obtenir des installations sanitaires (douches, toilettes portatives) ainsi que des services d'alimentation, de buanderie et d'entretien du site;
- Services d'évaluation médicale : En collaboration avec les ministères et organismes fédéraux et provinciaux, la Croix-Rouge canadienne pourrait fournir du personnel (infirmier) pour effectuer des évaluations médicales à la mini-clinique et offrir des soins de santé primaires (y compris le triage, les premiers soins, la stabilisation et l'aiguillage, la surveillance de base de la santé publique);
- Assurer l'inscription des demandeurs d'asile et échanger de l'information avec les partenaires compétents dans le respect de la loi.

Phase 5 - Rétablissement

La phase de rétablissement débute lorsque la situation se stabilise et peut être gérée au moyen des ressources et des programmes existants, et que les éléments déclencheurs initiaux ne sont plus en vigueur. Que l'état habituel soit rétabli ou qu'un nouveau modèle soit adopté, on juge que l'opération d'intervention n'est plus nécessaire et on y met fin.

La réduction du niveau d'intervention se fera en fonction des activités principales. Le matériel peut être retiré, et les contrats peuvent être menés à bien. La phase de rétablissement prend fin lorsque toutes les activités reviennent à la normale ou qu'un nouveau statu quo est établi pour l'ASFC, y compris de nouvelles politiques ou des programmes rationalisés. On revient alors aux exigences en matière d'établissement de rapports de l'ASFC qui étaient en vigueur avant l'événement.

Les résultats du processus visant à tirer des leçons constituent l'un des principaux extrants de cette phase et donneront lieu à un examen des plans de l'ASFC à l'échelle régionale et nationale. Les leçons tirées lors d'un afflux de demandeurs d'asile pourraient aussi fournir des directives supplémentaires concernant la mise en œuvre de mesures d'atténuation et accroître le niveau de préparation national. Ce processus pourrait aussi influer sur des modifications législatives.

Hypothèses

- Le nombre de demandeurs d'asile finira par diminuer jusqu'à ce que les normes opérationnelles initiales soient rétablies;
- De nouvelles directives ou des changements touchant les processus seront mis en œuvre;
- Des décisions pourraient être prises afin d'établir un nouveau statu quo;
- Des fonds seront disponibles pour mettre en œuvre de nouveaux changements touchant les processus ou un nouveau statu quo.

Objectifs

- Revenir aux programmes existants ou adopter un processus rationalisé approuvé;
- Établir et mettre en œuvre les leçons tirées pertinentes;
- Cerner les lacunes qui nécessitent de nouvelles dispositions législatives ou politiques:
- Examiner et mettre à jour les documents de planification de l'ASFC, au besoin.

Principales considérations

- Un changement dans le contexte politique
- L'opinion du public
- Le caractère imprévisible de la situation
- Le rétablissement à l'échelle régionale

Lorsque le nombre de demandeurs d'asile diminue et que les solutions de traitement temporaires ne sont plus nécessaires vu que les activités de traitement de l'ASFC se déroulent au rythme normal de façon continue, on peut mettre fin à l'opération d'intervention en faisant ce qui suit :

- réduire la structure de commandement du SCI et revenir au modèle de gestion habituel de la région;
- revenir au modèle courant de traitement des demandeurs d'asile ou adopter un modèle actualisé:
- envisager la possibilité d'amorcer des travaux pour élaborer de nouvelles politiques ou directives au sein de l'Agence.

1.27. Rétablissement dans l'ensemble du gouvernement

Le rétablissement à la suite d'une intervention pangouvernementale a lieu lorsqu'on juge que l'intervention n'est plus nécessaire. Vu l'ampleur et la complexité d'une intervention du GC, celle-ci aura vraisemblablement des effets durables, notamment les suivants :

- un nouveau statu quo;
- la mise en place de nouvelles infrastructures et politiques et de nouveaux processus;
- une plus grande capacité de faire face à la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile et une meilleure préparation à cet égard.

1.1.11. Rétablissement : Principales tâches selon le ministère ou l'organisme

Tous les ministères

- Informer le COG lorsqu'on est prêt à passer à la phase de rétablissement.
- Exécuter un processus interne visant à tirer des leçons et présenter les constatations au COG.
- Examiner et modifier les plans ministériels.
- Démobiliser les infrastructures et le matériel, au besoin.
- Informer le COG lorsque la phase 5 est terminée.

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC)

• Apporter des changements aux politiques et aux processus.

Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC)

• Apporter des changements aux politiques et aux processus.

Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada (IRCC)

- Orienter les changements en fonction des recommandations de modifications à apporter aux politiques ou aux règlements.
- Apporter des changements aux politiques et aux processus.

Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada (SPAC)

• Clore les marchés en fonction des besoins des clients.

Agence de la santé publique du Canada (ASPC)

Reconstituer les fournitures du SRNU.

Croix-Rouge canadienne (CRC)

 Consulter les intervenants municipaux et provinciaux ainsi que d'autres intervenants, et collaborer avec ceux-ci, en ce qui a trait à la prestation de services sociaux d'urgence et de secours de base.

Bureaux régionaux de Sécurité publique Canada (BR de SP)

• Exécuter des processus de gestion des leçons tirées à l'échelle régionale (c.-à-d. une analyse après action dans le cadre de laquelle des observations sont formulées, des lecons sont tirées et des pratiques exemplaires sont déterminées).

Centre des opérations du gouvernement (COG)

 Exécuter un examen interministériel postérieur à l'événement (c.-à-d. une analyse après action dans le cadre de laquelle des observations sont formulées, des leçons sont tirées et des pratiques exemplaires sont déterminées).

Forces armées canadiennes (FAC)

• Mettre fin à la demande d'aide et clore les activités.

Annexe A – Contrôle et rapports opérationnels

Contexte

L'afflux de migrants irréguliers connu en 2017 a causé des pressions opérationnelles importantes sur l'ASFC, en particulier dans la région du Québec. Au moyen de sa fonction de rapports opérationnels, le Centre des opérations frontalières (COF) appuie la réponse de l'ASFC à un afflux de demandeurs d'asile en s'assurant que la haute direction et les principaux intervenants internes obtiennent les renseignements nécessaires pour la prise de décisions.

Hypothèses

- La migration irrégulière d'un grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile continuera d'avoir des répercussions potentielles sur les opérations de l'ASFC;
- Le COF utilisera son processus de gestion des événements et de rapports sur les événements importants en cas d'enjeux urgents et imminents;
- Les rapports de situation viendront renforcer la connaissance de la situation existante acquise au moyen du processus de notification d'événement important (NEI) du COF, au besoin:
- L'élément déclencheur pour la diffusion des rapports de situation sera le renvoi à une intervention pangouvernementale. Ces rapports peuvent aussi être produits à la demande du vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations:
- Le COF diffuse les rapports de situation aux destinataires d'une liste de diffusion établie.
 Ces rapports regroupent les rapports internes de l'ASFC, les renseignements et les comptes rendus des autres ministères partenaires, ainsi que la surveillance des sources ouvertes:
- Le Centre des opérations du gouvernement (COG) diffusera le rapport de situation pangouvernemental en cas d'augmentation de la migration irrégulière nécessitant une intervention pangouvernementale.

Rapports opérationnels

Notification d'événement important

Le COF utilise le processus de NEI pour informer les cadres supérieurs et les principaux intervenants des incidents critiques liés à la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile. La NEI ne vise pas à saisir des renseignements statistiques ou des tendances concernant l'arrivée et le traitement au quotidien de demandeurs et elle vise plutôt à détailler les situations d'urgence et les enjeux susceptibles d'influer sur l'image de l'Agence; le personnel/les biens de l'Agence; la capacité de l'Agence d'offrir les services au public.

Rapports de situation

Les rapports de situation servent à regrouper les renseignements des intervenants dans un cadre uniforme publié à intervalles réguliers. Le COF identifie les principaux intervenants de l'ensemble des directions générales et des régions selon les besoins en information de la haute direction, et il coordonne la réception du contenu à publier de ces secteurs.

Du 15 août 2017 au 29 septembre 2017, le COF a publié un rapport de situation quotidien sur l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile à Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle. Le rapport de situation détaillait les principales pressions opérationnelles (nombre de demandeurs, de cas ajournés et de clients faisant la file sur place), les statistiques sur les ressources financières et humaines, les enjeux liés à la technologie de l'information (TI), ainsi que les comptes rendus des Communications et des autres ministères.

Le modèle normalisé de rapport de situation permet la mise en œuvre rapide du produit à la suite de faits nouveaux concernant le nombre accru de demandeurs d'asile qui est/pourrait être enregistré à l'échelle du Canada. Le renvoi d'un événement à une intervention pangouvernementale est un élément déclencheur pour la mise en œuvre d'un rapport de situation.

Distribution d'autres rapports

Le COF distribue d'autres produits pour aider la haute direction et les intervenants internes à comprendre les enjeux concernant la migration irrégulière. Ces produits, qui varient selon la situation et l'intervention de l'ASFC, peuvent être préparés par des intervenants internes (plutôt que par le COF).

À titre d'exemple, en octobre 2017, le COF a distribué le rapport quotidien sur les demandes d'asile et les interceptions (produit par l'Unité des rapports sur le rendement de l'ASFC, de concert avec la GRC et les régions de l'ASFC); le tableau de bord hebdomadaire États-Unis-Canada des demandes d'asile et des interceptions (produit par IRCC); le rapport hebdomadaire sur la levée de l'exigence relative aux visas pour les Mexicains (produit par la Direction des opérations frontalières).

Secrétariat de la gestion des enjeux

Le Secrétariat de la gestion des enjeux est le groupe organisationnel du COF. Il préside une téléconférence à 8 h 15, HNE, du lundi au vendredi, avec les cadres supérieurs de service de chaque direction générale à l'Agence. Cette tribune permet de discuter d'événements clés et de points liés aux médias en ce qui concerne l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile. Si un enjeu nécessite un examen approfondi, la tâche de produire une fiche de renseignements sur l'enjeu (FRE) peut être attribuée au bureau de première responsabilité (BPR) concerné. Les FRE servent à informer les principaux décideurs et à communiquer des précisions directement du BPR.

Coordination et communication

Le COF agit à titre de centre d'information de l'Agence pour le COG et les centres des opérations des autres ministères. Une responsabilité à l'égard de ce rôle consiste à s'assurer que les principaux planificateurs et décideurs reçoivent l'information de ces organisations; le COF reçoit le contenu du COG concernant les demandeurs d'asile aux fins de planification, qu'il transmet à la Gestion des urgences et aux autres intervenants touchés de l'ASFC.

Coordination au niveau des directeurs. Comme la situation l'exige, le directeur de la Division de la préparation et des interventions opérationnelles tient un appel de coordination afin de déterminer et de gérer les enjeux liés à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile. Le COF participe à ces appels pour bien comprendre la situation et pour aider à coordonner les besoins en information des rapports de situation.

Soutien de première ligne

Le COF peut appuyer le personnel de l'ASFC (agents de liaison à l'étranger, employés chargés de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement, etc.) au moyen des procédures normales d'exploitation établies pour le soutien de première ligne. Cela comprend des vérifications dans les bases de données, l'entrée d'avis de surveillance et la collecte de renseignements auprès des autres ministères partenaires. Ces demandes de vérification dans les bases de données sortent de la portée du processus normal de filtrage des réfugiés et elles visent à appuyer l'interception et l'exécution de la loi.

Ressources

Aucun financement spécifique n'a été affecté au COF pour les produits ou les responsabilités liés à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile. Selon la portée et la fréquence des rapports, les rapports de situation et les autres produits propres à la migration irrégulière pourraient avoir une incidence sur la capacité du COF d'accomplir ses activités normales. Pour ce qui est des tâches et des responsabilités du COF à l'égard des enjeux concernant l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile, il faudra tenir compte des autres engagements et produits requis du COF.

Annexe A : Modèle de rapport de situation sur l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile

Lacolle Asylum Seeker Influx Situation Report Rapport de situation sur l'arrivée de demandeurs d'asile à Lacolle

September XX, 2017 | Le XX septembre 2017

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE | EXÉCUTION DE LA LOI ET RENSEIGNEMENT

HUMAN RESOURCES | RESSOURCES HUMAINES

FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT | FINANCE ET APPROVISIONNEMENT

IT ISSUES | PROBLÈMES DE LA T.I.

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS | MÉDIAS ET COMMUNICATIONS

OTHER | AUTRES

OGD AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER ISSUES | PROBLÈMES DES AMG ET INTERVENANT EXTERNE

LOOK AHEAD | PRÉANALYSE

This Situation Report will be disseminated Monday to Friday at 14:30 ET. | Ce rapport de situation sera distribué le lundi à vendredi à 14:30 HE.

The SitRep reporting period covers the day prior to SitRep publication | Cette période de rapport de situation couvre le jour précédant la publication.

Back/Retour

Current Operational Pressures / Pressions opérationnelles actuelles:

Current Operational Fressures / Fressions operationnelles actuelles.	
New irregular arrivals* between ports of entry from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, XX Sep, 2017 / Nouvelles arrivées irrégulières* entre les points d'entrée de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le XX septembre 2017	XX
Cases adjourned / clients departed from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, XX Sep, 2017 / Cas ajournés / clients ayant quitté de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le XX septembre 2017	XX
Current existing queue / carry-over of claimants as of 8:00 ET, XX Sep, 2017 / File d'attente existante ou report de demandeurs à compter de 8 h, HE, le XX septembre 2017	XX

^{*} interceptions at Roxham Road reflecting entry between the ports. / interceptions au chemin Roxham à la suite de l'entrée entre les points d'entrée.

Les renseignements ci-dessus sont requis de Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle (et/ou de tout autre bureau connaissant une pression de pointe, si la situation se répercute sur d'autres emplacements) afin de tenir compte du nombre de demandeurs d'asile arrivés durant la période de 24 heures précédente (de 12 h, HE, le jour précédent à 12 h, HE, le jour de publication) et du nombre reporté de demandeurs attendant le traitement initial (jour de publication).

Cette section comprend aussi les autres incidents pouvant influer sur le traitement au point d'entrée qui ne sont pas abordés dans le rapport de situation, comme les évacuations, les retards importants, les enjeux liés à l'aménagement du bureau, les incidents sanitaires et les autres incidents survenant au point d'entrée.

Back/Retour

Investigations et renvois à Montréal :

Le XX août, Investigations et renvois à Montréal a traité XX cas :

XX cas ajournés pour l'ASFC

XX cas d'IRCC

Cette section comprend la rétroaction de la Direction de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement (Protégé A), par exemple les produits du renseignement élaborés et où/comment ils peuvent être consultés. Elle peut aussi comprendre la rétroaction du Renseignement régional et de l'Exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs sur les situations ou les mesures d'exécution aux points d'entrée ou dans les bureaux intérieurs.

Back/Retour

Ressources des autres régions/autres ministères à Lacolle, la Division des services corporatifs et des programmes (DSCP) et la Division de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement (DELR) - XX septembre 2017 :

Cette section comprend la rétroaction sur la dotation entre les régions, la gestion des heures supplémentaires, les congés annuels, les refus de travailler, les préoccupations en matière de santé et de sécurité au travail, etc.

Back/Retour

Cette section comprend la rétroaction sur les enjeux d'approvisionnement, les rapports d'étape, le codage budgétaire, les comptes rendus des présentations au Conseil du Trésor, etc.

Back/Retour

Cette section comprend les comptes rendus et les enjeux relatifs à la technologie de l'information qui influent directement sur la capacité de l'Agence d'appuyer le traitement du grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile, comme les interruptions, les défaillances, les retards d'aménagement.

Back/Retour

Cette section inclut la couverture médiatique et les activités de communication en ce qui a trait à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile. La rétroaction est soumise par les Communications à l'AC.

Back/Retour

Cette section inclut tout autre enjeu ou préoccupation qui n'est pas visé par le processus de rapport de situation.

Back/Retour

Cette section comprend l'information reçue des autres ministères partenaires sur leurs opérations à l'appui du traitement du grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile qui pourraient avoir une incidence sur les opérations de l'ASFC ou l'opération pangouvernementale.

Back/Retour

Cette section comprend les enjeux connus, les événements ou les annonces devant avoir lieu au cours des 24/48 prochaines heures.

This information is classified Protected A. Only for distribution internal to CBSA. If you have any questions or follow up requests for detailed information, please contact the Border Operations Centre at

Ces renseignements sont classifiés Protégé A. <u>Pour distribution interne à l'ASFC seulement.</u> Si vous avez des questions ou désirez faire un suivi de demandes de renseignements détaillés, veuillez communiquer avec le Centre des opérations frontalières au

Autres rapports

Fréquence et rapports au quotidien

La fréquence et les rapports au quotidien de l'ASFC sont comme suit :

- Notification d'événement important (au besoin, 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7)
- Demandeurs d'asile et interceptions (au quotidien, du lundi au vendredi)
- Comptes rendus à l'intention des comités de cadres supérieurs (sur appel)

Au sein de l'administration fédérale

- Demandeurs d'asile et interceptions (au quotidien, du lundi au vendredi)
- Tableau de bord hebdomadaire des cadres supérieurs (IRCC)

Échange d'information avec les provinces/territoires/ONG

- Téléconférence des cadres supérieurs (IRCC)
- Tableau de bord abrégé fourni aux deux semaines de façon officieuse aux provinces (IRCC)
- Échange d'information à l'appui de l'aide humanitaire (ASFC)
- Échange d'information à l'appui de l'établissement et des services (IRCC)

Échange d'information avec les États-Unis

- Ententes existantes sur l'échange d'information
- Recours au personnel international d'IRCC, de la GRC et de l'ASFC
- Nouveau groupe de travail sur l'intégrité de la frontière

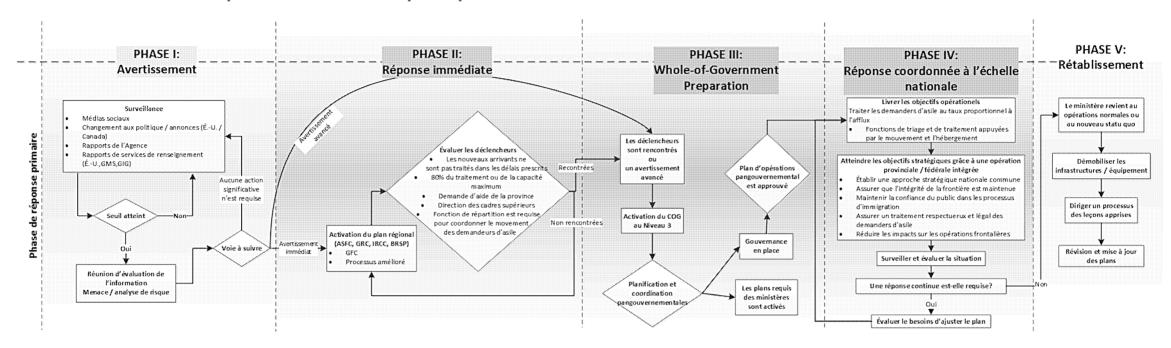
Communications externes

- · Coordination interministérielle
- Publication des données interministérielles sur les demandeurs d'asile dans le site Web externe de l'ASFC
- Comptes rendus techniques
- Réponse aux demandes de renseignements des médias
- Réponses pour la période des guestions
- Soutien des bureaux des ministres
- Plan pour reprendre le contrôle des messages

Rapports statistiques

En plus des rapports de situation quotidiens, l'ASFC sera prête à fournir des rapports statistiques établis à l'aide de la rétroaction des unités des rapports opérationnels et des rapports sur le rendement.

Annexe B - Schéma du processus du concept d'opération



Les niveaux de l'ASFC sont intégrés au concept d'opération du gouvernement du Canada comme suit :

- Les niveaux 1 et 2 de l'ASFC se déroulent lors de la phase II.
- Le niveau 3 de l'ASFC se déroule lors de la phase III.
- Le niveau 4 de l'ASFC se déroule lors de la phase IV.

Annexe C – Structure du SCI étape par étape

Le présent document vise à rappeler aux employés de l'ASFC ce qu'il faut faire en cas d'augmentation soudaine des migrants à la frontière. Il souligne les étapes clés initiales de l'établissement de la structure de commandement des interventions qui s'impose pour gérer un événement majeur émergent qui est considéré comme un **événement critique** dépassant la portée des opérations frontalières normales.

Étape 1 – Désigner le commandant des interventions

Selon la structure du Système de commandement des interventions (SCI), lorsqu'un incident/événement survient, un commandant des interventions (CI) doit être désigné pour gérer l'intervention sur le terrain. Les responsabilités du CI comprennent les suivantes :

- Accomplir les activités de commandement;
- Protéger les vies humaines et les biens;
- Établir les objectifs et les stratégies;
- Contrôler les ressources humaines et matérielles, et en rendre compte;
- Établir et maintenir une liaison efficace avec les organismes et les organisations externes, notamment le centre des opérations d'urgence, le cas échéant.

Le CI désigne les membres du personnel/agents appelés à exercer des fonctions de commandement précises. Le nombre de membres du personnel/d'agents dépendra de la portée de l'événement/incident.

- Agent d'information : Agir à titre de personne-ressource pour les médias ou les organisations externes qui souhaitent obtenir des renseignements sur l'incident/événement.
- Agent de sécurité : Surveiller les conditions de sécurité et élaborer des mesures pour assurer la sécurité de tous les employés affectés à l'opération.
- <u>Agent de liaison</u>: Coordonner la participation de son organisme et communiquer les renseignements importants.

À l'ASFC, il est recommandé que le directeur général régional assume le rôle de CI avec le soutien d'un commandant adjoint (directeur de district) et du Centre des opérations régionales (COR) lorsque la situation nécessite une intervention régionale coordonnée.

Consultez la structure du SCI pour obtenir une description détaillée des rôles et des responsabilités des membres du personnel/agents : www.icscanada.ca

Au fur et à mesure que la situation évolue, le commandant de service consulte son directeur général régional sur l'activation possible du COR. Comme il est souligné dans le <u>modèle</u> de plan du COR, cette étape permet d'officiellement lancer un système de gestion qui organise les fonctions, les tâches et les employés selon l'intervention globale appropriée. Pour activer le

COR, vous pouvez consulter l'annexe A – Liste de contrôle de l'activation du <u>modèle</u>, qui contient des directives étape par étape.

Étape 2 – Faire une demande de soutien

Il peut s'agir de l'intervention, de la coordination ou du soutien des ressources. La recommandation d'activer le COR par le directeur général régional peut faciliter le travail de coordination puisque le COR agit à titre de principale courroie de transmission des rapports au Centre des opérations frontalières (COF).

L'activation du COR permet à l'Agence de mettre en place la structure voulue du SCI. Elle habilite également les principaux acteurs qui sont appelés à accomplir des activités précises de gestion des événements/incidents. Les rôles ci-dessous peuvent être établis au COR, conformément au plan du COR, et/ou à l'Administration centrale :

- Logistique
 - Approvisionnement
 - o Infrastructure (biens immobiliers)
 - o TI
 - o RH
- Finances
 - Gestion des ressources (budget)
 - o Comptes créditeurs
- Opérations
 - Exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs
 - Frontière
 - o COF
- Planification
 - Conception
 - Géomatique
 - Rapports
- Liaison
 - Régions
 - Autres ministères
 - Provinces
 - Municipalités
 - o ONG

Puisqu'une structure semblable à celle du SCI n'est peut-être pas en place initialement, il convient d'utiliser la <u>Liste des personnes-ressources en cas d'urgence – migration irrégulière</u> comme solution de rechange en attendant l'activation du COR, ou en l'absence d'un tel centre.

Étape 3 – Tenir un registre de son temps (si un code d'Ol est créé)

Créer un code budgétaire précis (au moyen d'un numéro d'ordre interne [OI]) pour suivre les dépenses rattachées à un événement est une pratique de gestion courante. Assurez-vous d'obtenir les bons codes pour le temps et les dépenses consacrés à l'événement. Ainsi, l'Agence pourra évaluer et examiner son efficacité et son efficience, et en rendre compte. Cela offrira en outre des renseignements clés pour améliorer les interventions futures.

Dernière mise à jour : octobre 2017

Étape 4 – Établir la structure de rapports

Puisque la situation évolue rapidement, le centre des opérations, le COR ou le COF doit établir une structure de rapports avec l'agent d'information sur place et les autres centres des opérations à l'appui. Communiquer des renseignements clés en temps opportun et sur une base régulière est important pour la haute direction, et cela permettra de s'assurer que les partenaires externes obtiennent et utilisent la même information.

Selon la structure de rapports du COR, du COF ou du SCI (ou le rôle de soutien à l'égard de l'événement), il faut se tenir au courant des faits nouveaux. Demandez que votre nom figure sur toutes les listes de diffusion connexes, et assurez-vous que l'information est bien transmise aux principaux intervenants en vue d'une prise de décisions optimale.

Puisque de nombreux incidents peuvent survenir en même temps dans le cadre d'un événement, il est impératif de maintenir la communication, en assurant la diffusion appropriée des bons renseignements aux parties concernées.

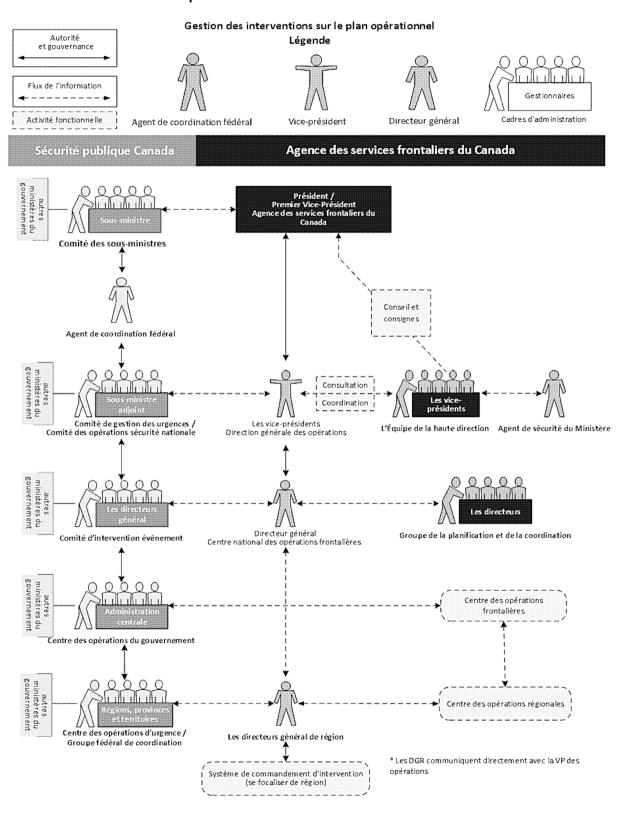
Étape 5 – Réduction/désactivation

Lorsque la situation se désamorce, évaluez la nécessité de réduire l'intervention selon le SCI en fonction du besoin. Un CI demeure en poste jusqu'à la fin de l'opération, mais le nombre de membres du personnel/d'agents peut être réduit, tandis que la capacité de soutien peut devoir être limitée. Il peut également convenir de désactiver tout plan mis en œuvre lors des phases initiales de gestion de l'incident/événement.

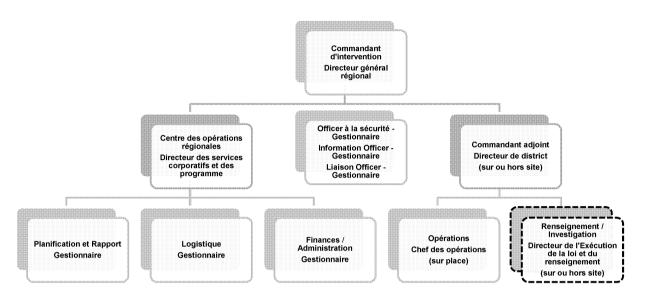
Si un COR a été activé pour l'incident, vous pouvez consulter l'annexe B : *Liste de contrôle de la désactivation du COR* du modèle.

Dernière mise à jour : octobre 2017

Voici le déroulement des opérations à l'Administration centrale.



Système de commandement des interventions - modèle régional recommandé de l'ASFC



- Selon la charge de travail, on s'attend à ce que des équipes doivent être créées pour toutes les fonctions indiquées au bas de ce diagramme.
- Pour chaque zone de cette structure du SCI, il y a une personne-ressource correspondante à l'AC avec qui les régions peuvent communiquer directement pour obtenir un soutien rapide et efficace.

Annexe D - À faire et à ne pas faire

Le présent document vise à fournir des directives sur le type d'activités à faire (ou à ne pas faire) pour gérer de façon efficace et efficiente une augmentation soudaine de migrants à la frontière. Il est divisé en cinq types d'activités pour en faciliter le tri (et non pas pour établir un ordre de priorité). On reconnaît que la gestion d'un événement peut être extrêmement changeante; ces conseils/leçons apprises ont pour but de vous aider à prendre la meilleure décision dans une situation extraordinaire.

A. RESSOURCES HUMAINES

À ne pas faire

N'affecter pas de ressources d'appoint pendant moins de trois semaines.

À faire

- Disposer d'une liste à jour des employés qui sont prêts à être déployés pour répondre à des besoins en capacité d'appoint à court terme (idéalement, la direction régionale valide la liste des employés qui pourraient être déployés). La liste doit être accessible et valide pour utilisation à court préavis.
- Mobiliser les RH tôt dans le processus pour déterminer l'aide qu'elles peuvent apporter.
- Étudier les possibilités pour maximiser les ressources des autres directions à l'appui des efforts de coordination de la Direction générale des opérations (p. ex. en dehors du rôle traditionnel de l'employé et pour une affectation à court terme). Cela pourrait être avantageux tant pour l'Agence que l'employé.
- Favoriser la reconnaissance officielle des employés.
- Créer une trousse de voyage pour les employés répondant au besoin d'appoint (lieu d'affectation, hébergement, politique sur les voyages, aménagement des horaires, centre de coûts, numéro d'ordre interne, etc.).
- Élargir la formation pour accroître la capacité d'appoint afin de répondre à des besoins clés (immigration et SMGC).
- S'assurer que les ressources spécialisées sont affectées uniquement à l'événement.

B. APPROVISIONNEMENT

À ne pas faire

- Ne pas tenir une réunion opérationnelle avec tous les intervenants sur place, ce qui a créé beaucoup de confusion. Organiser plutôt des groupes de discussion (c.-à-d. passation de marchés, opérations, processus/politique, communications, etc.).
- Ne pas surcharger le personnel. Envisager plutôt d'envoyer une équipe qui peut travailler en collaboration et par quart fractionné pour assurer la continuité des opérations, en reconnaissant que nous sommes tous des êtres humains après tout.

Dernière mise à jour : octobre 2017

- N'envoyer pas sur place les services organisationnels, qui ont besoin de directives claires, avant les opérations. D'autres niveaux de gouvernement (municipal, provincial) voient un représentant d'une organisation fédérale et ne comprennent pas pourquoi un spécialiste de la passation de marchés n'est pas en mesure de donner des conseils opérationnels.
- Éviter les ententes verbales avec des membres du personnel qui ne sont pas autorisés à conclure des marchés au nom de l'Agence. En cas d'ententes verbales, les faire confirmer par écrit et les communiquer à l'équipe de l'approvisionnement sans tarder;
- Ne pas envoyer des employés de l'ASFC acheter des biens et des services non liés au mandat (alimentation, transport, hébergement, sécurité de l'hébergement, etc.). Cela a une incidence négative sur les opérations de base et peut présenter un risque pour les employés et les clients (problèmes sanitaires, accident de la route, etc.).
- Il en va de même pour le nettoyage des couvertures. La Croix-Rouge canadienne fournit les couvertures. Lorsque les migrants quittent, il est plus cher de recycler les couvertures (c.-à-d. les nettoyer) que d'en obtenir de nouvelles; cela crée aussi des problèmes sanitaires pour les employés qui manipulent les couvertures usagées.
- Ne pas utiliser sa carte de crédit personnelle pour acheter des biens liés à l'événement.

À faire

- Exercer le pouvoir délégué d'approvisionnement (colonne 25 situation d'urgence) tôt dans le processus. Préparer la lettre pour la signature du DGR et du VP.
- Identifier les personnes pouvant approuver les dépenses en vertu des articles 32 et 41
 et les informer du nombre accru de demandes. Ces acteurs clés possédant les pouvoirs
 financiers et d'approvisionnement ne doivent pas être des surintendants ou des chefs
 des opérations (au minimum, ils doivent être des directeurs régionaux ou des DGR).
- Envoyer le marché au spécialiste du groupe PG selon le type de besoin (transport, alimentation, etc.).
- Consulter la sécurité régionale au début du processus.
- Tenir des réunions quotidiennes avec les spécialistes du groupe PG pour faire le point sur le dossier.
- Consulter l'Unité nationale de réception des factures (UNRF) pour déterminer la façon de recevoir les factures lors du processus. (Lacolle, Youville, Rigaud?)
- Établir une chaîne de commandement pour obtenir des directives opérationnelles, à communiquer à tous les intervenants des autres ministères/provinces et municipalités.
- Informer pleinement son équipe avant de l'envoyer sur place.
- Maintenir ou stocker une réserve d'urgence d'ordinateurs portatifs/de matériel informatique pour pouvoir mobiliser une main d'œuvre sans tarder.
- Être respectueux à l'égard du personnel des installations l'opération en dépend. Il devrait y avoir une ou, au plus, deux personnes-ressources. Dans le cas de Cornwall,

SP, le COG, IRCC, le MDN et l'ASFC ont donné des avis et des directives différents au Centre Nav, ce qui a causé bien des bouleversements.

- L'AC devrait diriger/coordonner l'envoi de représentants de secteurs spécialisés (sécurité, approvisionnement, communications, etc.) dans la région/au point d'entrée. (Un plan de match doit être créé en pareille situation.)
- S'assurer que le personnel de l'approvisionnement a entièrement accès à la TI, y compris aux SAE/SAP, par exemple créer un nom fictif à cette fin et, en cas d'urgence, l'attribuer à l'agent ou aux agents de passation de marchés concernés.
- Désigner une seule personne-ressource pour communiquer avec les agents d'approvisionnement au sujet des achats requis. S'assurer que la personne possède des connaissances spécialisées de l'approvisionnement sur place.
- Fournir des appareils Blackberry pour les personnes affectées à l'approvisionnement de soir, car Sécurité publique Canada a été appelée pour conclure un marché de fin de nuit en notre nom, ce qui ne nous avait pas été communiqué;
- Envoyer des agents d'approvisionnement principaux immédiatement pour exécuter les travaux, et un ou deux agents subalternes pour accomplir les tâches administratives.
- Veiller à ce que des modèles de marchés soient disponibles dans les deux langues officielles en vue de l'attribution rapide des marchés.
- De la RNO : Des ébauches de marchés et d'énoncés des travaux devraient être prêtes et disponibles.
- Identifier le responsable du client qui rédigera l'énoncé des travaux.
- S'assurer que le mécanisme redditionnel est un travail de collaboration entre tous les employés afin qu'il soit rendu compte des marchés avec exactitude.
- Assurer la coordination avec SPAC.

C. TECHNOLOGIE DE L'INFORMATION (TI)

À ne pas faire

- Contourner la DGIST pour tout besoin en TI.
- Consulter directement la TI locale/régionale en cas d'ajouts ou de changements « à la volée ».

À faire

- Utiliser une voie de communication uniforme consulter les organismes faisant autorité.
- La TI fait partie du processus de sélection de l'emplacement.
- Établir une liste de personnes-ressources uniques (ASFC et partenaires) et transmettre les coordonnées au début.
- Consulter la DGIST, qui mobilisera les régions. Tous les besoins en TI (régions et AC) doivent être définis le plus tôt possible et adressés au :

- directeur intérimaire de l'ITI;
- directeur de la DSREI (LiveScan).

D. COORDINATION/PLANIFICATION

À ne pas faire

- Attendre pour activer le COR; cela a un effet décuplé en retardant les demandes d'assistance.
- Ne pas se tourner vers un tiers fournisseur de services pour assurer la garde et le contrôle des demandeurs d'asile; cela incombe à l'organisme responsable.
- L'organisme partenaire pourrait être chargé d'assumer la garde et le contrôle en tant que fonction opérationnelle.
- Éviter la spéculation; s'assurer que tous les messages et directives clés ont été validés avant de les diffuser à l'extérieur du centre de commandement.
- Ne pas négliger l'accès aux systèmes. La Direction générale des programmes, en partenariat avec la DGIST, devrait élaborer un concept de poste de commandement mobile (véhicules Comet) qui peut être déployé rapidement et qui intègre la technologie et les systèmes de soutien de la « boîte magique ». Cela permettrait un commandement opérationnel pendant le développement de l'infrastructure de soutien.
- Ne pas oublier le personnel; garder à l'esprit les concepts du soutien et des soins. Veiller à ce que la santé soit préservée pendant la réponse à l'événement (exemple : nourriture et eau fournies par la cellule de planification).
- Ne pas éviter la mobilisation communautaire et la communication avec les gouvernementaux municipaux et provinciaux, l'ASFC étant un partenaire dans les collectivités. L'intégrité est un élément essentiel pour favoriser les relations après le départ de tous les autres partenaires fédéraux.
- Remettre en question l'autorité du commandant des interventions ou d'autres décideurs, qui assurent une délégation appropriée des pouvoirs et une réponse rapide aux demandes.

À faire

- Établir un plan opérationnel avant le mouvement des demandeurs d'asile afin de veiller à ce que les ressources de l'organisme responsable soient sur le terrain avant l'arrivée des demandeurs.
- Établir la structure du SCI. Si elle est activée, la communiquer.
- Le transfert du commandement peut avoir lieu une fois que les processus ont été peaufinés et que les mesures prises à ce jour ont été enregistrées.
- Établir le cycle des rapports de situation et le flux des mesures clés à signaler à intervalles réguliers.

- La communication est essentielle à la réussite de toute équipe, mais il ne faut pas s'embourber dans un trop grand nombre de cycles redditionnels; il faut plutôt s'assurer qu'un message uniforme est transmis par tous les organismes à leur organisation respective.
- Activer son COR et en respecter la structure.
- La désignation d'un responsable opérationnel de l'organisme pour les emplacements nouveaux/temporaires est essentielle au début de l'intervention (exemple : COG, Centre NAV, ASFC, IRCC).
- Le responsable sur place doit être un membre constant et présent qui est apte et prêt à appuyer tout le cycle opérationnel d'un gestionnaire des opérations.
- Les responsables des organismes partenaires contribuent aux gains d'efficacité du centre de traitement conjoint grâce à un centre de commandement et à des réunions quotidiennes.
- Les organismes partenaires qui fournissent des ressources à l'appui doivent être prêts à jouer un rôle de soutien d'équipe qui pourrait ne pas cadrer avec leurs activités au quotidien (suivi, dépistage, rédaction de directives et de lettres, etc.).
- L'organisme responsable est au cœur des communications dès le jour un (collectivité, partenaires et demandeurs d'asile).
- Veiller à ce que des économies d'échelle soient appliquées au début de l'événement.
 Une grosse organisation d'intervention n'est pas nécessairement efficiente. Davantage de ressources ne donnent pas nécessairement de meilleurs processus. Un soutien d'arrière-guichet mobilisé par une cellule de planification sur place est crucial.
- L'intégration d'employés spécialisés de l'approvisionnement au centre de commandement est essentielle.
- Planifier à long terme. La demande d'asile constitue un long processus. Les besoins en traitement immédiat passeront par le processus habituel, qui compte diverses étapes et s'échelonne sur une longue période.
- Utiliser le résumé des activités principales du Québec établi lors de l'aménagement des lieux de juillet-août.

E. COMMUNICATION

À ne pas faire

• Ne pas restreindre les communications concernant l'événement dans les médias, car cela peut mener à des croyances injustifiées et à des affirmations non fondées.

À faire

- Établir et maintenir un réseau de partenaires interministériels.
- Disposer d'un processus intégré de prise de décisions concertées.
- Assurer la coordination avec le COG.

- Assumer son rôle à titre d'intervenant en ce qui a trait aux relations avec les médias.
- Communiquer régulièrement avec tous les employés au sujet de la situation et des faits nouveaux.
- Coordonner les visites sur place de VIP.

F. SÉCURITÉ

À faire

• S'assurer que les sous-traitants sont autorisés à accomplir les tâches spécifiques sur place (comme les tâches de nettoyage et en matière de santé).

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements ou faire des ajouts au présent document, veuillez communiquer avec le coordonnateur régional de la gestion des urgences ou avec l'équipe nationale de la gestion des urgences de l'ASFC.

Annexe E - Plan des ressources humaines

But

Définir la façon dont la fonction des Ressources humaines (RH) appuiera la prestation des services frontaliers dans le cadre du plan opérationnel national qui facilitera le traitement du grand nombre de personnes demandant l'asile au Canada.

Une approche par niveaux pour la réponse du gouvernement du Canada à un afflux potentiel de demandeurs d'asile a été élaborée; il s'agit d'assurer une réponse rapide, efficace et efficiente dans un contexte de migration irrégulière changeante touchant les frontières terrestres au cours de l'automne 2017, et par la suite.

Portée

La présente annexe décrit la façon dont les RH contribuent à l'effort global au moyen de trois niveaux de soutien, c'est-à-dire :

- La mobilisation de la capacité;
- La sécurité, l'aide, la santé mentale, le mieux-être et la formation pour les employés;
- L'orientation intégrée en RH.

Gouvernance

La cellule de soutien de l'afflux de réfugiés des RH, qui relèvera du vice-président (VP) de la Direction générale des ressources humaines (DGRH), fera partie intégrante du plan d'intervention opérationnelle de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC).

Le gestionnaire, Optimisation et planification de la main-d'œuvre, Programmes des ressources humaines, dirigera les opérations de la cellule de soutien des RH et agira à titre de principale personne-ressource des RH pour toutes les questions connexes.

Le lancement d'une capacité d'appoint des RH nécessitera l'approbation au niveau du VP.

Fonctions de base appuyant les services liés aux RH

Les fonctions de base appuyant la prestation des services liés aux RH pour l'afflux de réfugiés sont les suivantes :

- Ressources humaines régionales
- Direction des programmes des ressources humaines
 - Division des services à la clientèle
 - Division du ressourcement ministériel
- Direction de la formation et du perfectionnement
- Direction des relations de travail et de la rémunération
 - o Programmes des relations de travail
 - Santé et sécurité au travail
 - Programme d'aide aux employés
 - Santé mentale
- Communications internes des RH

Niveaux de soutien

Mobilisation de la capacité

Pour faciliter le processus de mobilisation de la capacité, on a défini les hypothèses suivantes :

- Les régions auront la responsabilité de déterminer les seuils et les limites capacitaires, qui seront les principaux éléments déclencheurs des interventions d'urgence.
- La réponse à la frontière se fondera sur des seuils capacitaires clairs et définis, aux points d'entrée (PE) et à l'échelle régionale. Tant que l'escalade de l'afflux de réfugiés ne dépassera pas la capacité régionale, les régions dirigeront la réponse avec un soutien accru du niveau national.
- Des augmentations de la capacité actuelle sont requises dans les régions du Sud de l'Ontario, du Québec (Lacolle) et des Prairies (Emerson). Cependant, toutes les régions participeront au processus de mobilisation de la capacité à l'appui du mandat de l'Agence.
- Au moment de solliciter un soutien externe, on accordera la préférence aux employés qui sont plus près du PE dans le besoin.
- Les employés de PE à proximité qui apportent un soutien ponctuel, dans les cas où l'hébergement pour la nuit n'est pas requis, peuvent être considérés comme étant en déplacement plutôt qu'en affectation, et les PE d'attache et d'accueil géreront les préparatifs de voyage.
- Les employés de PE ou de bureaux externes qui doivent apporter un soutien durant une période précisée sont considérés comme étant en affectation, et il doit y avoir une discussion entre la direction du bureau d'attache et celle du bureau d'accueil avant d'en parler à l'employé.
- Une fois que la direction du bureau d'attache et celle du bureau d'accueil se sont entendues, il faut une entente officielle signée par la direction des deux bureaux et par l'employé.
- Pour les besoins de l'affectation, les conditions d'emploi de l'employé pourraient être modifiées selon les exigences précises.
- On a créé le numéro d'ordre interne (OI) 722288 pour suivre tous les coûts liés au traitement des demandeurs. Toute activité qui peut être directement associée au nombre accru de demandeurs d'asile interceptés entre les PE doit porter le numéro d'OI 722288; les activités liées aux RH comprennent les suivantes :
 - o Feuilles de temps lors du traitement des demandes d'asile;
 - o Formation associée au traitement du nombre accru de réfugiés;
 - Voyages associés au traitement du nombre accru de réfugiés;
 - o Planification des ressources humaines.

Intégration d'autres membres du personnel de l'ASFC au processus de traitement des demandes d'asile

Conformément aux recommandations qui découlent de l'examen Lean mené au cours du printemps 2016, ainsi qu'à la rétroaction qui a été reçue de la Direction générale des opérations, on étudie la possibilité d'intégrer d'autres membres du personnel de l'ASFC au processus de traitement des demandes d'asile afin de gérer le nombre croissant de réfugiés qui arrivent aux PE et entre les PE.

Employés visés par des mesures d'adaptation

Pour pouvoir être affectés à un poste particulier, les employés visés par des mesures d'adaptation doivent répondre aux exigences professionnelles pertinentes. On déterminera les mesures d'adaptation appropriées en tenant compte des limitations fonctionnelles définies de l'employé, ainsi que de sa capacité de répondre aux attentes professionnelles et aux besoins opérationnels. On pourra affecter des agents visés par des mesures d'adaptation², au cas par cas, pour :

- Le regroupement temporaire de tâches non liées à l'exécution de la loi pour les étapes du processus de traitement des demandes d'asile qui ne nécessitent pas un agent armé;
- Le soutien du processus de traitement des demandes d'asile ou d'un afflux de réfugiés dans les cas où l'employeur a déterminé que le travail est requis sur le plan opérationnel et constitue une « offre raisonnable » (temporaire ou permanente) faite à l'employé visé par des mesures d'adaptation.

L'ASFC veillera à ce que toutes les exigences de la législation et de la politique en ce qui a trait à l'obligation de prendre des mesures d'adaptation continuent d'être respectées.

² On encourage les régions à dresser et à tenir à jour des listes des employés visés par des mesures d'adaptation qui pourraient être affectés à la réponse à des besoins permanents et en capacité d'appoint.

Options relatives à la capacité d'appoint

ptions relatives à la capacité d'appoint			
	Options à court terme		
Initiatives à court terme pour att œuvre de stratégies à long tern	ténuer les besoins de pointe et saisonniers des bureaux lors de l'éla ne	boration et de la mise en	
		Stratégie de mise en œuvre	
ASF, agents d'audience, a	gents d'exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs (AELBI)		
Répertoire d'affectations temporaires annoncées internes pour les agents des services frontaliers (FB)	 Met l'accent sur les fonctions d'ASF, mais peut être utilisé pour différents postes FB-03 puisque les atouts comprennent l'expérience des audiences et de l'exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs (entre autres). En août 2017, près de 600 candidats sont inscrits au répertoire. 	Voir la section 2.1.3.	
Agents étudiants des services frontaliers (AESF)	 Permet un plus grand mouvement d'ASF nommés pour une période indéterminée des aéroports, où les étudiants pourront les remplacer, vers les PE touchés. Environ 600 étudiants ont été embauchés pour occuper un poste d'AESF. 	Affectation des AESF aux aéroports d'entrée : les ASF nommés pour une période indéterminée peuvent ainsi être affectés aux PE, au besoin, pendant que les AESF appuient les aéroports.	
Augmentation des heures travaillées par des employés à temps partiel et saisonniers	Il y a 33 FB-03 saisonniers et 138 FB-03 à temps partiel dans les régions. Il y a aussi 25 FB-04 à temps partiel dans les régions.	Chaque région doit identifier les employés à temps partiel et saisonniers pouvant travailler des heures/une période accrues et elle doit fournir un avis écrit, au besoin.	
Réembaucher des ASF, agents d'audience et AELBI à la retraite (travailleurs occasionnels ou à temps partiel)	 Solution de recrutement simple et rapide pour des emplois temporaires en première ligne. Restrictions en ce qui a trait à la durée de l'emploi et/ou aux heures par semaine. 	Les régions doivent communiquer avec leurs anciens employés à la retraite.	

Autre soutien Désigner des employés pour ex	Doivent remplir les conditions d'emploi – pourraient avoir besoin d'une validation/formation de recyclage. dercer des fonctions administratives ou ne nécessitant pas le port d'une pour d'emploi – pourraient avoir besoin d'une validation/formation de recyclage.	Étudier la possibilité de créer une base de données centralisée sur les employés à la retraite. Une arme à la place des ASE
	mesures d'adaptation, commis, étudiants, etc.)	
Recours accru aux agents visés par des mesures d'adaptation pour exercer des fonctions non liées à l'exécution de la loi	 Tirer parti des recommandations qui découlent de l'examen Lean mené au cours du printemps 2016 en étudiant la possibilité d'intégrer des employés administratifs/de bureau non armés au processus de traitement des demandes d'asile. Pour pouvoir être affectés à un poste particulier, les employés visés par des mesures d'adaptation doivent répondre aux exigences professionnelles pertinentes. On déterminera les mesures d'adaptation appropriées en tenant compte des limitations fonctionnelles définies de l'employé, ainsi que de sa capacité de répondre aux attentes professionnelles et aux besoins opérationnels. 	Voir la section 2.1.1.
Embauche d'étudiants à titre d'employés administratifs/de bureau	 Solution de recrutement simple et rapide pour des emplois administratifs temporaires. Tirer parti du Programme fédéral d'expérience de travail étudiant (PFETE). Il faut évaluer les candidats présentés. 	 Chaque région doit déterminer ses besoins et faire une demande dans le système. Les régions doivent évaluer les candidats et s'occuper des autorisations de sécurité.
Travailleurs occasionnels ou à temps partiel pour les tâches administratives/de bureau	 Tirer parti des CV non sollicités reçus dans la région. Restrictions en ce qui a trait à la durée de l'emploi et/ou aux heures par semaine. 	 Chaque région doit déterminer ses besoins et examiner les CV disponibles. Les régions doivent évaluer les candidats et poursuivre les démarches.

	Options à moyen terme (3 à 6 mois)		
Options	Considérations	Stratégie de mise en œuvre	
ASF, agents d'audience,	AELBI et soutien administratif		
Bassins régionaux/nationaux existants de l'ASFC	 La plupart des candidats ont fait l'objet d'une évaluation exhaustive. Une évaluation subséquente peut être effectuée, au besoin. Une mesure de dotation temporaire nécessite l'approbation du gestionnaire de l'organisation d'attache. 	 Chaque région doit déterminer ses besoins et examiner les bassins disponibles. Les régions doivent mettre au point l'évaluation, au besoin, et poursuivre les démarches. 	
Répertoire national des talents de la CFC – prestation de programmes et de services	 La plupart des candidats ont fait l'objet d'une évaluation exhaustive. Une évaluation subséquente peut être effectuée, au besoin. Pour pouvoir utiliser ce répertoire, il faut des critères bien définis; sinon, on ne peut pas communiquer avec les candidats. 	Les options de recrutement sont fournies et gérées par chaque région, au besoin.	
Autre soutien			
Désigner des employés pour e d'adaptation, commis, étudiant	xercer des fonctions administratives à la place des ASF armés (em s, etc.)	ployés visés par des mesures	
Bassins et répertoires de la CFP pour des postes de soutien administratif (diverses régions)	 De nombreuses régions disposent de bassins de la CFP pour des postes CR-04 et AS-01. Les candidats ont déjà été évalués et ont déjà indiqué les régions préférées. Une simple demande, conforme aux besoins en matière de dotation, peut être présentée, suivie de la demande d'autorisation de sécurité. 	Les options de recrutement sont fournies et gérées par chaque région, au besoin.	
Processus de dotation collective à l'échelle nationale de l'ASFC	 Des bassins de candidats qualifiés aux niveaux CR-03, CR-04, CR-05 et AS-01 seront disponibles vers septembre 2017. Voici ce qui peut être offert : affectations, intérims, nominations, etc. 	Les régions pourront consulter les bassins par l'intermédiaire de l'Unité de la dotation collective.	

Répertoire de postes CR-05 et AS-01 de l'ASFC	 Processus de sélection auquel sont admissibles des candidats de l'extérieur de la fonction publique. Les candidats ne postulent pas pour un emploi précis, mais sont inscrits à un répertoire de postes vacants futurs. Les régions doivent évaluer les candidats. 	Les conseillers en RH régionaux peuvent avoir accès au répertoire en communiquant avec le CEOCN.
	Les regions doivent évaluer les candidats.	020011.

Répertoire d'affectations temporaires à court terme pour les agents des services frontaliers (FB)

La Direction générale des opérations a créé un répertoire de capacité d'appoint pour les agents des services frontaliers (ASF) (FB-03) actuels et les employés possédant une expérience récente à titre d'ASF qui continuent de remplir les conditions d'emploi et qui sont intéressés par des affectations temporaires à court terme à d'autres points d'entrée (PE), au besoin.

Les employés qui sont intéressés par la possibilité de travailler dans un PE à l'appui de l'afflux de réfugiés durant de courtes périodes sont invités à examiner l'annonce au lien ci-dessous et à présenter leur candidature.

Les régions peuvent avoir accès au répertoire en ligne par l'intermédiaire de la Direction des opérations frontalières en envoyant un courriel à <u>CBSA.BSO_INVENTORY-INVENTAIRE_ASF.ASFC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> et elles peuvent communiquer directement avec les candidats selon leurs besoins et l'expérience requise.

Pour avoir accès au répertoire, la région d'embauche doit communiquer les besoins par courriel à la boîte de réception générique des Opérations frontalières et fournir l'information propre au poste sur le *formulaire de demande du répertoire d'affectations à court terme pour les ASF*, notamment :

- o le groupe et le niveau,
- o la période d'affectation,
- le lieu de travail,
- o les qualifications, y compris les atouts,
- o les exigences linguistiques,
- o les certificats de formation,
- o l'accès aux systèmes et
- o les conditions d'emploi.
- Aux deux semaines, les Ressources humaines à l'Administration centrale (RH-AC) mettent à jour le rapport principal et les curriculum vitae complets des candidats dans un dossier partagé Apollo.
 - o Les RH-AC peuvent fournir les données pour les trois premières zones :
 - Information sur les candidats, mobilité et disponibilité.
 - o Les RH-AC éliminent les candidats ne se trouvant pas dans la zone de sélection.
 - Le conseiller des RH-AC informe les Opérations frontalières que l'extraction est terminée et que le rapport principal est prêt à être utilisé par le truchement d'Apollo.
- Les Opérations frontalières extraient les candidats présentés selon les besoins définis par le gestionnaire de la région d'accueil.
- Les Opérations frontalières consultent le gestionnaire de la région d'accueil si une présélection additionnelle est requise (grand nombre de candidats, nombre insuffisant de candidats, etc.).
- Pour obtenir la liste de candidats en fonction de la demande précise, les Opérations frontalières communiquent avec les RH-AC.

- Les Opérations frontalières fournissent à la région d'accueil la liste principale, au besoin.
- La région d'accueil communique avec les candidats présentés pour confirmer le lieu, la durée de l'affectation et leur disponibilité, puis avec la région d'attache pour demander la confirmation que le candidat peut être libéré pour l'affectation.
- La région d'accueil valide les conditions d'emploi des candidats.
- La sélection finale du ou des candidats pour l'affectation est faite par la région d'accueil.
- La région d'accueil offre l'affectation au candidat sélectionné.
- Si l'offre est acceptée, une entente d'affectation est préparée et signée par les gestionnaires subdélégataires des régions d'accueil et d'attache et par le candidat.
- L'entente d'affectation doit être conservée au dossier.
- La région d'accueil fournit aux Opérations frontalières un rapport principal mis à jour qui tient compte de tous les mouvements.
- Les Opérations frontalières s'assurent que les données sont mises à jour dans le rapport principal Apollo partagé avec les RH-AC.

Les demandes de renseignements concernant les lignes directrices pour le répertoire peuvent être adressées à la Direction des opérations frontalières à : <u>CBSA.BSO_INVENTORY-INVENTAIRE_ASF.ASFC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>.

Le répertoire des ASF permet également aux gestionnaires de faire une présélection en fonction des qualifications constituant des atouts afin de demander des agents possédant l'expérience suivante :

- Expérience du travail au secondaire de l'immigration
- Expérience du travail au secondaire des douanes
- Expérience du travail dans le secteur commercial (à titre d'ASF)
- Expérience du travail dans la filière des voyageurs (à titre d'ASF)
- Expérience du travail dans le programme des audiences (ELBI)
- Expérience du travail dans le programme des renvois (ELBI)
- Expérience du travail dans le programme des détentions (ELBI)
- Expérience du travail dans le secteur des enquêtes (ELBI)
- Expérience du travail dans le mode postal (à titre d'ASF)
- Expérience du travail dans le mode maritime (à titre d'ASF)
- Expérience du travail dans le mode ferroviaire (à titre d'ASF)

Par conséquent, le répertoire pourrait aussi être utilisé pour des agents d'audience et des agents d'exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs (AELBI).

Conditions d'emploi

L'employé continue de remplir les conditions d'emploi de son poste d'attache pendant qu'il est affecté à l'autre PE et il retourne à son poste d'attache à la fin de l'affectation. Pendant qu'il est

en affectation, l'employé pourrait devoir remplir d'autres conditions d'emploi, qui seront énoncées dans l'entente d'affectation.

Lorsqu'ils viennent en aide à l'autre PE, les employés dont le poste d'attache est assujetti à une entente sur les postes à horaires variables (EPHV) pourraient devoir se conformer à l'horaire de travail du poste de l'affectation et aux heures de travail requises. En raison de la capacité d'appoint, les employés en affectation pourraient devoir faire des heures supplémentaires.

Les employés pourraient également être admissibles aux droits prévus par la *Directive sur les voyages du Conseil national mixte* (CNM). De plus amples renseignements peuvent être obtenus auprès de l'agent financier désigné, au besoin.

Si cela est jugé approprié, les syndicats sont informés à l'échelle nationale et régionale. Les syndicats à l'échelle nationale sont informés en premier. Par la suite, selon les circonstances, les syndicats à l'échelle régionale sont informés, au besoin.

Cote de sécurité du personnel

À l'heure actuelle, le délai pour l'obtention de la cote de fiabilité approfondie est d'environ une à deux semaines, et il est beaucoup plus long pour l'obtention de la cote Secret, car le processus dépend de la GRC, qui effectue une partie des vérifications.

Sécurité, aide, santé mentale, mieux-être et formation pour les employés

Les RH continueront de travailler avec la Direction générale des opérations à déterminer de manière proactive les risques pour la santé et la sécurité au travail (SST) et à mettre en œuvre des mesures préventives, tout en apportant une aide en temps opportun aux gestionnaires et aux employés par l'intermédiaire du Programme d'aide aux employés (PAE) et des ressources disponibles en matière de santé mentale et de mieux-être en milieu de travail.

Santé et sécurité au travail

Les activités et les services clés fournis par la Division nationale de la santé et de la sécurité au travail en ce qui concerne cette initiative comprennent ce qui suit :

- Assurer la liaison avec la Direction générale des opérations au sujet des exigences en matière d'équipement de protection individuelle et de formation;
- Assurer la liaison avec le Programme de santé au travail de la fonction publique de Santé Canada, qui a la responsabilité de fournir des directives sur l'évaluation médicale de catégorie III, les exigences concernant les vaccins et l'équipement de protection individuelle;
- Assurer la liaison avec l'Agence de la santé publique du Canada, qui a pour mandat de prévenir l'arrivée et la propagation au Canada de maladies transmissibles;
- Aider la direction et les conseillers en SST à l'AC et dans les régions à prévoir les préoccupations liées à la SST et à gérer les blessures/maladies, les plaintes en matière de SST et les refus de travailler;
- Fournir des directives sur les exigences concernant les essais d'ajustement du Programme de protection respiratoire de l'ASFC;
- Consulter les syndicats sur des questions de SST, au besoin, par l'entremise du Comité d'orientation en matière de santé et de sécurité;

• Préparer des fiches de renseignements et des foires aux questions pour la direction et les ASF afin de les informer de toute précaution requise.

Les activités susmentionnées sont accomplies par le biais du travail de la Division ministérielle de la santé et de la sécurité au travail et des conseillers régionaux en SST.

Soutien opérationnel du portefeuille de la Santé

Conseils en matière de santé et de sécurité au travail pour les travailleurs fédéraux (tous les niveaux)

Santé Canada a la responsabilité de fournir des directives pour protéger la santé et la sécurité des travailleurs fédéraux, notamment l'utilisation appropriée de l'équipement de protection individuelle. Par exemple, elle recommande des mesures de protection sanitaire, telles que les immunisations, l'hygiène fréquente des mains, ainsi que les situations où l'utilisation de masques et de gants s'impose.

Si des sites centralisés quelconques de traitement/d'hébergement temporaire sont établis, l'Agence de la santé publique du Canada (ASPC) peut :

- Faciliter l'interaction avec les autorités sanitaires et les fournisseurs de services afin de planifier, de déterminer et de mobiliser les ressources matérielles et humaines requises pour gérer les problèmes sanitaires potentiels dans ces sites;
- Offrir une capacité d'appoint aux autorités sanitaires par la fourniture de ressources du portefeuille de la Santé (spécialistes, épidémiologistes) pour appuyer la surveillance de la santé publique et l'intervention sur place afin de signaler les incidents qui pourraient nécessiter une intervention rapide de santé publique.

Programme d'aide aux employés (PAE)/mieux-être des employés

Le PAE de la DGRH fait valoir le mieux-être par l'intervention, la promotion et la prévention. Tous les employés et leurs personnes à charge peuvent se prévaloir de ce service confidentiel et gratuit 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7.

Les principaux services et produits fournis par le PAE comprennent les suivants :

- Activités de prévention et de sensibilisation;
- Séances de sensibilisation et ateliers interactifs du PAE sur une grande variété de sujets;
- Ressources et articles sur divers sujets liés au mieux-être, notamment la gestion du stress dû à un incident critique:
- Intervention en cas de crise 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7;
- Évaluation individuelle de problèmes personnels ou professionnels;
- Counseling et soutien personnalisés à court terme;
- Service d'orientation vers la ressource appropriée;
- Conseils de base par téléphone et orientation vers des ressources dans les domaines juridique, financier et professionnel (maximum d'une heure par employé par problème par année civile);
- Services de gestion du stress dû à un incident critique pour les employés qui ont vécu une situation traumatisante;

 Coaching pour les gestionnaires, les superviseurs et les représentants syndicaux sur les questions liées au milieu de travail, et la façon de reconnaître et d'aider les employés qui pourraient avoir des problèmes personnels ou professionnels.

Les services sont offerts en personne, par téléphone ou en ligne. Ils peuvent être fournis par des coordonnateurs-conseillers du PAE (professionnels de la santé mentale de l'ASFC), des agents d'orientation bénévoles ou des fournisseurs de services externes 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7. Les coordonnées détaillées sont publiées dans Atlas.

Santé mentale et mieux-être

L'ASFC accorde une très grande importance à la santé mentale et au mieux-être de ses employés. L'Agence s'est engagée à mettre à la disposition de ses employés les outils et les ressources qui les aideront à se renseigner sur l'importance de la santé mentale et le mieux-être en milieu de travail.

Les employés et les gestionnaires ont accès à de nombreuses ressources dans Atlas. Ils sont encouragés à consulter la section <u>La santé mentale compte</u> de l'ASFC, qui contient des renseignements sur la santé mentale et la façon d'en reconnaître les signes et les symptômes. Cette section contient aussi le Bulletin opérationnel : *Procédures de traitement des voyageurs ayant une maladie mentale (PRG_2014-59)*. Ces ressources aideront les employés à prendre soin d'eux, à appuyer leurs collègues, et à traiter plus efficacement avec des clients qui montrent des signes de problèmes de maladie mentale.

Formation

La Direction de la formation et du perfectionnement (DFP) collabore étroitement avec les bureaux régionaux à la détermination proactive de tout besoin spécifique en formation lié à l'afflux de réfugiés.

Avant de commencer une affectation liée à l'afflux de réfugiés, les employés pourront examiner le contenu en ligne pertinent qui a été cerné et se renseigner.

- Cours de base sur l'immigration en ligne (4 heures)
- Sensibilisation à la réforme du système d'octroi de l'asile en ligne (60 minutes)
- Examen des demandes d'asile, module 1 en ligne (60 minutes)
- Prélèvement des empreintes digitales et LiveScan en ligne (90 minutes)
- Principes du SMGC en ligne (60 minutes)

La DFP travaille actuellement avec les opérations et les programmes pour les voyageurs à trouver la solution appropriée en matière de soutien (aide-mémoire, encadrement en cours d'emploi, etc.) afin d'appuyer les employés.

En outre, la DFP aidera les régions en coordonnant et en offrant les activités de formation déjà prévues. Les campus continueront de tenir compte de l'afflux de réfugiés en s'assurant que l'attribution des places répond aux besoins des régions/PE touchés. La formation prévue comprend ce qui suit :

- Examen du délégué du ministre
- Examen des demandes d'asile module 2
- Exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs Enquêtes

Il faut utiliser le numéro d'ordre interne approprié pour suivre le coût de la formation associée à la capacité d'appoint pour l'afflux de réfugiés.

Orientation intégrée des RH

Les RH fourniront une orientation stratégique intégrée sur les questions de RH afin de communiquer des directives techniques claires et précises aux gestionnaires et aux employés.

Les activités et les services clés fournis à cet égard pourront comprendre ce qui suit :

- Élaborer un plan de communication des RH pour assurer la production, la coordination, la traduction et le contrôle de la qualité du contenu, ainsi que la coopération avec l'équipe Atlas en vue de la publication;
- Élaborer des documents d'orientation techniques pour la direction et les ASF (p. ex. fiches de renseignements et foires aux questions sur les sujets suivants : se porter volontaire pour appuyer d'autres PE, aménagement des horaires, heures supplémentaires, gestion des congés, annulation des congés et rappels au travail, processus de dotation nouveaux et en cours, PAE, SST, etc.). Les documents seront publiés dans Atlas et mis à jour, au besoin:
- Créer un compte de courriel spécialisé pour recevoir les questions et la rétroaction concernant la façon dont les ressources de l'ASFC contribuent au traitement de l'afflux de réfugiés. La boîte de réception sera surveillée par les Programmes des ressources humaines et les questions/observations seront envoyées aux spécialistes concernés pour le suivi.
- Assurer la liaison avec les intervenants internes sur des questions de RH clés afin que les directives soient claires, uniformes et conformes;
- Tenir des téléconférences à des intervalles réguliers pour cerner et gérer toute question en suspens.

La DGRH travaillera de près avec les collègues régionaux et la Direction générale des opérations à cerner et à résoudre de façon proactive les questions liées aux RH, et à assurer l'application uniforme de la politique à l'échelle nationale.

Annexe F – Finances

Aucun renseignement n'est actuellement disponible.

Annexe G – Approvisionnement et passation de marchés

Introduction

La Division des opérations liées aux marchés et de l'approvisionnement stratégique (DOMAS) de la Direction générale du contrôle est entièrement mobilisée pour répondre aux besoins en matière d'approvisionnement de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) en ce qui a trait à l'opération du gouvernement du Canada concernant la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile. Cela comprend tant les produits que les services, comme la passation de marchés pour les soins et le soutien humanitaires.

Une équipe d'employés spécialisés de la DOMAS dirige et coordonne la réponse à tous les besoins en matière d'approvisionnement avec l'aide et la collaboration des agents d'approvisionnement régionaux (région du Québec).

Processus

Tous les besoins en matière d'approvisionnement de l'ASFC en ce qui a trait à la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile doivent être communiqués à la gestionnaire intérimaire, Approvisionnement et passation de marchés (estelle.carriere@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca). La gestionnaire int., Approvisionnement et passation de marchés (ci-après « la gestionnaire int. »), travaille avec le demandeur à obtenir les renseignements nécessaires (énoncé du besoin/des travaux, signature en vertu de l'article 32 de la *Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques* [LGFP], codage financier, etc.). Dans un délai de un (1) jour suivant la réception de la demande (ou avant), la gestionnaire int. attribue la demande d'approvisionnement à l'un des acteurs ci-dessous aux fins de traitement et de passation du marché :

- a) un agent d'approvisionnement à l'ASFC (à l'Administration centrale [AC] ou dans la région selon le produit et le besoin) ou
- b) Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada (SPAC) ou
- c) Services partagés Canada (SPC).

Méthode d'attribution

La gestionnaire int. attribue la demande au sein de l'ASFC si le besoin ne dépasse pas la délégation en matière de passation de marchés de l'ASFC, ou qu'il peut y être répondu au moyen d'un outil d'approvisionnement préétabli de SPAC ou de SPC (c.-à-d. offre à commandes).

Toutes les autres demandes sont attribuées à SPAC ou à SPC, qui ont tous deux établi des groupes d'approvisionnement spécialisés pour répondre rapidement aux besoins liés à cette opération du gouvernement du Canada.

Pour ce qui est des demandes traitées au sein de l'ASFC, la gestionnaire int. a le pouvoir subdélégué de conclure un marché d'au plus 500 k\$ selon les limites contractuelles en cas d'urgence qui sont prévues par la Politique sur les marchés du Conseil du Trésor. Les demandes visant des besoins de plus de 500 k\$ et allant jusqu'à 1 M\$ sont renvoyées au directeur int., DOMAS, aux fins d'approbation du marché. Il incombe à la gestionnaire int. de s'assurer que les limites des marchés conclus en cas d'urgence sont dûment respectées.

Les limites sont les suivantes :

Partie III – Plafond des marchés conclus en cas d'urgence

- A. Malgré les plafonds des marchés prévus aux parties I et II de la présente directive, l'autorité contractante peut passer et modifier un marché jusqu'à concurrence de 1 000 000 \$ (y compris les modifications et toutes les taxes applicables, notamment la taxe sur les produits et services et la taxe de vente harmonisée) pour faire face à une situation d'extrême urgence, à condition de soumettre un rapport au Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor dans les 60 jours civils suivant l'autorisation ou le début des travaux. Les ministères sont invités à recourir à ce pouvoir élargi de passation des marchés pour conclure des marchés d'une valeur moindre afin de pouvoir faire face à la situation d'urgence, et ensuite, au besoin, de les modifier une fois que l'ampleur des travaux nécessaires est déterminée.
- B. [Ne s'applique pas à l'ASFC]
- C. Le rapport sur les marchés en cas d'urgence doit comprendre les éléments suivants :
 - a. des renseignements détaillés sur les circonstances entourant la situation d'urgence;
 - b. le type et la valeur totale du marché attribué;
 - c. les raisons expliquant pourquoi la recherche de soumissions n'est ni pratique ni possible;
 - d. le niveau de délégation du ministère ou de l'organisme auquel le pouvoir de passation des marchés en cas d'urgence a été accordé.

Carte d'achat

Le directeur int., DOMAS, est titulaire d'une carte d'achat du gouvernement du Canada. La limite transactionnelle de cette carte d'achat a été fixée à 500 k\$, et celle-ci peut être utilisée comme outil contractuel en cas d'urgence. La gestionnaire int. détermine s'il convient de répondre à un besoin en matière d'approvisionnement au moyen de la carte d'achat du directeur int.

La gestionnaire int. approuve également les transactions par carte d'achat effectuées et traitées par les agents d'approvisionnement régionaux affectés à l'opération concernant la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile.

Pour toute question d'approvisionnement liée à cette opération, veuillez communiquer avec :

Principale personne-ressource :

Estelle Carrière, gestionnaire int.

Approvisionnement et passation de marchés

Division des opérations liées aux marchés et de l'approvisionnement stratégique

Direction générale du contrôle

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

17e étage, tour B, 355, chemin North River

Tél.: 343-291-5673

Blackberry:

Estelle.carriere@cbsa-astc.gc.ca

Deuxième personne-ressource :

Luc Bonhomme, agent d'approvisionnement principal Division des opérations liées aux marchés et de l'approvisionnement stratégique Direction générale du contrôle Agence des services frontaliers du Canada 17e étage, tour B, 355, chemin North River

Tél.: 343-291-5728

Luc.bonhomme@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Troisième personne-ressource :

Cédric Pilon, directeur int.

Division des opérations liées aux marchés et de l'approvisionnement stratégique Direction générale du contrôle

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada 17e étage, tour B, 355, chemin North River

Tél.: 343-291-5717

Blackberry

Cedric.pilon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Annexe H – Technologie de l'information

Conception des opérations en ce qui a trait à la technologie de l'information

Pour donner le niveau de détail inclus dans le document sur l'opération visant les réfugiés syriens, il faut mobiliser plusieurs secteurs de la DGIST afin de fournir des lignes directrices sur la prestation de la TI dans des emplacements non connus d'avance, et en nombres inconnus.

À cette fin, on peut utiliser ces points de haut niveau jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse élaborer un document exhaustif.

Emplacement et modèle opérationnel

- Lorsqu'un emplacement est choisi, la planification détaillée peut commencer en vue du déploiement des opérations temporaires.
- Les Opérations doivent donner des précisions sur le nombre d'utilisateurs, les appareils requis et le modèle de travail pour que la TI puisse déterminer les besoins en matériel et en logiciels de l'emplacement.

Chacun des éléments ci-dessous sera une considération de la TI, et différents produits livrables seront disponibles en fonction des délais requis. En résumé, on peut distinguer trois délais opérationnels aux fins de planification.

Court terme : Délai de 1 semaine
 Moyen terme : Délai de 2-4 semaines

3. Long terme : Délai de 1 mois ou plus à compter de la date de la demande

Éléments à considérer

- 1. Connectivité réseau
 - a. Accès à distance protégé (ADP), boîte magique ou nouvelle installation de SPC
 - b. Câbles
 - c. Lieu sûr pour le matériel
- 2. Matériel de l'utilisateur final
 - a. Ordinateurs portatifs, ordinateurs de bureau, imprimantes
 - b. Stocks disponibles (matériel de réserve) et délai de livraison
 - Exigences en matière d'approvisionnement et délai de livraison
- 3. Matériel spécialisé du secteur d'activité
 - a. LiveScan, imprimante du SMGC, scanner du SMGC; lecteurs de documents, lecteurs de données biométriques
 - b. Stocks disponibles et délai de livraison
 - Exigences en matière d'approvisionnement et délai de livraison
- 4. Équipement de bureau
 - a. Appareil multifonctions, photocopieuse
 - b. Imprimantes reliées au réseau local (RL)
 - c. Téléphones
- 5. Logiciels
 - a. Détermination des applications requises par l'utilisateur
 - b. Enregistrement des applications sécurisées sur les appareils
- 6. Sécurité
 - a. Système de télévision en circuit fermé (CCTV)

Options relatives à l'aménagement de l'emplacement temporaire

Selon chacun des trois délais organisationnels ci-dessus, ainsi que les éléments de la TI à considérer pour chaque site, des capacités différentes seront disponibles, par exemple :

Court terme:

- Utiliser les installations ou les infrastructures existantes, le cas échéant.
- Utiliser l'ADP ou la boîte magique pour tirer parti de la connectivité disponible immédiatement (cellulaire, connexion ISP si installée et satellite).
- Emprunter le matériel de la réserve (régionale/nationale).
- Déterminer les besoins à long terme et passer des commandes, au besoin.

Moyen terme:

- Utiliser les installations ou les infrastructures existantes, le cas échéant.
- On peut continuer d'utiliser la boîte magique on peut ajouter les connexions Internet terrestres permanentes par le truchement du SLAI de SPC.
- On peut augmenter la réserve au moyen des biens existants, le cas échéant.

Long terme:

- Transition vers un site entièrement branché de SPC avec câbles sécurisés, sécurité matérielle et soutien.
- Le matériel emprunté peut être remplacé par des installations permanentes.
- Les articles plus difficiles à obtenir, comme LiveScan et les appareils multifonctions, peuvent être livrés et installés.

Autres éléments à considérer en fonction du besoin

- Modèle de soutien.
- Exigences de la TI locale en matière d'aménagement et d'installation de l'équipement.
- Coûts de déplacement pour les ressources locales, régionales et de l'AC.
- Les exigences de sécurité peuvent évoluer entre les éléments livrables à court terme et à long terme (un garde de sécurité est disponible jusqu'à ce que des installations sécurisées soient fournies, par exemple).

Annexe I – Communications

Aucun renseignement n'est actuellement disponible.

Annexe J – Sécurité

Aucun renseignement n'est actuellement disponible.

Annexe K – Liste des personnes-ressources en cas d'urgence

En cas d'afflux massif soudain de migrants ou de volume dépassant la capacité de traitement du point d'entrée (PE) de niveau 2, dans tout PE à l'échelle du pays, voici une liste de personnes-ressources clés pour vous à aider à gérer la situation. La liste est présentée en ordre alphabétique, par secteur d'activité.

Secteur d'activité	Direction générale/ direction/division	Nom	Numéro de téléphone	Courriel
	Personnes-ressource	es de la Direction géné	érale des opérations à l'AC	
Opérations	Opérations/Exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs et gestion des cas	Lisa Martincich Gestionnaire int., Opérations de l'exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs	Bureau : 613-946-4960 Cellulaire :	Lisa.Martinchich@cbs a-asfc.gc.ca
	Opérations/Direction des opérations frontalières Opérations/Centre national des opérations frontalières (CNOF)	Paul Porrior Directeur général	Bureau : 613-991-1773 Cellulaire : Adjoint(e) : 613-991-1770	Paul.Porrior@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
Planification (directives de planification pour le Centre des opérations régionales)	Opérations/CNOF, Division de la préparation et des interventions opérationnelles (DPIO)	Donald Walker Directeur int.	Bureau : 613-991-0282 Cellulaire :	Donald.Walker@cbsa -asfc.gc.ca
		Rick Kowalski Gestionnaire, Gestion des urgences, DPIO, CNOF	Bureau : 343-291-5973 Cellulaire	Rick.Kowalski@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca

Agent de liaison (au Centre des opérations du gouvernement)		À confirmer		
Centre des opérations frontalières (COF)	Opérations/CNOF	Brendan Derry Conseiller principal de programme	Téléphone : 613-960-6001 Blackberry : NIP du Blackberry : Blackberry du superviseur : NIP du superviseur :	boc-cof@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
	Personnes-ressou	rces des directions gér	nérales de soutien à l'AC	
Communications	Services intégrés/ Communications			
Sécurité de l'AC	Contrôle/Sécurité et pratiques professionnelles			
Dotation/Relations de travail/Santé et sécurité au travail	Ressources humaines	Katherine Gendreau Gestionnaire, Mobilisation et reconnaissance des employés	Bureau : 613-957-3203 Cellulaire : s. o.	Katherine.Gendreau @cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
Infrastructure et	Contrôle/Infrastructure			
approvisionnement	Contrôle/ Approvisionnement (marchés)	Jessica Sultan Directrice exécutive	Bureau : 343-291-5683 Cellulaire :	Jessica.Sultan@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Technologie de l'information	Information, sciences et technologie/ Division de	Milka Strukelj Directeur int.	Bureau : 343-291-6095 Cellulaire :	Milka.Strukelj@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
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		des recours	
		(LiveScan)	
Finances	Contrôle/Finances		
Législation et	Direction générale		
politique	des programmes		
Personne	es-ressources – structu	re régionale du Système	e de commandement des interventions
Commandant des		<pre><pre><dgr où="" pre="" survient<=""></dgr></pre></pre>	Bureau :
interventions		l'incident>	Cellulaire :
Agent de sécurité		<pre><gestionnaire désigné<="" pre=""></gestionnaire></pre>	Bureau :
7 igoni do occanio		où survient l'incident>	Cellulaire :
		(on recommande le	
		gestionnaire de la	
		Sécurité)	
Agent d'information		<gestionnaire désigné<="" td=""><td>Bureau :</td></gestionnaire>	Bureau :
•		où survient l'incident>	Cellulaire :
		(on recommande le	
		gestionnaire des	
		Communications)	
Agent de liaison		<gestionnaire désigné<="" td=""><td>Bureau :</td></gestionnaire>	Bureau :
(assurer la liaison		où survient l'incident>	Cellulaire :
avec les partenaires			
via le Centre de			
coordination fédéral)	0		Domestic
Section des	Commandant adjoint	<pre><directeur a)="" auguient="" de="" district="" l'insident=""></directeur></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :
opérations	Centre de traitement	où survient l'incident>	
	régional	<pre><chef des="" l'incident="" opérations="" où="" survient=""></chef></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :
	Centre de traitement	<pre><chef des="" opérations<="" pre=""></chef></pre>	Bureau :
	urbain	où survient l'incident>	Cellulaire :
	Point d'entrée	chef des opérations	Bureau :
	T Office of the Co	où survient l'incident>	Cellulaire :
	Renvois	<chef des="" opérations<="" p=""></chef>	Bureau :
		où survient l'incident>	Cellulaire :

	Audiences et détentions	<pre><chef des="" l'incident="" opérations="" où="" survient=""></chef></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
Section du renseignement	Exécution de la loi et renseignement	<gestionnaire désigné<br="">où survient l'incident> (on recommande le directeur, Exécution de la loi et renseignement)</gestionnaire>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
Centre des opérations régionales (COR)	Planification/rapports sur les événements/ logistique/finances et administration	<pre><gestionnaire désigné="" l'incident="" où="" survient=""> (on recommande le directeur, Services corporatifs et des programmes)</gestionnaire></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
Section de la planification et des rapports (il est recommandé que cette section se charge aussi des rapports sur les événements – connaissance de la situation)		<gestionnaire désigné<br="">où survient l'incident></gestionnaire>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
Section de la logistique		<pre><gestionnaire désigné="" l'incident="" où="" survient=""></gestionnaire></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
Section des finances et de l'administration		<pre><gestionnaire désigné="" l'incident="" où="" survient=""></gestionnaire></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
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	Directrice générale		
	régionale		





Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

Plan d'urgence régional en cas de migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile 2017

MODÈLE

Région:

Direction générale des opérations

PROTÉGÉ A (une fois rempli)

Apollo: nº 10743091



PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTÉGRITÉ



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Historique des révisions

La présente section permet de suivre l'élaboration et les révisions de l'analyse de rentabilisation jusqu'à son approbation. Le tableau ci-dessous comprend le numéro de version, la date de publication ou de mise à jour, l'auteur des modifications et une brève description du contexte ou de la portée des changements apportés à cette version.

Numéro de version	Date de publication	Auteur(s)	Brève description des modifications
V1	27 sept. 2017	L Lepage	Auteur
V2	28 sept. 2017	M Cameron	Révision
V3	2 oct. 2017	L. Lepage	Révisions et mises à jour
V4	5 oct. 2017	L. Lepage	Modifications en fonction des commentaires formulés à l'interne
V5	6 oct. 2017	L. Lepage	Ajout des annexes disponibles
V6	23 oct. 2017	L. Lepage	Révisions et mises à jour
V7			
V8			
V9			
V10			
V11			
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V25			

1. Contexte

Au cours du printemps et de l'été 2017, aux environs de Lacolle, la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC) a observé une augmentation importante du nombre d'interceptions de personnes cherchant à entrer au Canada en traversant la frontière entre les points d'entrée pour y demander l'asile. Le nombre augmentait de façon constante chaque jour, jusqu'à atteindre plusieurs centaines.

Dans le présent plan, l'expression « demandeurs d'asile » (DA) est un terme général utilisé pour désigner les personnes qui sont entrées illégalement au Canada dans le but d'y présenter une demande d'asile, et pour simplifier la lecture du document.

1.1. But

Le Plan d'urgence régional en cas de migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC) a pour but de permettre à l'Agence de préparer une intervention souple et rapide face à une augmentation considérable du nombre de demandeurs d'asile arrivant au Canada, tout en continuant d'exécuter les activités relevant de son mandat.

1.2. Portée

Le présent plan d'urgence vise à fournir des directives tactiques aux points d'entrée en réponse à l'arrivée irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile aux points d'entrée et entre ceux-ci, lorsque le nombre d'arrivants dépasse la capacité préétablie de l'Agence pour ce qui est d'appliquer le processus de traitement courant.

Il présente les principales tâches à réaliser, les mesures précises à prendre et les secteurs où les ministères et organismes principaux et auxiliaires doivent se coordonner.

En outre, le plan d'urgence vise à assurer la participation efficace de l'ASFC à une intervention pangouvernementale, au besoin. Il doit être lu en parallèle avec le Guide de planification d'urgence en cas de migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile 2017 de l'ASFC.

REMARQUE : L'ASFC n'ira pas au-delà de son mandat opérationnel afin de répondre aux exigences de la situation.

1.3. Objectif

Le présent document a pour objectif de fournir un plan exécutable sur le plan tactique qui comprend des directives de l'Administration centrale concernant la mobilisation de la région touchée lorsque la capacité opérationnelle normale ne suffit plus. Il vise également à faire en sorte que l'intervention de l'Agence puisse être facilement intégrée à une intervention éventuelle du gouvernement du Canada (GC), au besoin.

1.4. Objectifs opérationnels régionaux

Voici les objectifs opérationnels régionaux :

(Au besoin, veuillez ajouter des objectifs propres à la région qui présentent un intérêt pour le présent plan d'intervention d'urgence.)

- Veiller à ce qu'un plan d'intervention régional soit coordonné avec les partenaires et harmonisé avec le guide national de planification d'urgence de l'Agence;
- Assurer le maintien de l'intégrité de la frontière grâce à la prestation continue de tous les autres services essentiels de l'Agence pendant l'opération d'intervention;
- Veiller à ce que les demandeurs d'asile soient traités avec respect et conformément à la loi.
- Voir à ce qu'on réponde aux besoins humanitaires ou de base des demandeurs d'asile.

1.5. Critères de réussite

Indiquez les critères de réussite régionaux dans un style télégraphique et veillez à ce qu'ils soient conformes au guide national de planification de l'Agence.

1.6. Hypothèses de planification de l'ASFC

Indiquez les hypothèses de planification régionales dans un style télégraphique et veillez à ce qu'elles soient conformes au guide national de planification de l'Agence.

1.7. Principales décisions nationales

Afin que le présent plan soit mis en œuvre avec succès, la haute direction à l'Administration centrale et dans la région doit prendre une série de décisions clés en temps opportun. Les principales leçons tirées lors de l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile au cours de l'été 2017 à Lacolle, au Québec, comprennent la nécessité d'établir rapidement une structure de gouvernance ainsi que de déterminer les directions principales et auxiliaires au sein de l'Agence.

Voici les principales décisions de l'Agence qui ont été prises par le vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations :

- La région mettra sur pied des équipes d'intervention mobiles (EIM) dûment qualifiées et pleinement équipées.
- La région sera prête à procéder à un triage et à un traitement conjoint dans le cadre d'une intervention pangouvernementale coordonnée à proximité du point d'entrée, dans la mesure du possible.
- Les régions fourniront du personnel supplémentaire pour renforcer les opérations de triage initial et de traitement.
- L'ASFC ne sera responsable que de l'hébergement temporaire à court terme qui pourrait être nécessaire avant que le processus de triage de l'Agence soit terminé.
- Les plans régionaux de l'ASFC comprendront un plan visant à abaisser le niveau d'intervention, décrivant de façon détaillée le retour à l'état normal, une fois que le nombre d'arrivées de demandeurs d'asile aura diminué de sorte que la situation opérationnelle pourra être gérée dans les limites de la capacité de traitement préétablie.

2. Concept d'opération

L'ASFC répondra à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile d'une manière réfléchie et coordonnée à l'échelle nationale selon un modèle à quatre niveaux qui est intégré dans le modèle en cinq phases du GC. Les quatre niveaux vont de l'ajustement des processus actuels de première ligne de l'ASFC afin d'optimiser le traitement des demandeurs d'asile, à la situation la plus défavorable où le Canada pourrait devoir traiter des milliers de demandeurs arrivant chaque jour aux points d'entrée le long de la frontière terrestre avec les États-Unis et interceptés entre ceux-ci. Le modèle à quatre niveaux est conçu pour réaliser les priorités opérationnelles suivantes :

- Assurer le respect du mandat de l'ASFC visant à maintenir l'intégrité de la frontière.
- Minimiser le fardeau du traitement pour les points d'entrée pendant la haute saison des voyages.
- Veiller à ce que les demandeurs soient toujours traités avec respect.
- Constamment faire preuve de souplesse pour réagir aux situations imprévues.
- Optimiser les efforts interministériels, binationaux et pangouvernementaux.
- Trouver des solutions à court terme pour le traitement des demandeurs tout en se préparant pour la mise en œuvre du programme de réforme du système d'octroi de l'asile à long terme.

Voici un graphique illustrant le concept d'opération de l'ASFC qui est intégré au concept en cinq phases du GC :

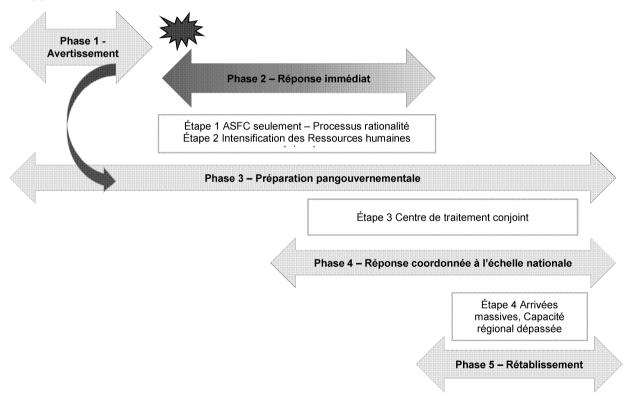


Figure 2 – Concept d'opération intégré de l'ASFC et du GC

<u>REMARQUE</u>: Vu que les conditions météorologiques fluctuent pendant toute l'année, les mouvements vers la frontière canadienne peuvent varier, ce qui peut donner lieu à une hausse ou à une baisse importante du nombre de demandeurs d'asile arrivant aux divers points d'entrée le long de la frontière canado-américaine et interceptés entre ceux-ci.

Activités préalables au passage à la frontière

Les activités préalables au passage à la frontière visent principalement à nouer le dialogue avec les États-Unis de manière synchronisée aux niveaux politique, stratégique et tactique. La participation de l'ASFC doit aussi être coordonnée avec la participation des autres ministères chargés de gérer l'arrivée et le traitement des demandeurs d'asile. Il est prévu qu'Affaires mondiales Canada (AMC) dirigera la mobilisation des autorités politiques, tandis que la Région internationale (RI) de l'ASFC agira comme coordonnatrice de la mobilisation de l'Agence tant au sein de l'équipe interministérielle fédérale qu'entre l'ASFC et le Service des douanes et de la protection des frontières des États-Unis. Même si la RI facilitera et coordonnera la mobilisation, on s'attend à ce que le portefeuille des voyageurs et la collectivité de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement optimisent les relations existantes pour satisfaire aux exigences de l'ASFC. Les priorités actuelles de l'ASFC en ce qui a trait aux activités préalables au passage à la frontière sont les suivantes :

- Collaborer avec les États-Unis en vue de perturber en amont les filières illégales qui se servent des États-Unis pour faire entrer des demandeurs d'asile au Canada.
- Prendre connaissance le plus tôt possible des nouvelles initiatives des États-Unis en matière de renseignement ou de programmes qui pourraient se traduire par des arrivées massives au Canada.
- Recueillir des renseignements concernant les demandeurs d'asile à risque élevé qui peuvent constituer une menace pour la sécurité du Canada.

Activités postérieures au passage à la frontière

La planification postérieure au passage à la frontière est axée sur les besoins en matière d'exécution de la loi et de renseignement découlant de l'arrivée à court préavis d'un grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile qui souhaitent s'établir dans les plus grandes villes du Canada (Toronto, Vancouver et Montréal) pendant le processus de demande d'asile. Une bonne partie du plan postérieur au passage à la frontière englobe plusieurs ordres de gouvernement et une coopération avec des organisations non gouvernementales (p. ex. les municipalités, les provinces et territoires, le gouvernement fédéral, la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié du Canada, la Croix-Rouge, etc.).

3. Phase 1 - Avertissement

La phase d'avertissement vise à établir des seuils et des limites relatives à la capacité de traitement pour déterminer quand l'Agence doit amorcer les préparatifs nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre une intervention immédiate face à un afflux de migrants irréguliers cherchant à demander l'asile. Dans le meilleur des cas, l'ASFC devra s'en remettre à de l'information provenant de l'étranger, à des renseignements secrets ainsi qu'à une surveillance des médias et des médias sociaux.

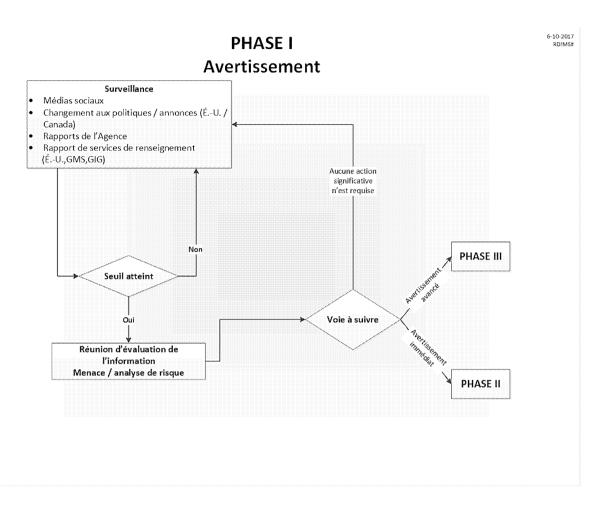


Figure 3 : Phase I du concept du GC - Avertissement

Voici les signes avant-coureurs qui peuvent être observés dans les régions :

(Veuillez indiquer d'autres signes avant-coureurs qui peuvent être observés à l'échelon régional ou au point d'entrée.)

- Information provenant du réseau régional du renseignement;
- Information communiquée par des partenaires canadiens;
- Information fournie par des organismes partenaires des États-Unis;
- Augmentation constante du nombre de demandeurs d'asile interceptés entre les points d'entrée.

3.1. Éléments déclencheurs fondés sur la capacité du point d'entrée

Selon le concept d'opération, on passe au niveau d'intervention supérieur lorsque le point d'entrée a atteint 80 % de sa capacité de maintenir le processus courant de traitement des demandeurs d'asile et que le temps d'attente est de 24 heures.

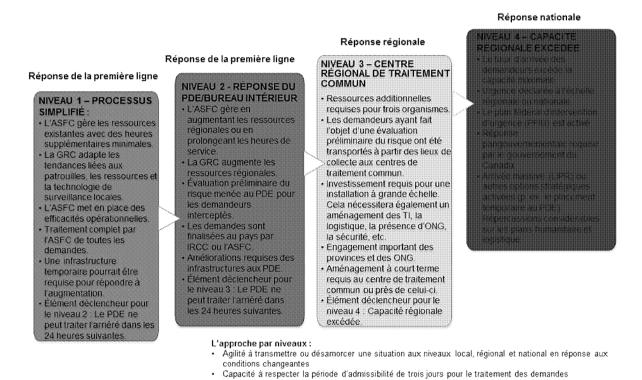
Dans cet espace, veuillez indiquer les capacités de traitement propres aux points d'entrée à l'aide d'une intervalle représentant le nombre prévu de demandeurs qui correspondrait à 80 %

de la capacité de traitement et qui serait un signe que le temps d'attente sera bientôt de 24 heures.

Point d'entrée	Niveau 1 Arrivées par jour	Niveau 2 Arrivées par jour	Niveau 3 Arrivées par jour	Niveau 4 Arrivée massive
P. ex. Emerson (Man.)	De 40 à 60	De 60 à 120	De 120 à 480	Plus de 480
P. ex. Lacolle (QC)	De 60 à 80	De 80 à 160	De 160 à 640	Plus de 640

Les intervalles figurant dans le tableau sont, pour chaque niveau, des estimations indiquant que le point d'entrée en question a atteint 80 % de sa capacité de traitement, et un signe que le temps d'attente pourrait atteindre 24 heures.

Le diagramme ci-dessous donne un exemple des éléments déclencheurs en fonction desquels on passe au niveau d'intervention supérieur.



Le service de police ayant compétence de mener l'évaluation de la menace après l'interception 1

Figure 4 - Capacité opérationnelle de traitement de l'ASFC en 2017

3.2. Pouvoir de déclencher une intervention et avis connexe

Hypothèses:

Le pouvoir régional de déclencher une intervention dans le but de mettre en œuvre le plan revient à la personne suivante :

Les seuils sont fondés sur les ressources.

- Le directeur général régional (DGR) est chargé d'informer immédiatement le vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations que les seuils de capacité d'un point d'entrée ont atteint ou presque l'estimation préétablie correspondant à 80 % de la capacité de traitement, et que le plan régional sera mis en œuvre;
- Le DGR informera sans hésitation le vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations lorsqu'un point d'entrée a atteint ou presque l'estimation préétablie correspondant à 80 % de la capacité de traitement et qu'il faut passer au niveau d'intervention supérieur;
- Afin de maintenir la connaissance de la situation pendant toute la durée de l'intervention. le DGR doit immédiatement informer le Centre des opérations frontalières (COF) de la décision de mettre en œuvre le plan régional, du point d'entrée qui est touché, du niveau d'intervention en vigueur et du nombre de demandeurs qui sont traités.

REMARQUE : La procédure d'avis et les moyens de communication normalisés du COF s'appliquent.

Qui dans la région doit être informé que le seuil d'un élément déclencheur a été ou sera bientôt atteint?

Exemple

- Centre des opérations régionales (COR)
- Directeur du district
- DGR

Qui au point d'entrée doit indiquer et annoncer que le seuil d'un élément déclencheur a été ou sera bientôt atteint?

Exemple

- Surintendants
- Chef des opérations

Quel moyen de communication sera utilisé pour annoncer que le seuil d'un élément déclencheur a été ou sera bientôt atteint?

Exemple

 Moyen principal : Courriel
 Moyen de rechange : Appel téléphonique (ligne terrestre/VoIP)
 Situation imprévue : Appel avec un appareil Blackberry/télépho
 Situation d'urgence : Communication de NIP à NIP avec un appareil Appel avec un appareil Blackberry/téléphone cellulaire Communication de NIP à NIP avec un appareil Blackberry

4. Phase 2 – Intervention immédiate

La phase 2 représente les solutions et les processus temporaires qui doivent être mis en œuvre à l'échelon régional pour répondre aux besoins immédiats à l'aide des ressources régionales seulement. Lorsque la situation évolue et qu'il est nécessaire de passer au niveau d'intervention supérieur. la complexité de l'opération d'intervention augmente et nécessite le recours à un système de gestion des incidents adaptable. L'ASFC s'en remet à la structure du Système de commandement des interventions (SCI) pour fournir un système normalisé de gestion sur place qui permet une intervention opérationnelle efficace et efficiente.

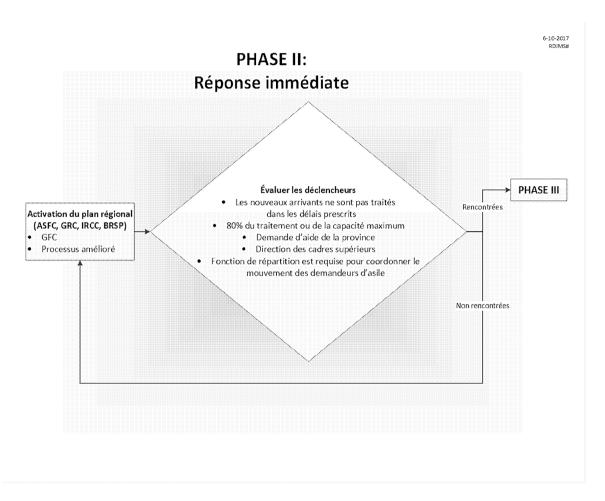


Figure 5 : Phase II du concept du GC - Intervention immédiate

4.1. Lancement de l'intervention de l'ASFC

- Les régions établiront un plan d'action quotidien dans le but de déterminer les objectifs quotidiens pour une période opérationnelle allant de minuit à 23 h, afin de veiller à ce que suffisamment de ressources soient en place pour gérer efficacement le volume accru de demandeurs d'asile.
- Les régions seront chargées d'établir les limites et les seuils de capacité qui ont été atteints, chaque jour, car ceux-ci seront les principaux facteurs en fonction desquels les niveaux d'intervention seront activés et augmentés.
- L'agent de liaison du SCI, par l'intermédiaire du Centre des opérations régionales, agira comme principal point de mobilisation aux fins de la coordination avec les partenaires fédéraux, provinciaux/territoriaux et municipaux dans la région, y compris le Groupe fédéral de coordination et les fournisseurs de services locaux.
- La direction régionale mettra sur pied des équipes d'intervention mobiles (EIM), qui offriront des services de relève aux points d'entrée et aux autres régions qui font face à un afflux de demandeurs d'asile (voir l'annexe A pour en savoir plus sur les EIM).

• Les régions établiront une structure de commandement des interventions qui pourra être adaptée en fonction de la démarche par niveaux et de la complexité croissante de l'opération (voir le modèle recommandé à l'annexe D).

Système de commandement des interventions

Veuillez-vous reporter à l'<u>annexe D – Structure du SCI étape par étape</u> pour obtenir des directives concernant l'établissement d'une structure de commandement des interventions dans la région.

Centre des opérations régionales (COR)

Le COR servira de centre de commandement, de contrôle et de coordination de l'intervention à titre de poste de commandement des interventions dans les régions (peut ne pas se trouver sur place). La planification, la logistique, les finances et l'administration ainsi que le signalement des événements seront intégrés aux responsabilités du COR, qui renforcera l'intégration et la coordination de ce qui suit : installations multiples, matériel de TI, personnel d'appoint, approvisionnement, communications, et finances et administration. Même si les sections des opérations se trouveront sur place, au point d'entrée ou près de celui-ci, il revient au chef de la section de fournir un compte rendu de la situation au COR chaque jour, à des fins de planification. Le fait que ces fonctions soient intégrées en un seul système opérationnel harmonise considérablement les efforts et permet aux opérations des points d'entrée de demeurer axées sur l'exécution de l'intervention. Veuillez-vous reporter à l'annexe F – Liste des personnes-ressources en cas d'urgence.

- Section de la planification et de l'établissement de rapports La Section de la planification et de l'établissement de rapports est responsable de la collecte, de l'évaluation et de l'affichage de l'information sur l'incident ou l'événement. Elle tient à jour l'état des ressources et établit le plan d'action ainsi que les documents connexes. En outre, cette section établit et diffuse des rapports sur l'événement pour faire connaître la situation.
- <u>Section de la logistique</u> La Section de la logistique est chargée de fournir du soutien et des services adéquats (acquisition d'installations, dotation en personnel d'appoint, matériel de TI, etc.) pour répondre à tous les besoins liés à un incident ou à un événement.
- Section des finances et de l'administration La Section des finances et de l'administration est chargée de suivre les coûts liés à l'incident ou à l'événement ainsi que les dossiers relatifs au personnel et à l'équipement, et d'administrer les marchés d'acquisition associés à l'incident ou à l'événement.

Point d'entrée

Selon le modèle régional de l'ASFC qui est recommandé pour une structure de commandement des interventions, l'échelon des chefs des opérations est considéré comme étant le plus approprié pour gérer la Section des opérations au sein de la structure du SCI.

• <u>Section des opérations</u> – La Section des opérations est chargée de diriger les mesures tactiques visant à atteindre les objectifs liés à l'incident ou à l'événement. À des fins de planification, le chef de la Section des opérations fournira chaque jour un compte rendu de la situation au COR.

 <u>Section du renseignement et des enquêtes</u> – Au besoin, la Section du renseignement et des enquêtes est chargée de fournir des produits et des renseignements d'ordre tactique sur place. À des fins de sensibilisation et de planification, le chef de la Section du renseignement et des enquêtes fournira un résumé quotidien au commandant des interventions, au commandant adjoint des interventions et au chef de la Section des opérations.

4.2. Exigences régionales relatives à l'intervention

Dans la présente section, la région doit indiquer les exigences relatives à chaque secteur fonctionnel de responsabilité. Reportez-vous à l'annexe E – À faire et à ne pas faire pour obtenir de l'aide afin de remplir cette section. Le document « À faire et à ne pas faire » contient des conseils sur ce qui a fonctionné et ce qui n'a pas bien fonctionné lors de l'intervention menée à Lacolle (Québec) relativement aux demandeurs d'asile.

À l'Administration centrale, une personne-ressource s'est vue confier la responsabilité de fournir le soutien nécessaire en matière de mobilisation pour aider la région au chapitre de la planification et du soutien à la mobilisation lorsque le plan régional doit être mis en œuvre (voir l'annexe F – Liste des personnes-ressources en cas d'urgence).

A. Ressources humaines

Fournissez des renseignements concernant l'augmentation des ressources par les RH entre les points d'entrée dans votre région.

Veuillez-vous reporter à l'annexe C pour obtenir de l'information sur le plan d'augmentation des ressources des RH qui peut vous aider dans votre planification.

B. Approvisionnement et passation de marchés

Tenez compte du matériel et des installations nécessaires pour renforcer et maintenir l'opération pendant une période prolongée (niveaux 1 à 4).

Remarque: Aux niveaux 3 et 4, Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada (SPAC) sera mis à contribution, car l'intervention de l'ASFC fera partie d'une intervention d'urgence plus vaste dirigée par le GC. Jusqu'au niveau 3, c'est l'AC de l'ASFC qui répondra aux besoins en matière d'approvisionnement et de passation de marchés.

<u>Triage</u>: Déterminer les besoins prévus, le cas échéant, du point d'entrée en matière d'approvisionnement et de passation de marchés (niveau 4 seulement).

<u>Traitement</u>: Déterminer les besoins prévus, le cas échéant, du point d'entrée en matière d'approvisionnement et de passation de marchés (niveaux 1 à 4).

<u>Hébergement</u>: Même si on ne s'attend pas à ce que l'ASFC ait la responsabilité de fournir de l'hébergement à court terme, l'Agence est chargée de déterminer les besoins à cet égard et de fournir de l'information concernant le type d'hébergement qui sera nécessaire pour les demandeurs (niveaux 3 et 4).

<u>Transport</u>: Même si on ne s'attend pas à ce que l'ASFC ait la responsabilité d'assurer le transport des demandeurs, l'Agence est chargée de déterminer les besoins à cet égard et de

fournir de l'information sur le type de transport qui sera nécessaire pour les demandeurs (niveaux 3 et 4).

C. Technologie de l'information (TI)

Quels seront vos besoins en matière de TI selon le niveau, c'est-à-dire au point d'entrée et à une installation conjointe de traitement.

Il peut être utile de tenir compte du nombre d'employés nécessaires pour traiter les voyageurs, selon les limites relatives à la capacité de traitement à chaque niveau, ainsi que des outils de système utilisés pendant le traitement des demandeurs.

Il est recommandé de consulter les responsables locaux de la TI afin d'obtenir de l'aide pour cerner les besoins en matière de technologie.

REMARQUE: Services partagés Canada sera responsable de la coordination et de la mise en œuvre de la technologie de l'information à l'installation conjointe de traitement. Cependant, l'ASFC est tenue de déterminer et de communiquer les besoins en coordination avec ses partenaires.

D. Coordination et planification

Une leçon importante tirée de l'intervention en cours à Lacolle (Québec) consiste à faire intervenir les partenaires tôt dans le processus, à communiquer avec eux souvent et à être prêt à agir avec rapidité, vu que les situations évoluent rapidement et peuvent se produire sans préavis ou presque.

Niveau 1 – Coordination et planification à l'interne – organiser une téléconférence ou une réunion quotidienne de coordination et de planification entre les directeurs de l'AC et des régions.

Niveau 2 – Nouer le dialogue avec les principaux partenaires (la GRC et IRCC) pour assurer la coordination et la planification des mesures nécessaires pour accroître la capacité de traitement jusqu'à ce qu'on atteigne 80 % de la capacité établie pour le niveau 2 ou un temps d'attente de 24 heures. Au niveau d'intervention 2, il est fortement recommandé de mettre en œuvre le COR et de mobiliser le Groupe fédéral de coordination (GFC) dans votre région pour faire connaître la situation aux autres ministères, aux provinces/territoires et aux organisations non gouvernementales, qui pourraient être appelés à contribuer à l'intervention de l'ASFC au niveau 3 (ASPC, SPAC, CRC, COG, etc.). Amorcer la production de rapports du COR à l'intention du COF.

Niveau 3 – Une coordination et une planification pangouvernementales sont amorcées par l'intermédiaire de la planification régionale du COG, dirigée par le Groupe fédéral de coordination. Soyez prêt à envoyer un agent de liaison compétent ainsi que des experts en la matière ayant le pouvoir de prendre des décisions pour qu'ils participent au processus. Des rapports périodiques sont établis par le COR à l'intention du COF.

Niveau 4 – Intervention pangouvernementale dont la coordination et la planification continues sont assurées par le Groupe fédéral de coordination de la région. Soutien et participation continus des experts en la matière et de l'agent de liaison de l'ASFC. Des rapports périodiques sont établis par le COR à l'intention du COF.

E. Communications (régionales)

- a. Internes
- b. Externes
- c. Pangouvernementales

F. Sécurité

- a. Installations
- b. Personnel
- c. Technologie de l'information

G. Établissement de rapports sur le rendement

Voir l'annexe B

H. Relations de travail

Mobilisation du syndicat régional (c.-à-d. obligation de prendre des mesures d'adaptation, agents non armés travaillant au point d'entrée ou près de celui-ci)

I. Gestion financière

Considérez les préoccupations financières propres à la région comme des risques et fournissez des mesures d'atténuation. De plus, gardez à l'esprit qu'il y aura une relation de collaboration entre l'Administration centrale et la région. Veuillez souligner toute restriction quant aux pouvoirs de dépenser, à l'échéancier des approbations ou à la procédure de demande de dépenses, etc. qui pourrait nuire à l'opération d'intervention.

4.3. Description des niveaux 1 à 4

Veuillez fournir une brève description de la façon dont votre région a l'intention de mettre en œuvre chaque niveau de traitement.

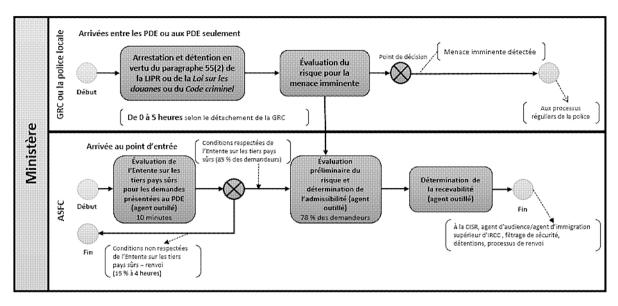
- Processus rationnalisé
- Capacité d'appoint des ressources humaines de la région
- Installation conjointe de traitement
- Intervention coordonnée à l'échelle nationale arrivées massives

4.4. Niveau 1 - Processus rationnalisé

Élément déclencheur du niveau 1

Une intervention immédiate est déclenchée lorsque le critère suivant s'applique :

• L'afflux de demandeurs d'asile entraîne un temps d'attente de 8 à 12 heures pour le traitement au point d'entrée, ce qui correspond à une intervention de niveau 1.



Service de police compétent

- S'assure qu'il y a suffisamment de ressources pour patrouiller entre les points d'entrée;
- Procède à une évaluation des menaces imminentes à la suite d'une interception (fouille sommaire, fouille liée à l'arrestation, fouille des bagages, vérifications dans les systèmes);
- Transporte les demandeurs d'asile interceptés entre les points d'entrée au point d'entrée le plus près ou au lieu convenu à l'échelon local.

ASFC

- La région (point d'entrée ou bureau intérieur) peut gérer la charge de travail sans avoir à passer au niveau 2;
- Met en œuvre les gains d'efficacité opérationnelle (SMGC, annexe A, commis, obligation de prendre des mesures d'adaptation, etc.);
- Traite toutes les demandes en respectant les procédures déjà établies.

IRCC

• Aucune aide additionnelle n'est requise.

Niveau 1 : Principaux partenaires régionaux

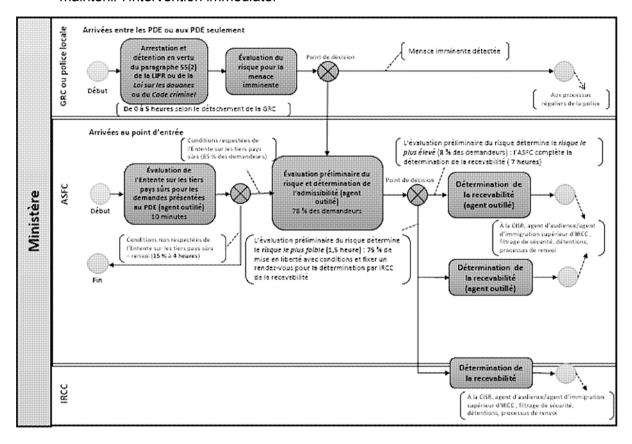
- Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC)
- Gendarmerie royale du Canada (GRC)
- Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada (IRCC)
- Centre des opérations du gouvernement, Sécurité publique Canada (COG de SP)

4.5. Niveau 2 – Capacité d'appoint des ressources humaines de la région

Élément déclencheur du niveau 2

Une intervention immédiate de niveau 2 est déclenchée lorsqu'un des critères suivants s'applique :

- L'afflux de demandeurs d'asile fait en sorte que le point d'entrée atteint 80 % de sa capacité de traitement, et entraîne un temps d'attente allant jusqu'à 12 heures pour le traitement il faut passer à une intervention de niveau 2;
- La capacité d'appoint des ressources humaines de la région est jugée nécessaire pour maintenir l'intervention immédiate.



Service de police compétent

- Procède à une évaluation des menaces imminentes à la suite d'une interception (fouille sommaire, fouille liée à l'arrestation, fouille des bagages, vérifications dans les systèmes);
- Transporté les demandeurs d'asile au point d'entrée, au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi ou à l'endroit convenu à l'échelon local jusqu'à ce que les plafonds quotidiens relatifs au traitement au point d'entrée et au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi soient atteints:
- Lorsque le plafond est dépassé (niveau 3), les demandeurs doivent être amenés à un autre endroit et demeurent sous la responsabilité du service de police jusqu'à ce que l'ASFC ou IRCC soit en mesure de procéder au traitement selon les ententes locales.

ASFC

NIVEAU 1 – Installations existantes et heures de service habituelles

- Réattribution des ressources dans la région:
- Recours à du personnel d'appoint (répertoire du personnel d'appoint de l'ASFC), embauche d'étudiants et de personnel administratif localement;

 Traitement des demandeurs d'asile au point d'entrée ou au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi selon les ententes locales.

NIVEAU 2 – Installations existantes et heures de service prolongées (en fonction des ressources humaines disponibles)

- Aux points d'entrée et aux bureaux intérieurs de l'exécution de la loi, l'ASFC limite le traitement à une évaluation préliminaire du risque :
- Demandeurs considérés comme présentant un faible risque ajournement au bureau intérieur d'IRCC (les demandeurs doivent assurer leur propre transport à l'intérieur du pays);
- Demandeurs considérés comme présentant un risque élevé ou inconnu traitement de la demande au complet au point d'entrée par l'ASFC (si la capacité le permet) ou transport jusqu'au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi de l'ASFC pour l'établissement du dossier.

NIVEAU 3 – Installations agrandies (c.-à-d. roulottes – en fonction des ressources humaines disponibles) pour accroître la capacité de traitement au point d'entrée et au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi afin d'atteindre le plafond quotidien (envisager des installations évolutives au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique)

- L'ASFC procède uniquement à une évaluation préliminaire du risque au point d'entrée ou au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi :
- Demandeurs considérés comme présentant un faible risque ajournement au bureau intérieur d'IRCC (les demandeurs doivent assurer leur propre transport à l'intérieur du pays);
- Demandeurs considérés comme présentant un risque élevé ou inconnu traitement de la demande au complet au point d'entrée par l'ASFC (si la capacité le permet) ou transport jusqu'au bureau intérieur de l'exécution de la loi de l'ASFC pour l'établissement du dossier.

IRCC: Niveaux 2 et 3

- Obtient des installations additionnelles et augmente la capacité de traitement dans les bureaux intérieurs en fonction du nombre de demandeurs dont le cas est ajourné quotidiennement:
- Fait appel aux provinces, aux territoires et aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) afin d'obtenir leur engagement et leur soutien pour ce qui est d'offrir une aide humanitaire aux points d'entrée (distribution de repas et de fournitures essentielles).

Niveau 2 : Principaux partenaires régionaux

- ASFC
- GRC
- IRCC
- Agence de la santé publique du Canada (ASPC)
- Croix-Rouge canadienne (CRC)
- Bureau régional de Sécurité publique Canada (BR de SP)
- COG de SP

5. Phase 3 – Mobilisation pangouvernementale

La phase trois consiste à faire passer l'intervention de l'ASFC au niveau supérieur pour faire face à une augmentation importante et constante du nombre de demandeurs d'asile qui ne peut plus être gérée à l'échelon régional avec le soutien des principaux partenaires de l'Agence qui interviennent habituellement dans le traitement aux fins de l'immigration (c.-à-d. la GRC et IRCC). Le soutien d'organisations partenaires telles que l'ASPC et la CRC, entre autres, est nécessaire pour continuer d'exécuter les activités d'intervention de manière efficace. Parallèlement, la phase 3 déclenche les préparatifs en vue d'une intervention du GC coordonnée à l'échelle nationale.

Cette phase est de nature réfléchie et vise essentiellement à adapter le plan régional d'intervention et le plan national d'intervention stratégique du GC à la situation. Les plans ministériels sont transmis aux cadres supérieurs, et le matériel et les ressources sont préparés en vue de leur mise en œuvre ou déploiement. Au cours de cette phase, certains autres ministères commencent à fournir du soutien à l'ASFC dans le cadre de leurs plans ministériels (c.-à-d. l'ASPC, le BR de SP et la CRC).

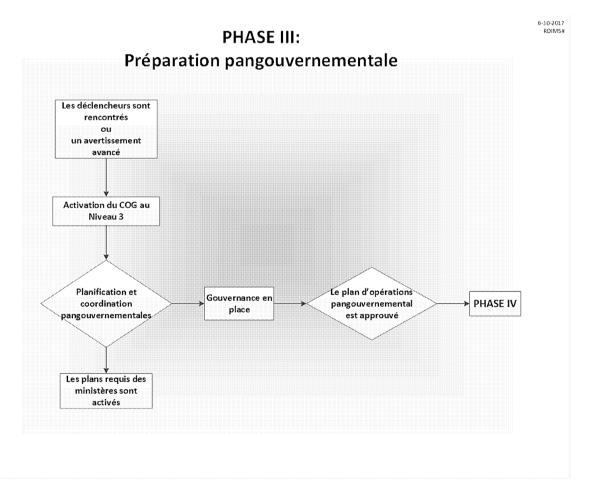


Figure 6 – Phase III du concept du GC : Préparation pangouvernementale

5.1. Niveau 3 – Traitement régional conjoint

Élément déclencheur du niveau 3

Le niveau 3 est déclenché lorsqu'un des critères suivants s'applique :

- Des informations (avertissement) indiquent qu'il pourrait y avoir une augmentation importante du nombre d'arrivées de demandeurs d'asile:
- L'afflux de demandeurs d'asile fait en sorte que le point d'entrée atteint 80 % de sa capacité de traitement, et entraîne un temps d'attente allant jusqu'à 24 heures pour le traitement il faut passer à une intervention de niveau 3;
- Le GC recoit une demande d'aide de la province;
- Une coordination est nécessaire pour que les demandeurs d'asile qui se trouvent au point d'entrée soient amenés ailleurs.

Service de police compétent

• Prend des dispositions pour assurer le transport sécurisé, vers les centres de traitement conjoints, de tous les demandeurs interceptés entre les points d'entrée.

ASFC

- Continue de traiter, au point d'entrée, tous les demandeurs qui s'y présentent;
- Obtient des ressources suffisantes pour répondre aux besoins en matière de traitement dans les centres de traitement conjoints.

IRCC

- En collaboration avec l'ASFC, détermine les lieux des centres de traitement conjoints (Montréal, Toronto et région du Pacifique);
- Prend des dispositions pour ce qui est de l'hébergement à court terme vraisemblablement près d'un centre de traitement conjoint ou à l'intérieur de celui-ci;
- Coordonne la logistique avec l'ASFC, les provinces et les territoires ainsi que les organisations non gouvernementales.

Niveau 3 : Principaux partenaires régionaux

- ASFC
- GRC
- IRCC
- Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada (SPAC)
- ASPC
- CRC
- Services partagés Canada (SPC)
- BR de SP
- COG de SP

5.2. Gouvernance régionale du Plan fédéral d'intervention d'urgence

Même si l'intervention initiale face à une augmentation constante de la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile sera dirigée à l'interne par l'ASFC, il est recommandé que l'Agence suive la structure de gouvernance régionale du Plan fédéral d'intervention d'urgence (PFIU)

[voir la figure 4 ci-dessous], afin d'assurer l'harmonisation avec une éventuelle intervention pangouvernementale.

Ainsi, l'ASFC sera conforme au plan d'urgence du GC concernant la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile, lequel recommande l'utilisation de la structure de gouvernance du PFIU pour orienter la gestion de l'intervention et la communication de l'information pendant un tel événement. En outre, la structure de gouvernance du PFIU vise à assurer qu'une intervention pangouvernementale est coordonnée, que les partenaires nécessaires sont mobilisés et que des décisions sont prises, en temps opportun.

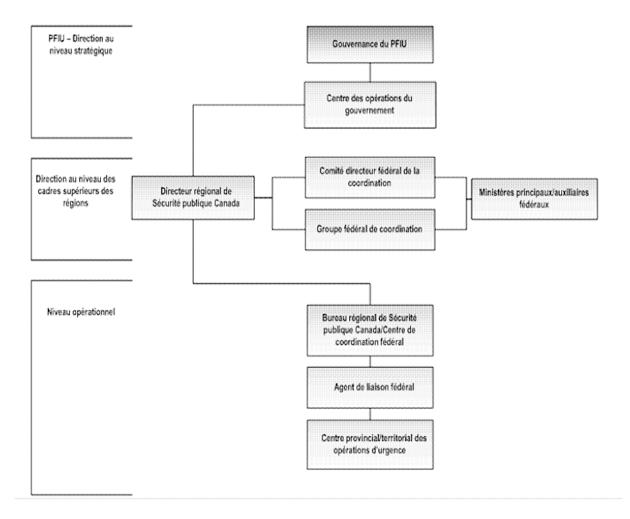


Figure 7 : Structure de gouvernance régionale du Plan fédéral d'intervention d'urgence

6. Phase 4 – Intervention coordonnée à l'échelle nationale

La phase 4 du plan d'urgence du GC est intégrée au niveau 4 de la démarche de l'ASFC et représente une intervention coordonnée dans l'ensemble du gouvernement selon le PFIU. Voici les principales activités de l'intervention pangouvernementale :

• Triage

- Transport
- Hébergement
- Traitement

REMARQUE : L'ASFC intervient directement dans les activités fonctionnelles de triage et de traitement prévues dans le plan du GC.

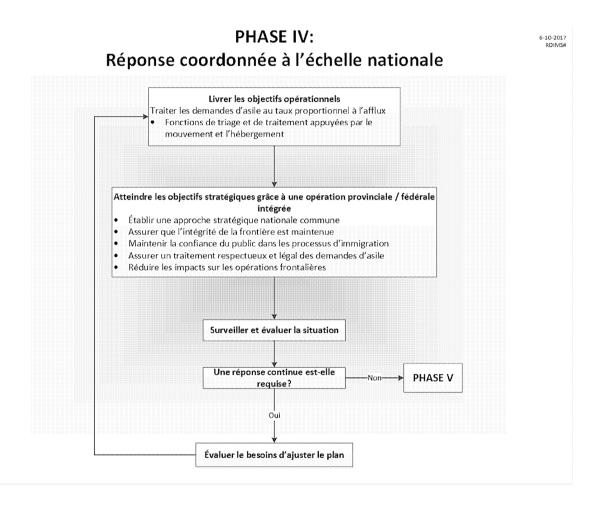


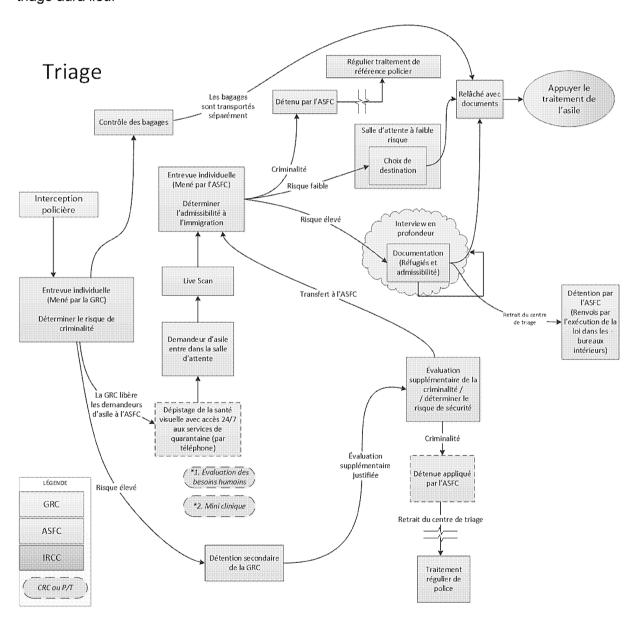
Figure 8 – Phase IV du concept du GC : Préparation pangouvernementale

6.1. Niveau 4 : Arrivée massive

Élément déclencheur du niveau 4

Le niveau 4 est déclenché lorsqu'un des critères suivants s'applique :

 Des informations (avertissement) indiquent qu'il pourrait y avoir une augmentation importante du nombre d'arrivées de demandeurs d'asile. <u>Triage</u> – Une opération conjointe de la GRC et de l'ASFC qui est amorcée quand le demandeur d'asile traverse illégalement la frontière, est mis en état d'arrestation par la GRC, fait l'objet d'une évaluation du risque en matière de criminalité, et est confié à la garde de l'ASFC à un point d'entrée ou à un endroit préétabli par la GRC et l'ASFC en vue de déterminer son admissibilité aux fins de l'immigration. Le processus prend fin lorsque le demandeur d'asile est libéré et informé de la date à laquelle il doit se présenter pour une entrevue avec IRCC, ou transféré dans une installation de détention de l'ASFC à l'intérieur du pays en vue d'une enquête plus poussée si un risque a été relevé. Le processus doit être exécuté 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7 pendant une longue période, et peut se dérouler au point d'entrée ou à l'intérieur du pays. L'organisme responsable du triage est déterminé en fonction de la situation et de l'endroit où le processus de triage aura lieu.



<u>Transport</u> – Il s'agit de la coordination du transport du demandeur d'asile dans le cadre de l'opération globale. Le transport repose sur le concept d'une cellule centrale de coordination

(CCC) qui est appuyée par des cellules locales de coordination (CLC). La CCC établit un lien entre les principaux experts en la matière des ministères et organismes, des provinces et des organisations non gouvernementales pour mieux faire connaître la situation et pour éclairer la prise de décisions concernant les dispositions relatives au transport et le déplacement du demandeur d'asile. La CLC fournit à la CCC tous les renseignements pertinents nécessaires pour le transport du demandeur d'asile et met en œuvre les décisions prises par le CCC. Il s'agit d'un concept souple et adaptable qui peut être utilisé dans différents scénarios.

<u>Hébergement</u> – L'hébergement comprend toutes les activités visant à héberger temporairement le demandeur d'asile en vue du triage et du traitement, lesquelles activités sont coordonnées entre tous les ordres de gouvernement, le secteur privé et les organisations non gouvernementales. L'afflux de demandeurs d'asile peut nécessiter une solution d'hébergement à court ou à moyen terme, c'est-à-dire des centres provisoires d'hébergement (CPH)¹. Les solutions d'hébergement dépendent de facteurs tels que les conditions météorologiques et le lieu des activités de triage et de traitement. Les exigences et les autorisations financières doivent être établies dès le début de l'opération afin de pouvoir amorcer le processus d'hébergement.

<u>Traitement</u> – L'ASFC et IRCC ont le pouvoir de déterminer si un demandeur d'asile peut être renvoyé à la Section de la protection des réfugiés de la CISR. Afin de déterminer l'admissibilité d'un grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile, il faut accroître la capacité de traitement. En règle générale, la détermination de l'admissibilité est une étape nécessaire pour que le demandeur d'asile ait accès aux services provinciaux. Par conséquent, le traitement rapide des demandeurs d'asile contribuera à offrir un accès plus rapide aux programmes et aux ressources propres aux demandeurs d'asile. La démarche adoptée pour augmenter le nombre de décisions prises concernant l'admissibilité des demandeurs d'asile consiste à mettre sur pied des centres de traitement.

Niveau 4 : Principaux partenaires régionaux

- ASFC
- GRC
- IRCC
- Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada (SPAC)
- ASPC
- CRC
- Services partagés Canada (SPC)
- Ministère de la Défense nationale/Forces armées canadiennes (FAC)
- BR de SP
- COG de SP

7. Phase 5 – Rétablissement

La phase de rétablissement représente un retour à la normale en ce qui concerne les opérations de traitement. Que l'état habituel soit rétabli ou qu'il soit remplacé par un nouveau modèle, on juge que l'opération d'intervention n'est plus nécessaire et on y met fin.

¹ Un CPH est un centre où les demandeurs d'asile sont hébergés temporairement.

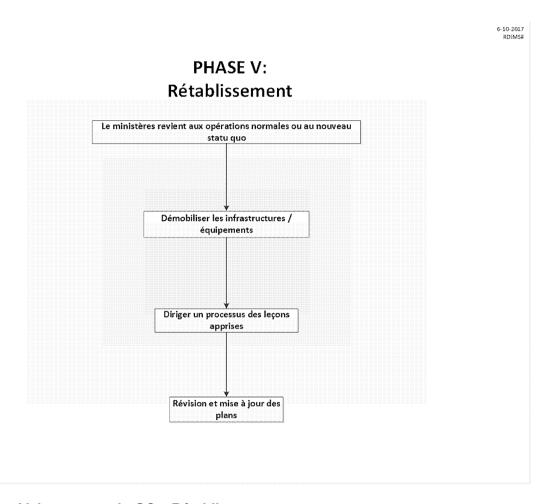


Figure 9 : Phase V du concept du GC – Rétablissement

7.1. Rétablissement régional

La phase de rétablissement débute lorsque la situation se stabilise et peut être gérée au moyen des ressources et des programmes existants, et que les éléments déclencheurs initiaux ne sont plus en vigueur.

La décision de passer à la phase de rétablissement pour l'ASFC est prise en collaboration par le vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations et le DGR de la région touchée. En ce qui concerne l'intervention coordonnée à l'échelle nationale du GC, la décision est prise en collaboration par les principaux ministères et organismes fédéraux, et en collaboration avec les autorités provinciales lorsqu'une demande d'aide est en vigueur.

L'ASFC adoptera une démarche progressive selon laquelle la région reviendra à l'état normal en passant du niveau 4 au niveau 1. Le matériel peut être retiré, et les contrats peuvent être menés à bien selon les besoins. La phase de rétablissement prend fin lorsque l'Agence reprend ses activités normales ou établit un nouveau statu quo, ce qui pourrait comprendre de nouvelles politiques ou des programmes rationalisés. On revient alors aux exigences en matière d'établissement de rapports prévues à la phase I, conformément au plan national d'intervention d'urgence du GC.

Les résultats du processus relatif aux leçons retenues constituent l'un des principaux extrants de cette phase. Ces résultats donneront lieu à un examen du guide de planification de l'Agence et des plans régionaux. Les leçons tirées lors de l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile pourraient aussi fournir des directives supplémentaires concernant la mise en œuvre de mesures d'atténuation et accroître le niveau de préparation national. Ce processus pourrait aussi influer sur des modifications législatives.

Hypothèses

- Le nombre de demandeurs d'asile finira par diminuer jusqu'à ce que les normes opérationnelles initiales soient rétablies;
- De nouvelles directives ou des changements touchant les processus seront mis en œuvre;
- Des décisions pourraient être prises afin d'établir un nouveau statu quo;
- Des fonds seront disponibles pour mettre en œuvre de nouveaux changements touchant les processus ou un nouveau statu quo.

Objectifs

- Revenir aux programmes existants ou adopter un processus rationalisé approuvé;
- Établir et mettre en œuvre les leçons tirées pertinentes;
- Cerner les lacunes qui nécessitent de nouvelles dispositions législatives ou politiques;
- Examiner et mettre à jour le guide national de planification et les plans régionaux, au besoin.

Principales considérations

- Un changement dans le contexte politique
- Un changement dans l'opinion du public
- Le caractère imprévisible de la situation
- La nécessité d'intégrer aux plans de l'Agence les leçons tirées par les ministères et les régions

Responsabilités relatives au rétablissement

- Informer le COG lorsque la région ou le point d'entrée touché est prêt à passer à la phase de rétablissement.
- Exécuter un processus interne visant à tirer des leçons de chaque opération d'intervention et présenter les constatations au COG.
- Examiner et modifier les plans de l'Agence.
- Démobiliser les infrastructures et le matériel, au besoin.
- Informer le COG lorsque la phase V est terminée.

8. Annexe A – Équipe d'intervention mobile

L'équipe d'intervention mobile (EIM), qui sera entièrement équipée et formée, pourra être utilisée à la discrétion du vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations pour appuyer une autre région afin de réduire les pressions et d'assurer la pérennité de l'intervention.

Objet : L'EIM, lorsqu'elle est utilisée, vise à temporairement remplacer l'équipe de direction et le personnel (en partie ou en entier) qui sont affectés à l'intervention, afin de donner un peu de répit et d'accroître la pérennité de l'opération.

NOTA: L'EIM ne vise pas à renforcer la capacité de traitement et ne doit pas être considérée comme du personnel de soutien d'appoint.

Postes requis de l'EIM:

Veuillez rajuster le nombre d'employés affectés à l'EIM pour qu'il soit à la fois réaliste et suffisant afin de donner un répit adéquat à la région. NOTA : Tous les postes indiqués doivent continuer de faire partie de l'EIM.

- 1 x Directeur général régional
- 1 x Directeur de district
- 2 x Directeur
- 2 x Gestionnaire
- 4 x Chef des opérations
- 6 x Surintendant
- 12 x Agent des services frontaliers

Formation/connaissances/expérience requises :

Indiquez la formation ou les connaissances, par poste, que les membres de l'EIM devront avoir avant d'être nommés à l'équipe.

- Directeur général régional
 - Exemple : expérience normalement acquise par la gestion d'une opération régionale...
- Directeur de district
- Directeur
- Gestionnaire
- Chef des opérations
- Surintendant
- Agent des services frontaliers

Matériel requis :

Indiquez le matériel requis, y compris la technologie de l'information (TI), pour les membres de l'EIM, par poste.

Directeur général régional

o Exemple: bureau, poste de travail...

- Directeur de district
- Directeur
- Gestionnaire
- Chef des opérations
- Surintendant
- Agent des services frontaliers

Exigences en matière d'accès à la TI:

Indiquez les exigences en matière d'accès aux systèmes pour les membres de l'EIM, par poste.

- Directeur général régional
 - Exemple : accès à un compte de réseau local (RL) depuis un autre bureau régional.
- Directeur de district
- Directeur
- Gestionnaire
- Chef des opérations
- Surintendant
- Agent des services frontaliers

Accès de sécurité

Indiquez/examinez les exigences en matière d'accès de sécurité pour les membres de l'EIM, par poste.

- Directeur général régional
 - o Exemple : activation du laissez-passer de sécurité pour entrer dans les zones pertinentes du bureau régional appuyé avant l'arrivée.
- Directeur de district
- Directeur
- Gestionnaire
- Chef des opérations
- Surintendant
- Agent des services frontaliers

9. Annexe B – Contrôle et rapports opérationnels

Contexte

L'afflux de migrants irréguliers connu en 2017 a causé des pressions opérationnelles importantes sur l'ASFC, en particulier dans la région du Québec. Au moyen de sa fonction de rapports opérationnels, le Centre des opérations frontalières (COF) appuie la réponse de l'ASFC à un afflux de demandeurs d'asile en s'assurant que la haute direction et les principaux intervenants internes obtiennent les renseignements nécessaires pour la prise de décisions.

Hypothèses

- La migration irrégulière d'un grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile continuera d'avoir des répercussions potentielles sur les opérations de l'ASFC;
- Le COF utilisera son processus de gestion des événements et de rapports sur les événements importants en cas d'enjeux urgents et imminents;
- Les rapports de situation viendront renforcer la connaissance de la situation existante acquise au moyen du processus de notification d'événement important (NEI) du COF, au besoin:
- L'élément déclencheur pour la diffusion des rapports de situation sera le renvoi à une intervention pangouvernementale. Ces rapports peuvent aussi être produits à la demande du vice-président de la Direction générale des opérations:
- Le COF diffuse les rapports de situation aux destinataires d'une liste de diffusion établie.
 Ces rapports regroupent les rapports internes de l'ASFC, les renseignements et les comptes rendus des autres ministères partenaires, ainsi que la surveillance des sources ouvertes:
- Le Centre des opérations du gouvernement (COG) diffusera le rapport de situation pangouvernemental en cas d'augmentation de la migration irrégulière nécessitant une intervention pangouvernementale.

Rapports opérationnels

Notification d'événement important

Le COF utilise le processus de NEI pour informer les cadres supérieurs et les principaux intervenants des incidents critiques liés à la migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile. La NEI ne vise pas à saisir des renseignements statistiques ou des tendances concernant l'arrivée et le traitement au quotidien de demandeurs et elle vise plutôt à détailler les situations d'urgence et les enjeux susceptibles d'influer sur l'image de l'Agence; le personnel/les biens de l'Agence; la capacité de l'Agence d'offrir les services au public.

Rapports de situation

Les rapports de situation servent à regrouper les renseignements des intervenants dans un cadre uniforme publié à intervalles réguliers. Le COF identifie les principaux intervenants de l'ensemble des directions générales et des régions selon les besoins en information de la haute direction, et il coordonne la réception du contenu à publier de ces secteurs.

Du 15 août 2017 au 29 septembre 2017, le COF a publié un rapport de situation quotidien sur l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile à Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle. Le rapport de situation détaillait les principales pressions opérationnelles (nombre de demandeurs, de cas ajournés et de clients faisant la file sur place), les statistiques sur les ressources financières et humaines, les enjeux liés à la technologie de l'information (TI), ainsi que les comptes rendus des Communications et des autres ministères.

Le modèle normalisé de rapport de situation permet la mise en œuvre rapide du produit à la suite de faits nouveaux concernant le nombre accru de demandeurs d'asile qui est/pourrait être enregistré à l'échelle du Canada. Le renvoi d'un événement à une intervention pangouvernementale est un élément déclencheur pour la mise en œuvre d'un rapport de situation.

Distribution d'autres rapports

Le COF distribue d'autres produits pour aider la haute direction et les intervenants internes à comprendre les enjeux concernant la migration irrégulière. Ces produits, qui varient selon la situation et l'intervention de l'ASFC, peuvent être préparés par des intervenants internes (plutôt que par le COF).

À titre d'exemple, en octobre 2017, le COF a distribué le rapport quotidien sur les demandes d'asile et les interceptions (produit par l'Unité des rapports sur le rendement de l'ASFC, de concert avec la GRC et les régions de l'ASFC); le tableau de bord hebdomadaire États-Unis-Canada des demandes d'asile et des interceptions (produit par IRCC); le rapport hebdomadaire sur la levée de l'exigence relative aux visas pour les Mexicains (produit par la Direction des opérations frontalières).

Secrétariat de la gestion des enjeux

Le Secrétariat de la gestion des enjeux est le groupe organisationnel du COF. Il préside une téléconférence à 8 h 15, HNE, du lundi au vendredi, avec les cadres supérieurs de service de chaque direction générale à l'Agence. Cette tribune permet de discuter d'événements clés et de points liés aux médias en ce qui concerne l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile. Si un enjeu nécessite un examen approfondi, la tâche de produire une fiche de renseignements sur l'enjeu (FRE) peut être attribuée au bureau de première responsabilité (BPR) concerné. Les FRE servent à informer les principaux décideurs et à communiquer des précisions directement du BPR.

Coordination et communication

Le COF agit à titre de centre d'information de l'Agence pour le COG et les centres des opérations des autres ministères. Une responsabilité à l'égard de ce rôle consiste à s'assurer que les principaux planificateurs et décideurs reçoivent l'information de ces organisations; le COF reçoit le contenu du COG concernant les demandeurs d'asile aux fins de planification, qu'il transmet à la Gestion des urgences et aux autres intervenants touchés de l'ASFC.

Coordination au niveau des directeurs. Comme la situation l'exige, le directeur de la Division de la préparation et des interventions opérationnelles tient un appel de coordination afin de déterminer et de gérer les enjeux liés à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile. Le COF participe à ces appels pour bien comprendre la situation et pour aider à coordonner les besoins en information des rapports de situation.

Soutien de première ligne

Le COF peut appuyer le personnel de l'ASFC (agents de liaison à l'étranger, employés chargés de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement, etc.) au moyen des procédures normales d'exploitation établies pour le soutien de première ligne. Cela comprend des vérifications dans les bases de données, l'entrée d'avis de surveillance et la collecte de renseignements auprès des autres ministères partenaires. Ces demandes de vérification dans les bases de données sortent de la portée du processus normal de filtrage des réfugiés et elles visent à appuyer l'interception et l'exécution de la loi.

Ressources

Aucun financement spécifique n'a été affecté au COF pour les produits ou les responsabilités liés à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile. Selon la portée et la fréquence des rapports, les rapports de situation et les autres produits propres à la migration irrégulière pourraient avoir une incidence sur la capacité du COF d'accomplir ses activités normales. Pour ce qui est des tâches et des responsabilités du COF à l'égard des enjeux concernant l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile, il faudra tenir compte des autres engagements et produits requis du COF.

Annexe A : Modèle de rapport de situation sur l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile

Lacolle Asylum Seeker Influx Situation Report Rapport de situation sur l'arrivée de demandeurs d'asile à Lacolle

September XX, 2017 | Le XX septembre 2017

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE | EXÉCUTION DE LA LOI ET RENSEIGNEMENT

HUMAN RESOURCES | RESSOURCES HUMAINES

FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT | FINANCE ET APPROVISIONNEMENT

IT ISSUES | PROBLÈMES DE LA T.I.

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS | MÉDIAS ET COMMUNICATIONS

OTHER | AUTRES

OGD AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER ISSUES | PROBLÈMES DES AMG ET INTERVENANT EXTERNE

LOOK AHEAD | PRÉANALYSE

This Situation Report will be disseminated Monday to Friday at 14:30 ET. | Ce rapport de situation sera distribué le lundi à vendredi à 14:30 HE.

The SitRep reporting period covers the day prior to SitRep publication | Cette période de rapport de situation couvre le jour précédant la publication.

Back/Retour

Current Operational Pressures / Pressions opérationnelles actuelles:

New irregular arrivals* between ports of entry from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, XX Sep, 2017 /	XX
Nouvelles arrivées irrégulières* entre les points d'entrée de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le	
XX septembre 2017	
Cases adjourned / clients departed from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, XX Sep, 2017 / Cas	XX
ajournés / clients ayant quitté de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le XX septembre 2017	
Current existing queue / carry-over of claimants as of 8:00 ET, XX Sep, 2017 /	XX
File d'attente existante ou report de demandeurs à compter de 8 h, HE, le XX	
septembre 2017	

^{*} interceptions at Roxham Road reflecting entry between the ports. / interceptions au chemin Roxham à la suite de l'entrée entre les points d'entrée.

Les renseignements ci-dessus sont requis de Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle (et/ou de tout autre bureau connaissant une pression de pointe, si la situation se répercute sur d'autres emplacements) afin de tenir compte du nombre de demandeurs d'asile arrivés durant la période de 24 heures précédente (de 12 h, HE, le jour précédent à 12 h, HE, le jour de publication) et du nombre reporté de demandeurs attendant le traitement initial (jour de publication).

Cette section comprend aussi les autres incidents pouvant influer sur le traitement au point d'entrée qui ne sont pas abordés dans le rapport de situation, comme les évacuations, les retards importants, les enjeux liés à l'aménagement du bureau, les incidents sanitaires et les autres incidents survenant au point d'entrée.

Back/Retour

Investigations et renvois à Montréal :

Le XX août, Investigations et renvois à Montréal a traité XX cas :

XX cas ajournés pour l'ASFC

XX cas d'IRCC

Cette section comprend la rétroaction de la Direction de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement (Protégé A), par exemple les produits du renseignement élaborés et où/comment ils peuvent être consultés. Elle peut aussi comprendre la rétroaction du Renseignement régional et de l'Exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs sur les situations ou les mesures d'exécution aux points d'entrée ou dans les bureaux intérieurs.

Back/Retour

Ressources des autres régions/autres ministères à Lacolle, la Division des services corporatifs et des programmes (DSCP) et la Division de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement (DELR) - XX septembre 2017 :

Cette section comprend la rétroaction sur la dotation entre les régions, la gestion des heures supplémentaires, les congés annuels, les refus de travailler, les préoccupations en matière de santé et de sécurité au travail, etc.

Back/Retour

Cette section comprend la rétroaction sur les enjeux d'approvisionnement, les rapports d'étape, le codage budgétaire, les comptes rendus des présentations au Conseil du Trésor, etc.

Back/Retour

Cette section comprend les comptes rendus et les enjeux relatifs à la technologie de l'information qui influent directement sur la capacité de l'Agence d'appuyer le traitement du grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile, comme les interruptions, les défaillances, les retards d'aménagement.

Back/Retour

Cette section inclut la couverture médiatique et les activités de communication en ce qui a trait à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile. La rétroaction est soumise par les Communications à l'AC.

Back/Retour

Cette section inclut tout autre enjeu ou préoccupation qui n'est pas visé par le processus de rapport de situation.

Back/Retour

Cette section comprend l'information reçue des autres ministères partenaires sur leurs opérations à l'appui du traitement du grand nombre de demandeurs d'asile qui pourraient avoir une incidence sur les opérations de l'ASFC ou l'opération pangouvemementale.

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Back/Retour

Cette section comprend les enjeux connus, les événements ou les annonces devant avoir lieu au cours des 24/48 prochaines heures.

This information is classified Protected A. <u>Only for distribution internal to CBSA</u>. If you have any questions or follow up requests for detailed information, please contact the Border Operations Centre at

Ces renseignements sont classifiés Protégé A. <u>Pour distribution interne à l'ASFC seulement.</u> Si vous avez des questions ou désirez faire un suivi de demandes de renseignements détaillés, veuillez communiquer avec le Centre des opérations frontalières au

Autres rapports

Rapports sur le rendement

Comme pour toute autre initiative importante, l'ASFC sera prête à produire des rapports sur le rendement en plus des rapports sur les demandeurs d'asile qui font partie des activités normales. Des rapports sur le rendement relatif à l'afflux de demandeurs d'asile seront élaborés au cours des prochaines semaines au fur et à mesure que la situation évoluera.

Fréquence et rapports au quotidien

La fréquence et les rapports au quotidien de l'ASFC sont comme suit :

- Notification d'événement important (au besoin, 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7)
- Demandeurs d'asile et interceptions (au quotidien, du lundi au vendredi)
- Comptes rendus à l'intention des comités de cadres supérieurs (sur appel)

Au sein de l'administration fédérale

- Demandeurs d'asile et interceptions (au quotidien, du lundi au vendredi)
- Tableau de bord hebdomadaire des cadres supérieurs (IRCC)

Échange d'information avec les provinces/territoires/ONG

- Téléconférence des cadres supérieurs (IRCC)
- Tableau de bord abrégé fourni aux deux semaines de façon officieuse aux provinces (IRCC)
- Échange d'information à l'appui de l'aide humanitaire (ASFC)
- Échange d'information à l'appui de l'établissement et des services (IRCC)

Échange d'information avec les États-Unis

- Ententes existantes sur l'échange d'information
- Recours au personnel international d'IRCC, de la GRC et de l'ASFC
- Nouveau groupe de travail sur l'intégrité de la frontière

Communications externes

- Coordination interministérielle
- Publication des données interministérielles sur les demandeurs d'asile dans le site Web externe de l'ASFC
- Comptes rendus techniques
- · Réponse aux demandes de renseignements des médias
- Réponses pour la période des questions
- Soutien des bureaux des ministres
- Plan pour reprendre le contrôle des messages

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Rapports statistiques

En plus des rapports de situation quotidiens, l'ASFC sera prête à fournir des rapports statistiques établis à l'aide de la rétroaction des unités des rapports opérationnels et des rapports sur le rendement.

10. Annexe C – Structure du SCI étape par étape

Le présent document vise à rappeler aux employés de l'ASFC ce qu'il faut faire en cas d'augmentation soudaine des migrants à la frontière. Il souligne les étapes clés initiales de l'établissement de la structure de commandement des interventions qui s'impose pour gérer un événement majeur émergent qui est considéré comme un **événement critique** dépassant la portée des opérations frontalières normales.

Le présent document doit être lu de concert avec le <u>Guide de planification d'urgence en cas de migration irrégulière de demandeurs d'asile de l'ASFC</u>, la <u>Liste des personnes-ressources en cas d'urgence – migration irrégulière</u> et le <u>Guide À FAIRE et À NE PAS FAIRE – migration irrégulière</u>.

Étape 1 – Désigner le commandant des interventions

Selon la structure du Système de commandement des interventions (SCI), lorsqu'un incident/événement survient, un commandant des interventions (CI) doit être désigné pour gérer l'intervention sur le terrain. Les responsabilités du CI comprennent les suivantes :

- Accomplir les activités de commandement;
- Protéger les vies humaines et les biens;
- Établir les objectifs et les stratégies;
- Contrôler les ressources humaines et matérielles, et en rendre compte;
- Établir et maintenir une liaison efficace avec les organismes et les organisations externes, notamment le centre des opérations d'urgence, le cas échéant.

Le CI désigne les membres du personnel/agents appelés à exercer des fonctions de commandement précises. Le nombre de membres du personnel/d'agents dépendra de la portée de l'événement/incident.

- Agent d'information : Agir à titre de personne-ressource pour les médias ou les organisations externes qui souhaitent obtenir des renseignements sur l'incident/événement.
- <u>Agent de sécurité</u> : Surveiller les conditions de sécurité et élaborer des mesures pour assurer la sécurité de tous les employés affectés à l'opération.
- <u>Agent de liaison</u>: Coordonner la participation de son organisme et communiquer les renseignements importants.

À l'ASFC, il est recommandé que le directeur général régional assume le rôle de CI avec le soutien d'un commandant adjoint (directeur de district) et du Centre des opérations régionales (COR) lorsque la situation nécessite une intervention régionale coordonnée.

Consultez la structure du SCI pour obtenir une description détaillée des rôles et des responsabilités des membres du personnel/agents : http://www.icscanada.ca/fr/home.html

Au fur et à mesure que la situation évolue, le commandant de service consulte son directeur général régional sur l'activation possible du COR. Comme il est souligné dans le <u>modèle</u> de plan du COR, cette étape permet d'officiellement lancer un système de gestion qui organise les fonctions, les tâches et les employés selon l'intervention globale appropriée. Pour activer le COR, vous pouvez consulter l'annexe A – Liste de contrôle de l'activation du <u>modèle</u>, qui contient des directives étape par étape.

Étape 2 – Faire une demande de soutien

Il peut s'agir de l'intervention, de la coordination ou du soutien des ressources. La recommandation d'activer le COR par le directeur général régional peut faciliter le travail de coordination puisque le COR agit à titre de principale courroie de transmission des rapports au Centre des opérations frontalières (COF).

L'activation du COR permet à l'Agence de mettre en place la structure voulue du SCI. Elle habilite également les principaux acteurs qui sont appelés à accomplir des activités précises de gestion des événements/incidents. Les rôles ci-dessous peuvent être établis au COR, conformément au plan du COR, et/ou à l'Administration centrale :

- Logistique
 - o Approvisionnement
 - Infrastructure (biens immobiliers)
 - o TI
 - o RH
- Finances
 - Gestion des ressources (budget)
 - o Comptes créditeurs
- Opérations
 - Exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs
 - Frontière
- Planification
 - Conception
 - o Géomatique
 - Rapports
- Liaison
 - o Régions
 - Autres ministères
 - Provinces
 - Municipalités
 - o ONG

Puisqu'une structure semblable à celle du SCI n'est peut-être pas en place initialement, il convient d'utiliser la <u>Liste des personnes-ressources en cas d'urgence – migration irrégulière</u> comme solution de rechange en attendant l'activation du COR, ou en l'absence d'un tel centre.

Étape 3 – Tenir un registre de son temps (si un code d'Ol est créé)

Créer un code budgétaire précis (au moyen d'un numéro d'ordre interne [OI]) pour suivre les dépenses rattachées à un événement est une pratique de gestion courante. Assurez-vous d'obtenir les bons codes pour le temps et les dépenses consacrés à l'événement. Ainsi, l'Agence pourra évaluer et examiner son efficacité et son efficience, et en rendre compte. Cela offrira en outre des renseignements clés pour améliorer les interventions futures.

Étape 4 – Établir la structure de rapports

Puisque la situation évolue rapidement, le centre des opérations, le COR ou le COF doit établir une structure de rapports avec l'agent d'information sur place et les autres centres des opérations à l'appui. Communiquer des renseignements clés en temps opportun et sur une base régulière est important pour la haute direction, et cela permettra de s'assurer que les partenaires externes obtiennent et utilisent la même information.

Selon la structure de rapports du COR, du COF ou du SCI (ou le rôle de soutien à l'égard de l'événement), il faut se tenir au courant des faits nouveaux. Demandez que votre nom figure sur toutes les listes de diffusion connexes, et assurez-vous que l'information est bien transmise aux principaux intervenants en vue d'une prise de décisions optimale.

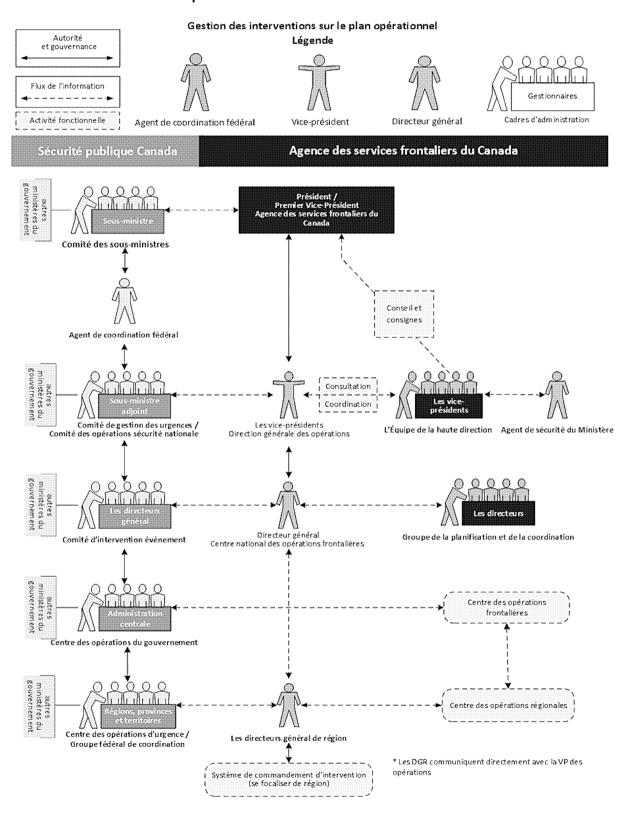
Puisque de nombreux incidents peuvent survenir en même temps dans le cadre d'un événement, il est impératif de maintenir la communication, en assurant la diffusion appropriée des bons renseignements aux parties concernées.

Étape 5 – Réduction/désactivation

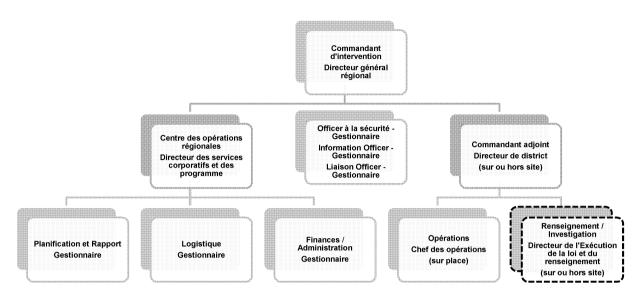
Lorsque la situation se désamorce, évaluez la nécessité de réduire l'intervention selon le SCI en fonction du besoin. Un CI demeure en poste jusqu'à la fin de l'opération, mais le nombre de membres du personnel/d'agents peut être réduit, tandis que la capacité de soutien peut devoir être limitée. Il peut également convenir de désactiver tout plan mis en œuvre lors des phases initiales de gestion de l'incident/événement.

Si un COR a été activé pour l'incident, vous pouvez consulter l'annexe B : Liste de contrôle de la désactivation du COR du modèle.

Voici le déroulement des opérations à l'Administration centrale.



Système de commandement des interventions - modèle régional recommandé de l'ASFC



- Selon la charge de travail, on s'attend à ce que des équipes doivent être créées pour toutes les fonctions indiquées au bas de ce diagramme.
- Pour chaque zone de cette structure du SCI, il y a une personne-ressource correspondante à l'AC avec qui les régions peuvent communiquer directement pour obtenir un soutien rapide et efficace.

11. Annexe D - À faire et à ne pas faire

Le présent document vise à fournir des directives sur le type d'activités à faire (ou à ne pas faire) pour gérer de façon efficace et efficiente une augmentation soudaine de migrants à la frontière. Il est divisé en cinq types d'activités pour en faciliter le tri (et non pas pour établir un ordre de priorité). On reconnaît que la gestion d'un événement peut être extrêmement changeante; ces conseils/leçons apprises ont pour but de vous aider à prendre la meilleure décision dans une situation extraordinaire.

J. RESSOURCES HUMAINES

À ne pas faire

N'affecter pas de ressources d'appoint pendant moins de trois semaines.

À faire

- Disposer d'une liste à jour des employés qui sont prêts à être déployés pour répondre à des besoins en capacité d'appoint à court terme (idéalement, la direction régionale valide la liste des employés qui pourraient être déployés). La liste doit être accessible et valide pour utilisation à court préavis.
- Mobiliser les RH tôt dans le processus pour déterminer l'aide qu'elles peuvent apporter.
- Étudier les possibilités pour maximiser les ressources des autres directions à l'appui des efforts de coordination de la Direction générale des opérations (p. ex. en dehors du rôle traditionnel de l'employé et pour une affectation à court terme). Cela pourrait être avantageux tant pour l'Agence que l'employé.
- Favoriser la reconnaissance officielle des employés.
- Créer une trousse de voyage pour les employés répondant au besoin d'appoint (lieu d'affectation, hébergement, politique sur les voyages, aménagement des horaires, centre de coûts, numéro d'ordre interne, etc.).
- Élargir la formation pour accroître la capacité d'appoint afin de répondre à des besoins clés (immigration et SMGC).
- S'assurer que les ressources spécialisées sont affectées uniquement à l'événement.

K. APPROVISIONNEMENT

À ne pas faire

- Ne pas tenir une réunion opérationnelle avec tous les intervenants sur place, ce qui a créé beaucoup de confusion. Organiser plutôt des groupes de discussion (c.-à-d. passation de marchés, opérations, processus/politique, communications, etc.).
- Ne pas surcharger le personnel. Envisager plutôt d'envoyer une équipe qui peut travailler en collaboration et par quart fractionné pour assurer la continuité des opérations, en reconnaissant que nous sommes tous des êtres humains après tout.

- N'envoyer pas sur place les services organisationnels, qui ont besoin de directives claires, avant les opérations. D'autres niveaux de gouvernement (municipal, provincial) voient un représentant d'une organisation fédérale et ne comprennent pas pourquoi un spécialiste de la passation de marchés n'est pas en mesure de donner des conseils opérationnels.
- Éviter les ententes verbales avec des membres du personnel qui ne sont pas autorisés à conclure des marchés au nom de l'Agence. En cas d'ententes verbales, les faire confirmer par écrit et les communiquer à l'équipe de l'approvisionnement sans tarder;
- Ne pas envoyer des employés de l'ASFC acheter des biens et des services non liés au mandat (alimentation, transport, hébergement, sécurité de l'hébergement, etc.). Cela a une incidence négative sur les opérations de base et peut présenter un risque pour les employés et les clients (problèmes sanitaires, accident de la route, etc.).
- Il en va de même pour le nettoyage des couvertures. La Croix-Rouge canadienne fournit les couvertures. Lorsque les migrants quittent, il est plus cher de recycler les couvertures (c.-à-d. les nettoyer) que d'en obtenir de nouvelles; cela crée aussi des problèmes sanitaires pour les employés qui manipulent les couvertures usagées.
- Ne pas utiliser sa carte de crédit personnelle pour acheter des biens liés à l'événement.

À faire

- Exercer le pouvoir délégué d'approvisionnement (colonne 25 situation d'urgence) tôt dans le processus. Préparer la lettre pour la signature du DGR et du VP.
- Identifier les personnes pouvant approuver les dépenses en vertu des articles 32 et 41
 et les informer du nombre accru de demandes. Ces acteurs clés possédant les pouvoirs
 financiers et d'approvisionnement ne doivent pas être des surintendants ou des chefs
 des opérations (au minimum, ils doivent être des directeurs régionaux ou des DGR).
- Envoyer le marché au spécialiste du groupe PG selon le type de besoin (transport, alimentation, etc.).
- Consulter la sécurité régionale au début du processus.
- Tenir des réunions quotidiennes avec les spécialistes du groupe PG pour faire le point sur le dossier.
- Consulter l'Unité nationale de réception des factures (UNRF) pour déterminer la façon de recevoir les factures lors du processus. (Lacolle, Youville, Rigaud?)
- Établir une chaîne de commandement pour obtenir des directives opérationnelles, à communiquer à tous les intervenants des autres ministères/provinces et municipalités.
- Informer pleinement son équipe avant de l'envoyer sur place.
- Maintenir ou stocker une réserve d'urgence d'ordinateurs portatifs/de matériel informatique pour pouvoir mobiliser une main d'œuvre sans tarder.
- Être respectueux à l'égard du personnel des installations l'opération en dépend. Il devrait y avoir une ou, au plus, deux personnes-ressources. Dans le cas de Cornwall,

SP, le COG, IRCC, le MDN et l'ASFC ont donné des avis et des directives différents au Centre Nav, ce qui a causé bien des bouleversements.

- L'AC devrait diriger/coordonner l'envoi de représentants de secteurs spécialisés (sécurité, approvisionnement, communications, etc.) dans la région/au point d'entrée. (Un plan de match doit être créé en pareille situation.)
- S'assurer que le personnel de l'approvisionnement a entièrement accès à la TI, y compris aux SAE/SAP, par exemple créer un nom fictif à cette fin et, en cas d'urgence, l'attribuer à l'agent ou aux agents de passation de marchés concernés.
- Désigner une seule personne-ressource pour communiquer avec les agents d'approvisionnement au sujet des achats requis. S'assurer que la personne possède des connaissances spécialisées de l'approvisionnement sur place.
- Fournir des appareils Blackberry pour les personnes affectées à l'approvisionnement de soir, car Sécurité publique Canada a été appelée pour conclure un marché de fin de nuit en notre nom, ce qui ne nous avait pas été communiqué;
- Envoyer des agents d'approvisionnement principaux immédiatement pour exécuter les travaux, et un ou deux agents subalternes pour accomplir les tâches administratives.
- Veiller à ce que des modèles de marchés soient disponibles dans les deux langues officielles en vue de l'attribution rapide des marchés.
- De la RNO : Des ébauches de marchés et d'énoncés des travaux devraient être prêtes et disponibles.
- Identifier le responsable du client qui rédigera l'énoncé des travaux.
- S'assurer que le mécanisme redditionnel est un travail de collaboration entre tous les employés afin qu'il soit rendu compte des marchés avec exactitude.
- Assurer la coordination avec SPAC.

L. TECHNOLOGIE DE L'INFORMATION (TI)

À ne pas faire

- Contourner la DGIST pour tout besoin en TI.
- Consulter directement la TI locale/régionale en cas d'ajouts ou de changements « à la volée ».

À faire

- Utiliser une voie de communication uniforme consulter les organismes faisant autorité.
- La TI fait partie du processus de sélection de l'emplacement.
- Établir une liste de personnes-ressources uniques (ASFC et partenaires) et transmettre les coordonnées au début.
- Consulter la DGIST, qui mobilisera les régions. Tous les besoins en TI (régions et AC) doivent être définis le plus tôt possible et adressés au :

- o directeur intérimaire de l'ITI:
- directeur de la DSREI (LiveScan).

M. COORDINATION/PLANIFICATION

À ne pas faire

- Attendre pour activer le COR; cela a un effet décuplé en retardant les demandes d'assistance.
- Ne pas se tourner vers un tiers fournisseur de services pour assurer la garde et le contrôle des demandeurs d'asile; cela incombe à l'organisme responsable.
- L'organisme partenaire pourrait être chargé d'assumer la garde et le contrôle en tant que fonction opérationnelle.
- Éviter la spéculation; s'assurer que tous les messages et directives clés ont été validés avant de les diffuser à l'extérieur du centre de commandement.
- Ne pas négliger l'accès aux systèmes. La Direction générale des programmes, en partenariat avec la DGIST, devrait élaborer un concept de poste de commandement mobile (véhicules Comet) qui peut être déployé rapidement et qui intègre la technologie et les systèmes de soutien de la « boîte magique ». Cela permettrait un commandement opérationnel pendant le développement de l'infrastructure de soutien.
- Ne pas oublier le personnel; garder à l'esprit les concepts du soutien et des soins. Veiller à ce que la santé soit préservée pendant la réponse à l'événement (exemple : nourriture et eau fournies par la cellule de planification).
- Ne pas éviter la mobilisation communautaire et la communication avec les gouvernementaux municipaux et provinciaux, l'ASFC étant un partenaire dans les collectivités. L'intégrité est un élément essentiel pour favoriser les relations après le départ de tous les autres partenaires fédéraux.
- Remettre en question l'autorité du commandant des interventions ou d'autres décideurs, qui assurent une délégation appropriée des pouvoirs et une réponse rapide aux demandes.

À faire

- Établir un plan opérationnel avant le mouvement des demandeurs d'asile afin de veiller à ce que les ressources de l'organisme responsable soient sur le terrain avant l'arrivée des demandeurs.
- Établir la structure du SCI. Si elle est activée, la communiquer.
- Le transfert du commandement peut avoir lieu une fois que les processus ont été peaufinés et que les mesures prises à ce jour ont été enregistrées.
- Établir le cycle des rapports de situation et le flux des mesures clés à signaler à intervalles réguliers.

- La communication est essentielle à la réussite de toute équipe, mais il ne faut pas s'embourber dans un trop grand nombre de cycles redditionnels; il faut plutôt s'assurer qu'un message uniforme est transmis par tous les organismes à leur organisation respective.
- Activer son COR et en respecter la structure.
- La désignation d'un responsable opérationnel de l'organisme pour les emplacements nouveaux/temporaires est essentielle au début de l'intervention (exemple : COG, Centre NAV, ASFC, IRCC).
- Le responsable sur place doit être un membre constant et présent qui est apte et prêt à appuyer tout le cycle opérationnel d'un gestionnaire des opérations.
- Les responsables des organismes partenaires contribuent aux gains d'efficacité du centre de traitement conjoint grâce à un centre de commandement et à des réunions quotidiennes.
- Les organismes partenaires qui fournissent des ressources à l'appui doivent être prêts à jouer un rôle de soutien d'équipe qui pourrait ne pas cadrer avec leurs activités au quotidien (suivi, dépistage, rédaction de directives et de lettres, etc.).
- L'organisme responsable est au cœur des communications dès le jour un (collectivité, partenaires et demandeurs d'asile).
- Veiller à ce que des économies d'échelle soient appliquées au début de l'événement.
 Une grosse organisation d'intervention n'est pas nécessairement efficiente. Davantage de ressources ne donnent pas nécessairement de meilleurs processus. Un soutien d'arrière-guichet mobilisé par une cellule de planification sur place est crucial.
- L'intégration d'employés spécialisés de l'approvisionnement au centre de commandement est essentielle.
- Planifier à long terme. La demande d'asile constitue un long processus. Les besoins en traitement immédiat passeront par le processus habituel, qui compte diverses étapes et s'échelonne sur une longue période.
- Utiliser le résumé des activités principales du Québec établi lors de l'aménagement des lieux de juillet-août.

N. COMMUNICATION

À ne pas faire

• Ne pas restreindre les communications concernant l'événement dans les médias, car cela peut mener à des croyances injustifiées et à des affirmations non fondées.

À faire

- Établir et maintenir un réseau de partenaires interministériels.
- Disposer d'un processus intégré de prise de décisions concertées.
- Assurer la coordination avec le COG.

Dernière mise à jour : octobre 2017

- Assumer son rôle à titre d'intervenant en ce qui a trait aux relations avec les médias.
- Communiquer régulièrement avec tous les employés au sujet de la situation et des faits nouveaux.
- Coordonner les visites sur place de VIP.

O. SÉCURITÉ

À faire

• S'assurer que les sous-traitants sont autorisés à accomplir les tâches spécifiques sur place (comme les tâches de nettoyage et en matière de santé).

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements ou faire des ajouts au présent document, veuillez communiquer avec le coordonnateur régional de la gestion des urgences ou avec l'équipe nationale de la gestion des urgences de l'ASFC.

Dernière mise à jour : octobre 2017

12. Annexe E – Plan des ressources humaines

But

Définir la façon dont la fonction des Ressources humaines (RH) appuiera la prestation des services frontaliers dans le cadre du plan opérationnel national qui facilitera le traitement du grand nombre de personnes demandant l'asile au Canada.

Une approche par niveaux pour la réponse du gouvernement du Canada à un afflux potentiel de demandeurs d'asile a été élaborée; il s'agit d'assurer une réponse rapide, efficace et efficiente dans un contexte de migration irrégulière changeante touchant les frontières terrestres au cours de l'automne 2017, et par la suite.

Portée

La présente annexe décrit la façon dont les RH contribuent à l'effort global au moyen de trois niveaux de soutien, c'est-à-dire :

- La mobilisation de la capacité;
- La sécurité, l'aide, la santé mentale, le mieux-être et la formation pour les employés;
- L'orientation intégrée en RH.

Gouvernance

La cellule de soutien de l'afflux de réfugiés des RH, qui relèvera du vice-président (VP) de la Direction générale des ressources humaines (DGRH), fera partie intégrante du plan d'intervention opérationnelle de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada (ASFC).

Le gestionnaire, Optimisation et planification de la main-d'œuvre, Programmes des ressources humaines, dirigera les opérations de la cellule de soutien des RH et agira à titre de principale personne-ressource des RH pour toutes les questions connexes.

Le lancement d'une capacité d'appoint des RH nécessitera l'approbation au niveau du VP.

Fonctions de base appuyant les services liés aux RH

Les fonctions de base appuyant la prestation des services liés aux RH pour l'afflux de réfugiés sont les suivantes :

- Ressources humaines régionales
- Direction des programmes des ressources humaines
 - Division des services à la clientèle
 - Division du ressourcement ministériel
- Direction de la formation et du perfectionnement
- Direction des relations de travail et de la rémunération
 - o Programmes des relations de travail
 - Santé et sécurité au travail
 - Programme d'aide aux employés
 - Santé mentale
- Communications internes des RH

Dernière mise à jour : octobre 2017

Niveaux de soutien

Mobilisation de la capacité

Pour faciliter le processus de mobilisation de la capacité, on a défini les hypothèses suivantes :

- Les régions auront la responsabilité de déterminer les seuils et les limites capacitaires, qui seront les principaux éléments déclencheurs des interventions d'urgence.
- La réponse à la frontière se fondera sur des seuils capacitaires clairs et définis, aux points d'entrée (PE) et à l'échelle régionale. Tant que l'escalade de l'afflux de réfugiés ne dépassera pas la capacité régionale, les régions dirigeront la réponse avec un soutien accru du niveau national.
- Des augmentations de la capacité actuelle sont requises dans les régions du Sud de l'Ontario, du Québec (Lacolle) et des Prairies (Emerson). Cependant, toutes les régions participeront au processus de mobilisation de la capacité à l'appui du mandat de l'Agence.
- Au moment de solliciter un soutien externe, on accordera la préférence aux employés qui sont plus près du PE dans le besoin.
- Les employés de PE à proximité qui apportent un soutien ponctuel, dans les cas où l'hébergement pour la nuit n'est pas requis, peuvent être considérés comme étant en déplacement plutôt qu'en affectation, et les PE d'attache et d'accueil géreront les préparatifs de voyage.
- Les employés de PE ou de bureaux externes qui doivent apporter un soutien durant une période précisée sont considérés comme étant en affectation, et il doit y avoir une discussion entre la direction du bureau d'attache et celle du bureau d'accueil avant d'en parler à l'employé.
- Une fois que la direction du bureau d'attache et celle du bureau d'accueil se sont entendues, il faut une entente officielle signée par la direction des deux bureaux et par l'employé.
- Pour les besoins de l'affectation, les conditions d'emploi de l'employé pourraient être modifiées selon les exigences précises.
- On a créé le numéro d'ordre interne (OI) 722288 pour suivre tous les coûts liés au traitement des demandeurs. Toute activité qui peut être directement associée au nombre accru de demandeurs d'asile interceptés entre les PE doit porter le numéro d'OI 722288; les activités liées aux RH comprennent les suivantes :
 - o Feuilles de temps lors du traitement des demandes d'asile;
 - o Formation associée au traitement du nombre accru de réfugiés;
 - Voyages associés au traitement du nombre accru de réfugiés;
 - o Planification des ressources humaines.

Intégration d'autres membres du personnel de l'ASFC au processus de traitement des demandes d'asile

Conformément aux recommandations qui découlent de l'examen Lean mené au cours du printemps 2016, ainsi qu'à la rétroaction qui a été reçue de la Direction générale des opérations, on étudie la possibilité d'intégrer d'autres membres du personnel de l'ASFC au processus de traitement des demandes d'asile afin de gérer le nombre croissant de réfugiés qui arrivent aux PE et entre les PE.

Employés visés par des mesures d'adaptation

Pour pouvoir être affectés à un poste particulier, les employés visés par des mesures d'adaptation doivent répondre aux exigences professionnelles pertinentes. On déterminera les mesures d'adaptation appropriées en tenant compte des limitations fonctionnelles définies de l'employé, ainsi que de sa capacité de répondre aux attentes professionnelles et aux besoins opérationnels. On pourra affecter des agents visés par des mesures d'adaptation², au cas par cas, pour :

- Le regroupement temporaire de tâches non liées à l'exécution de la loi pour les étapes du processus de traitement des demandes d'asile qui ne nécessitent pas un agent armé;
- Le soutien du processus de traitement des demandes d'asile ou d'un afflux de réfugiés dans les cas où l'employeur a déterminé que le travail est requis sur le plan opérationnel et constitue une « offre raisonnable » (temporaire ou permanente) faite à l'employé visé par des mesures d'adaptation.

L'ASFC veillera à ce que toutes les exigences de la législation et de la politique en ce qui a trait à l'obligation de prendre des mesures d'adaptation continuent d'être respectées.

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² On encourage les régions à dresser et à tenir à jour des listes des employés visés par des mesures d'adaptation qui pourraient être affectés à la réponse à des besoins permanents et en capacité d'appoint.

Options relatives à la capacité d'appoint

options relatives a la capacite o Options à court terme	а цоронне	
Initiatives à court terme pour at œuvre de stratégies à long tern	ténuer les besoins de pointe et saisonniers des bureaux lors de l'éla ne	boration et de la mise en
Options		
ASF, agents d'audience, a	agents d'exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs (AELBI)	
Répertoire d'affectations temporaires annoncées internes pour les agents des services frontaliers (FB)	 Met l'accent sur les fonctions d'ASF, mais peut être utilisé pour différents postes FB-03 puisque les atouts comprennent l'expérience des audiences et de l'exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs (entre autres). En août 2017, près de 600 candidats sont inscrits au répertoire. 	Voir la section 2.1.3.
Agents étudiants des services frontaliers (AESF)	 Permet un plus grand mouvement d'ASF nommés pour une période indéterminée des aéroports, où les étudiants pourront les remplacer, vers les PE touchés Environ 600 étudiants ont été embauchés pour occuper un poste d'AESF. 	Affectation des AESF aux aéroports d'entrée : les ASF nommés pour une période indéterminée peuvent ainsi être affectés aux PE, au besoin, pendant que les AESF appuient les aéroports.
Augmentation des heures travaillées par des employés à temps partiel et saisonniers	Il y a 33 FB-03 saisonniers et 138 FB-03 à temps partiel dans les régions. Il y a aussi 25 FB-04 à temps partiel dans les régions.	Chaque région doit identifier les employés à temps partiel et saisonniers pouvant travailler des heures/une période accrues et elle doit fournir un avis écrit, au besoin.
Réembaucher des ASF, agents d'audience et AELBI à la retraite (travailleurs occasionnels ou à temps partiel)	 Solution de recrutement simple et rapide pour des emplois temporaires en première ligne. Restrictions en ce qui a trait à la durée de l'emploi et/ou aux heures par semaine. 	Les régions doivent communiquer avec leurs anciens employés à la retraite.

	Doivent remplir les conditions d'emploi – pourraient avoir besoin d'une validation/formation de recyclage.	 Étudier la possibilité de créer une base de données centralisée sur les employés à la retraite.
Autre soutien		
	cercer des fonctions administratives ou ne nécessitant pas le port d' mesures d'adaptation, commis, étudiants, etc.)	une arme à la place des ASF
Recours accru aux agents visés par des mesures d'adaptation pour exercer des fonctions non liées à l'exécution de la loi	 Tirer parti des recommandations qui découlent de l'examen Lean mené au cours du printemps 2016 en étudiant la possibilité d'intégrer des employés administratifs/de bureau non armés au processus de traitement des demandes d'asile. Pour pouvoir être affectés à un poste particulier, les employés visés par des mesures d'adaptation doivent répondre aux exigences professionnelles pertinentes. On déterminera les mesures d'adaptation appropriées en tenant compte des limitations fonctionnelles définies de l'employé, ainsi que de sa capacité de répondre aux attentes professionnelles et aux besoins opérationnels. 	Voir la section 2.1.1.
Embauche d'étudiants à titre d'employés administratifs/de bureau	 Solution de recrutement simple et rapide pour des emplois administratifs temporaires. Tirer parti du Programme fédéral d'expérience de travail étudiant (PFETE). Il faut évaluer les candidats présentés. 	 Chaque région doit déterminer ses besoins et faire une demande dans le système. Les régions doivent évaluer les candidats et s'occuper des autorisations de sécurité
Travailleurs occasionnels ou à temps partiel pour les tâches administratives/de bureau	 Tirer parti des CV non sollicités reçus dans la région. Restrictions en ce qui a trait à la durée de l'emploi et/ou aux heures par semaine. 	 Chaque région doit déterminer ses besoins et examiner les CV disponibles. Les régions doivent évaluer les candidats et poursuivre les démarches.

Options à moyen terme (3 à 6	mois)	
Options	Considérations	Stratégie de mise en œuvre
ASF, agents d'audience,	AELBI et soutien administratif	
Bassins régionaux/nationaux existants de l'ASFC	 La plupart des candidats ont fait l'objet d'une évaluation exhaustive. Une évaluation subséquente peut être effectuée, au besoin. Une mesure de dotation temporaire nécessite l'approbation du gestionnaire de l'organisation d'attache. 	 Chaque région doit déterminer ses besoins et examiner les bassins disponibles. Les régions doivent mettre au point l'évaluation, au besoin, et poursuivre les démarches.
Répertoire national des talents de la CFC – prestation de programmes et de services	 La plupart des candidats ont fait l'objet d'une évaluation exhaustive. Une évaluation subséquente peut être effectuée, au besoin. Pour pouvoir utiliser ce répertoire, il faut des critères bien définis; sinon, on ne peut pas communiquer avec les candidats. 	 Les options de recrutement sont fournies et gérées par chaque région, au besoin.
Autre soutien		
Désigner des employés pour e d'adaptation, commis, étudiant	xercer des fonctions administratives à la place des ASF armés (em _l s, etc.)	ployés visés par des mesures
Bassins et répertoires de la CFP pour des postes de soutien administratif (diverses régions)	 De nombreuses régions disposent de bassins de la CFP pour des postes CR-04 et AS-01. Les candidats ont déjà été évalués et ont déjà indiqué les régions préférées. Une simple demande, conforme aux besoins en matière de dotation, peut être présentée, suivie de la demande d'autorisation de sécurité. 	Les options de recrutement sont fournies et gérées par chaque région, au besoin.
Processus de dotation collective à l'échelle nationale de l'ASFC	 Des bassins de candidats qualifiés aux niveaux CR-03, CR-04, CR-05 et AS-01 seront disponibles vers septembre 2017. Voici ce qui peut être offert : affectations, intérims, nominations, etc. 	Les régions pourront consulter les bassins par l'intermédiaire de l'Unité de la dotation collective.

 Répertoire de postes CR-05 et AS-01 de l'ASFC Processus de sélection auquel sont admissibles des candidats de l'extérieur de la fonction publique. Les candidats ne postulent pas pour un emploi précis, mais sont inscrits à un répertoire de postes vacants futurs. Les régions doivent évaluer les candidats. 	Les conseillers en RH régionaux peuvent avoir accès au répertoire en communiquant avec le CEOCN.
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Répertoire d'affectations temporaires à court terme pour les agents des services frontaliers (FB)

La Direction générale des opérations a créé un répertoire de capacité d'appoint pour les agents des services frontaliers (ASF) (FB-03) actuels et les employés possédant une expérience récente à titre d'ASF qui continuent de remplir les conditions d'emploi et qui sont intéressés par des affectations temporaires à court terme à d'autres points d'entrée (PE), au besoin.

Les employés qui sont intéressés par la possibilité de travailler dans un PE à l'appui de l'afflux de réfugiés durant de courtes périodes sont invités à examiner l'annonce au lien ci-dessous et à présenter leur candidature.

Les régions peuvent avoir accès au répertoire en ligne par l'intermédiaire de la Direction des opérations frontalières en envoyant un courriel à <u>CBSA.BSO_INVENTORY-INVENTAIRE_ASF.ASFC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> et elles peuvent communiquer directement avec les candidats selon leurs besoins et l'expérience requise.

Pour avoir accès au répertoire, la région d'embauche doit communiquer les besoins par courriel à la boîte de réception générique des Opérations frontalières et fournir l'information propre au poste sur le *formulaire de demande du répertoire d'affectations à court terme pour les ASF*, notamment :

- o le groupe et le niveau,
- o la période d'affectation,
- le lieu de travail,
- o les qualifications, y compris les atouts,
- o les exigences linguistiques,
- o les certificats de formation,
- o l'accès aux systèmes et
- o les conditions d'emploi.
- Aux deux semaines, les Ressources humaines à l'Administration centrale (RH-AC) mettent à jour le rapport principal et les curriculum vitae complets des candidats dans un dossier partagé Apollo.
 - o Les RH-AC peuvent fournir les données pour les trois premières zones :
 - Information sur les candidats, mobilité et disponibilité.
 - o Les RH-AC éliminent les candidats ne se trouvant pas dans la zone de sélection.
 - Le conseiller des RH-AC informe les Opérations frontalières que l'extraction est terminée et que le rapport principal est prêt à être utilisé par le truchement d'Apollo.
- Les Opérations frontalières extraient les candidats présentés selon les besoins définis par le gestionnaire de la région d'accueil.
- Les Opérations frontalières consultent le gestionnaire de la région d'accueil si une présélection additionnelle est requise (grand nombre de candidats, nombre insuffisant de candidats, etc.).
- Pour obtenir la liste de candidats en fonction de la demande précise, les Opérations frontalières communiquent avec les RH-AC.

- Les Opérations frontalières fournissent à la région d'accueil la liste principale, au besoin.
- La région d'accueil communique avec les candidats présentés pour confirmer le lieu, la durée de l'affectation et leur disponibilité, puis avec la région d'attache pour demander la confirmation que le candidat peut être libéré pour l'affectation.
- La région d'accueil valide les conditions d'emploi des candidats.
- La sélection finale du ou des candidats pour l'affectation est faite par la région d'accueil.
- La région d'accueil offre l'affectation au candidat sélectionné.
- Si l'offre est acceptée, une entente d'affectation est préparée et signée par les gestionnaires subdélégataires des régions d'accueil et d'attache et par le candidat.
- L'entente d'affectation doit être conservée au dossier.
- La région d'accueil fournit aux Opérations frontalières un rapport principal mis à jour qui tient compte de tous les mouvements.
- Les Opérations frontalières s'assurent que les données sont mises à jour dans le rapport principal Apollo partagé avec les RH-AC.

Les demandes de renseignements concernant les lignes directrices pour le répertoire peuvent être adressées à la Direction des opérations frontalières à : <u>CBSA.BSO_INVENTORY-INVENTAIRE_ASF.ASFC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>.

Le répertoire des ASF permet également aux gestionnaires de faire une présélection en fonction des qualifications constituant des atouts afin de demander des agents possédant l'expérience suivante :

- Expérience du travail au secondaire de l'immigration
- Expérience du travail au secondaire des douanes
- Expérience du travail dans le secteur commercial (à titre d'ASF)
- Expérience du travail dans la filière des voyageurs (à titre d'ASF)
- Expérience du travail dans le programme des audiences (ELBI)
- Expérience du travail dans le programme des renvois (ELBI)
- Expérience du travail dans le programme des détentions (ELBI)
- Expérience du travail dans le secteur des enquêtes (ELBI)
- Expérience du travail dans le mode postal (à titre d'ASF)
- Expérience du travail dans le mode maritime (à titre d'ASF)
- Expérience du travail dans le mode ferroviaire (à titre d'ASF)

Par conséquent, le répertoire pourrait aussi être utilisé pour des agents d'audience et des agents d'exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs (AELBI).

Conditions d'emploi

L'employé continue de remplir les conditions d'emploi de son poste d'attache pendant qu'il est affecté à l'autre PE et il retourne à son poste d'attache à la fin de l'affectation. Pendant qu'il est

en affectation, l'employé pourrait devoir remplir d'autres conditions d'emploi, qui seront énoncées dans l'entente d'affectation.

Lorsqu'ils viennent en aide à l'autre PE, les employés dont le poste d'attache est assujetti à une entente sur les postes à horaires variables (EPHV) pourraient devoir se conformer à l'horaire de travail du poste de l'affectation et aux heures de travail requises. En raison de la capacité d'appoint, les employés en affectation pourraient devoir faire des heures supplémentaires.

Les employés pourraient également être admissibles aux droits prévus par la *Directive sur les voyages du Conseil national mixte* (CNM). De plus amples renseignements peuvent être obtenus auprès de l'agent financier désigné, au besoin.

Si cela est jugé approprié, les syndicats sont informés à l'échelle nationale et régionale. Les syndicats à l'échelle nationale sont informés en premier. Par la suite, selon les circonstances, les syndicats à l'échelle régionale sont informés, au besoin.

Cote de sécurité du personnel

À l'heure actuelle, le délai pour l'obtention de la cote de fiabilité approfondie est d'environ une à deux semaines, et il est beaucoup plus long pour l'obtention de la cote Secret, car le processus dépend de la GRC, qui effectue une partie des vérifications.

Sécurité, aide, santé mentale, mieux-être et formation pour les employés

Les RH continueront de travailler avec la Direction générale des opérations à déterminer de manière proactive les risques pour la santé et la sécurité au travail (SST) et à mettre en œuvre des mesures préventives, tout en apportant une aide en temps opportun aux gestionnaires et aux employés par l'intermédiaire du Programme d'aide aux employés (PAE) et des ressources disponibles en matière de santé mentale et de mieux-être en milieu de travail.

Santé et sécurité au travail

Les activités et les services clés fournis par la Division nationale de la santé et de la sécurité au travail en ce qui concerne cette initiative comprennent ce qui suit :

- Assurer la liaison avec la Direction générale des opérations au sujet des exigences en matière d'équipement de protection individuelle et de formation;
- Assurer la liaison avec le Programme de santé au travail de la fonction publique de Santé Canada, qui a la responsabilité de fournir des directives sur l'évaluation médicale de catégorie III, les exigences concernant les vaccins et l'équipement de protection individuelle;
- Assurer la liaison avec l'Agence de la santé publique du Canada, qui a pour mandat de prévenir l'arrivée et la propagation au Canada de maladies transmissibles;
- Aider la direction et les conseillers en SST à l'AC et dans les régions à prévoir les préoccupations liées à la SST et à gérer les blessures/maladies, les plaintes en matière de SST et les refus de travailler;
- Fournir des directives sur les exigences concernant les essais d'ajustement du Programme de protection respiratoire de l'ASFC;
- Consulter les syndicats sur des questions de SST, au besoin, par l'entremise du Comité d'orientation en matière de santé et de sécurité;

• Préparer des fiches de renseignements et des foires aux questions pour la direction et les ASF afin de les informer de toute précaution requise.

Les activités susmentionnées sont accomplies par le biais du travail de la Division ministérielle de la santé et de la sécurité au travail et des conseillers régionaux en SST.

Soutien opérationnel du portefeuille de la Santé

Conseils en matière de santé et de sécurité au travail pour les travailleurs fédéraux (tous les niveaux)

Santé Canada a la responsabilité de fournir des directives pour protéger la santé et la sécurité des travailleurs fédéraux, notamment l'utilisation appropriée de l'équipement de protection individuelle. Par exemple, elle recommande des mesures de protection sanitaire, telles que les immunisations, l'hygiène fréquente des mains, ainsi que les situations où l'utilisation de masques et de gants s'impose.

Si des sites centralisés quelconques de traitement/d'hébergement temporaire sont établis, l'Agence de la santé publique du Canada (ASPC) peut :

- Faciliter l'interaction avec les autorités sanitaires et les fournisseurs de services afin de planifier, de déterminer et de mobiliser les ressources matérielles et humaines requises pour gérer les problèmes sanitaires potentiels dans ces sites;
- Offrir une capacité d'appoint aux autorités sanitaires par la fourniture de ressources du portefeuille de la Santé (spécialistes, épidémiologistes) pour appuyer la surveillance de la santé publique et l'intervention sur place afin de signaler les incidents qui pourraient nécessiter une intervention rapide de santé publique.

Programme d'aide aux employés (PAE)/mieux-être des employés

Le PAE de la DGRH fait valoir le mieux-être par l'intervention, la promotion et la prévention. Tous les employés et leurs personnes à charge peuvent se prévaloir de ce service confidentiel et gratuit 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7.

Les principaux services et produits fournis par le PAE comprennent les suivants :

- Activités de prévention et de sensibilisation;
- Séances de sensibilisation et ateliers interactifs du PAE sur une grande variété de suiets
- Ressources et articles sur divers sujets liés au mieux-être, notamment la gestion du stress dû à un incident critique:
- Intervention en cas de crise 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7;
- Évaluation individuelle de problèmes personnels ou professionnels;
- Counseling et soutien personnalisés à court terme;
- Service d'orientation vers la ressource appropriée;
- Conseils de base par téléphone et orientation vers des ressources dans les domaines juridique, financier et professionnel (maximum d'une heure par employé par problème par année civile);
- Services de gestion du stress dû à un incident critique pour les employés qui ont vécu une situation traumatisante;

 Coaching pour les gestionnaires, les superviseurs et les représentants syndicaux sur les questions liées au milieu de travail, et la façon de reconnaître et d'aider les employés qui pourraient avoir des problèmes personnels ou professionnels.

Les services sont offerts en personne, par téléphone ou en ligne. Ils peuvent être fournis par des coordonnateurs-conseillers du PAE (professionnels de la santé mentale de l'ASFC), des agents d'orientation bénévoles ou des fournisseurs de services externes 24 heures sur 24, 7 jours sur 7. Les coordonnées détaillées sont publiées dans Atlas.

Santé mentale et mieux-être

L'ASFC accorde une très grande importance à la santé mentale et au mieux-être de ses employés. L'Agence s'est engagée à mettre à la disposition de ses employés les outils et les ressources qui les aideront à se renseigner sur l'importance de la santé mentale et le mieux-être en milieu de travail.

Les employés et les gestionnaires ont accès à de nombreuses ressources dans Atlas. Ils sont encouragés à consulter la section <u>La santé mentale compte</u> de l'ASFC, qui contient des renseignements sur la santé mentale et la façon d'en reconnaître les signes et les symptômes. Cette section contient aussi le Bulletin opérationnel : *Procédures de traitement des voyageurs ayant une maladie mentale (PRG_2014-59)*. Ces ressources aideront les employés à prendre soin d'eux, à appuyer leurs collègues, et à traiter plus efficacement avec des clients qui montrent des signes de problèmes de maladie mentale.

Formation

La Direction de la formation et du perfectionnement (DFP) collabore étroitement avec les bureaux régionaux à la détermination proactive de tout besoin spécifique en formation lié à l'afflux de réfugiés.

Avant de commencer une affectation liée à l'afflux de réfugiés, les employés pourront examiner le contenu en ligne pertinent qui a été cerné et se renseigner.

- Cours de base sur l'immigration en ligne (4 heures)
- Sensibilisation à la réforme du système d'octroi de l'asile en ligne (60 minutes)
- Examen des demandes d'asile, module 1 en ligne (60 minutes)
- Prélèvement des empreintes digitales et LiveScan en ligne (90 minutes)
- Principes du SMGC en ligne (60 minutes)

La DFP travaille actuellement avec les opérations et les programmes pour les voyageurs à trouver la solution appropriée en matière de soutien (aide-mémoire, encadrement en cours d'emploi, etc.) afin d'appuyer les employés.

En outre, la DFP aidera les régions en coordonnant et en offrant les activités de formation déjà prévues. Les campus continueront de tenir compte de l'afflux de réfugiés en s'assurant que l'attribution des places répond aux besoins des régions/PE touchés. La formation prévue comprend ce qui suit :

- Examen du délégué du ministre
- Examen des demandes d'asile module 2
- Exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs Enquêtes

Il faut utiliser le numéro d'ordre interne approprié pour suivre le coût de la formation associée à la capacité d'appoint pour l'afflux de réfugiés.

Orientation intégrée des RH

Les RH fourniront une orientation stratégique intégrée sur les questions de RH afin de communiquer des directives techniques claires et précises aux gestionnaires et aux employés.

Les activités et les services clés fournis à cet égard pourront comprendre ce qui suit :

- Élaborer un plan de communication des RH pour assurer la production, la coordination, la traduction et le contrôle de la qualité du contenu, ainsi que la coopération avec l'équipe Atlas en vue de la publication;
- Élaborer des documents d'orientation techniques pour la direction et les ASF (p. ex. fiches de renseignements et foires aux questions sur les sujets suivants : se porter volontaire pour appuyer d'autres PE, aménagement des horaires, heures supplémentaires, gestion des congés, annulation des congés et rappels au travail, processus de dotation nouveaux et en cours, PAE, SST, etc.). Les documents seront publiés dans Atlas et mis à jour, au besoin:
- Créer un compte de courriel spécialisé pour recevoir les questions et la rétroaction concernant la façon dont les ressources de l'ASFC contribuent au traitement de l'afflux de réfugiés. La boîte de réception sera surveillée par les Programmes des ressources humaines et les questions/observations seront envoyées aux spécialistes concernés pour le suivi.
- Assurer la liaison avec les intervenants internes sur des questions de RH clés afin que les directives soient claires, uniformes et conformes;
- Tenir des téléconférences à des intervalles réguliers pour cerner et gérer toute question en suspens.

La DGRH travaillera de près avec les collègues régionaux et la Direction générale des opérations à cerner et à résoudre de façon proactive les questions liées aux RH, et à assurer l'application uniforme de la politique à l'échelle nationale.

13. Annexe F – Finances

Aucun renseignement n'est actuellement disponible.

14. Annexe G – Approvisionnement et passation de marchés

Aucun renseignement n'est actuellement disponible.

15. Annexe H – Technologie de l'information

Conception des opérations en ce qui a trait à la technologie de l'information

Pour donner le niveau de détail inclus dans le document sur l'opération visant les réfugiés syriens, il faut mobiliser plusieurs secteurs de la DGIST afin de fournir des lignes directrices sur la prestation de la TI dans des emplacements non connus d'avance, et en nombres inconnus.

À cette fin, on peut utiliser ces points de haut niveau jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse élaborer un document exhaustif.

Emplacement et modèle opérationnel

- Lorsqu'un emplacement est choisi, la planification détaillée peut commencer en vue du déploiement des opérations temporaires.
- Les Opérations doivent donner des précisions sur le nombre d'utilisateurs, les appareils requis et le modèle de travail pour que la TI puisse déterminer les besoins en matériel et en logiciels de l'emplacement.

Chacun des éléments ci-dessous sera une considération de la TI, et différents produits livrables seront disponibles en fonction des délais requis. En résumé, on peut distinguer trois délais opérationnels aux fins de planification.

Court terme : Délai de 1 semaine
 Moyen terme : Délai de 2-4 semaines

3. Long terme : Délai de 1 mois ou plus à compter de la date de la demande

Éléments à considérer

- 1. Connectivité réseau
 - a. Accès à distance protégé (ADP), boîte magique ou nouvelle installation de SPC
 - b. Câbles
 - c. Lieu sûr pour le matériel
- 2. Matériel de l'utilisateur final
 - a. Ordinateurs portatifs, ordinateurs de bureau, imprimantes
 - b. Stocks disponibles (matériel de réserve) et délai de livraison
 - c. Exigences en matière d'approvisionnement et délai de livraison
- 3. Matériel spécialisé du secteur d'activité
 - a. LiveScan, imprimante du SMGC, scanner du SMGC; lecteurs de documents, lecteurs de données biométriques
 - b. Stocks disponibles et délai de livraison
 - Exigences en matière d'approvisionnement et délai de livraison
- 4. Équipement de bureau
 - a. Appareil multifonctions, photocopieuse
 - b. Imprimantes reliées au réseau local (RL)
 - c. Téléphones
- 5. Logiciels
 - a. Détermination des applications requises par l'utilisateur
 - b. Enregistrement des applications sécurisées sur les appareils

6. Sécurité

a. Système de télévision en circuit fermé (CCTV)

Options relatives à l'aménagement de l'emplacement temporaire

Selon chacun des trois délais organisationnels ci-dessus, ainsi que les éléments de la TI à considérer pour chaque site, des capacités différentes seront disponibles, par exemple :

Court terme:

- Utiliser les installations ou les infrastructures existantes, le cas échéant.
- Utiliser l'ADP ou la boîte magique pour tirer parti de la connectivité disponible immédiatement (cellulaire, connexion ISP si installée et satellite).
- Emprunter le matériel de la réserve (régionale/nationale).
- Déterminer les besoins à long terme et passer des commandes, au besoin.

Moyen terme:

- Utiliser les installations ou les infrastructures existantes, le cas échéant.
- On peut continuer d'utiliser la boîte magique on peut ajouter les connexions Internet terrestres permanentes par le truchement du SLAI de SPC.
- On peut augmenter la réserve au moyen des biens existants, le cas échéant.

Long terme:

- Transition vers un site entièrement branché de SPC avec câbles sécurisés, sécurité matérielle et soutien.
- Le matériel emprunté peut être remplacé par des installations permanentes.
- Les articles plus difficiles à obtenir, comme LiveScan et les appareils multifonctions, peuvent être livrés et installés.

Autres éléments à considérer en fonction du besoin

- Modèle de soutien.
- Exigences de la TI locale en matière d'aménagement et d'installation de l'équipement.
- Coûts de déplacement pour les ressources locales, régionales et de l'AC.
- Les exigences de sécurité peuvent évoluer entre les éléments livrables à court terme et à long terme (un garde de sécurité est disponible jusqu'à ce que des installations sécurisées soient fournies, par exemple).

16. Annexe I – Communications

Aucun renseignement n'est actuellement disponible.

17. Annexe J – Sécurité

Aucun renseignement n'est actuellement disponible.

18. Annexe K – Liste des personnes-ressources en cas d'urgence

En cas d'afflux massif soudain de migrants ou de volume dépassant la capacité de traitement du point d'entrée (PE) de niveau 2, dans tout PE à l'échelle du pays, voici une liste de personnes-ressources clés pour vous à aider à gérer la situation. La liste est présentée en ordre alphabétique, par secteur d'activité.

Le présent document doit être lu de concert avec le <u>Guide de planification d'urgence en cas de migration irrégulière de demandeurs</u> d'asile de l'ASFC.

Secteur d'activité	Direction générale/ direction/division	Nom	Numéro de téléphone	Courriel
	Personnes-ressou	rces de la Direction géné	rale des opérations à l'	AC
Opérations	Opérations/Exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs et gestion des cas	Lisa Martincich Gestionnaire int., Opérations de l'exécution de la loi dans les bureaux intérieurs	Bureau : 613-946- 4960 Cellulaire	Lisa.Martinchich@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
	Opérations/Direction des opérations frontalières			
	Opérations/Centre national des opérations frontalières (CNOF)	Paul Porrior Directeur général	Bureau : 613-991- 1773 Cellulaire :	Paul.Porrior@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
			Adjoint(e): 613-991-	
Planification (directives de planification pour le Centre des opérations régionales)	Opérations/CNOF, Division de la préparation et des interventions opérationnelles (DPIO)	Donald Walker Directeur int.	Bureau : 613-991- 0282 Cellulaire :	Donald.Walker@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
		Rick Kowalski	Bureau : 343-291- 5973	Rick.Kowalski@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca

		Gestionnaire, Gestion des urgences, DPIO,	Cellulaire :	
		CNOF		
Agent de liaison (au Centre des opérations du gouvernement)		À confirmer		
Centre des opérations frontalières (COF)	Opérations/CNOF	Brendan Derry Conseiller principal de programme	Téléphone : 613-960-6001 Blackberry : NIP du Blackberry : Blackberry du superviseur : NIP du superviseur :	boc-cof@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
	Personnes-resso	⊔ ources des directions gér	⊥ nérales de soutien à l'A0]
Communications	Services intégrés/ Communications			
Sécurité de l'AC	Contrôle/Sécurité et pratiques professionnelles			
Dotation/Relations de travail/Santé et sécurité au travail	Ressources humaines	Katherine Gendreau Gestionnaire, Mobilisation et reconnaissance des employés	Bureau : 613-957- 3203 Cellulaire : s. o.	Katherine.Gendreau@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
Infrastructure et approvisionnement	Contrôle/Infrastructure Contrôle/ Approvisionnement (marchés)	Jessica Sultan Directrice exécutive	Bureau : 343-291- 5683 Cellulaire :	Jessica.Sultan@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca

Technologie de l'information	Information, sciences et technologie/ Division de l'intégration de la TI	Milka Strukelj Directeur int. Lily Ooi Directrice, Services du renseignement, de l'exécution de la loi et des recours (LiveScan)	Bureau : 343-291- 6095 Cellulaire : Bureau : 343-291- 5202 Cellulaire :	Milka.Strukelj@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca Lily.Ooi@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
Finances	Contrôle/Finances			
Législation et politique	Direction générale des programmes			
	nes-ressources – struc	ture régionale du Systèm		es interventions
Commandant des interventions		<pre><dgr l'incident="" où="" survient=""></dgr></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
Agent de sécurité		<pre><gestionnaire désigné="" l'incident="" où="" survient=""> (on recommande le gestionnaire de la Sécurité)</gestionnaire></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
Agent d'information		<gestionnaire désigné<br="">où survient l'incident> (on recommande le gestionnaire des Communications)</gestionnaire>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
Agent de liaison (assurer la liaison avec les partenaires via le Centre de coordination fédéral)		<gestionnaire désigné<br="">où survient l'incident></gestionnaire>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	

-

Section des finances et de l'administration		<pre><gestionnaire désigné="" l'incident="" où="" survient=""></gestionnaire></pre>	Bureau : Cellulaire :	
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Canada Border Services Agency

Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration - Contingency Planning Guidance 2017

Operations Branch

PROTECTED A
Apollo # 11569038



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Revision History

This section provides control for the development and distribution of revisions to the Business Case up to the point of approval. The table below includes the revision number, date of issue or update, the author responsible for the changes and a brief description of the context and/or scope of the changes in that revision.

Revision Number	Date of Issue	Author(s)	Brief Description of Change
V1	31 Aug 2017	L. Lepage / N.Girouard	Initial draft
V2	01 Sep 2017	L. Lepage / N.Girouard	Review and editing
V3	06 Sep 2017	L. Lepage	Updates and additional annexes inserted
V4	11 Sep 2017	L. Lepage	Updates and edits
V5	14 Sep 2017	L. Lepage	Updates
V6	15 Sep 2017	L. Lepage	Updates and edits - BOD amendments
V7	18 Sep 2017	L. Lepage	Updates based on GC Strategic Plan
V8	19 Sep 2017	L. Lepage	Updates based on GC Strategic Plan
V9	20 Sep 2017	M. Cameron	Editing
V10	21 Sep 2017	L. Lepage	Updates
V11	21 Sep 2017	M. Cameron	Updates
V12	26 Sep 2017	L. Lepage	Updates (graphics)
V13	27 Sep 2017	M. Cameron	Updates-GC version sept26
V14	02 Oct 2017	L. Lepage	General edits and updates to Tiers
V15	05 Oct 2017	L. Lepage	Amendments based on internal feedback
V16	06 Oct 2017	L. Lepage	Addition of available annexes
V17			
V18			
V19			
V20			
V21			
V22			
V23			
V24			
V25			

Context

Over the past several years Canada has experienced a steady increase in asylum seeker arrivals as a result of global events that continue to create large numbers of displaced persons around the globe. While in past years, asylum seeker arrivals have been balanced between arrivals at air and land borders, Canada is currently experiencing a significant increase in asylum seeker arriving at and between ports of entry (POEs).

As of November 2016, the number of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) interceptions at between POE locations has increased with the majority of interceptions in the vicinity of Lacolle, Quebec along unguarded roads. Thus far, involved nationals have been of Romania, Colombia, Eritrea, Yemen, Sudan and Haiti. 80% of intercepted persons between the POE since the beginning of 2016 were in possession of a passport containing a United States visa. Since January 2017, there has also been a surge of in between the port arrivals in the vicinity of Emerson Manitoba, and an increase in Southern Ontario Region the spring of 2017.

Over the spring / summer months of 2017, in the vicinity of Lacolle, the RCMP saw a significant increase in interceptions of Haitian nationals attempting to cross into Canada between POEs to seek asylum. The volumes have increased daily, consistently and reached into the hundreds.

For the purpose of this plan, the term "asylum seekers" (AS) will be used as a general term to refer to individuals who have crossed illegally into Canada with the intent of filing an asylum claim, and to simplify the reference for the reader.

1.1. Current Drivers

The ongoing increase in arrivals of AS between POEs has been attributed to a loophole in the Canada-United States (U.S.). Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA) which allows asylum seekers arriving from the U.S. to make an asylum claim in Canada if they arrive between POEs rather than being subject to the STCA and its narrow exceptions at a land POE.

- There is ongoing litigation and advocacy within Canada that challenges the STCA.
- The current position of the Government of Canada (GC) is to retain the STCA in its current form.
- Canada is viewed globally as being a free and welcoming society which is desirable for permanent settlement.

1.2. Aim

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration Contingency Planning Guidance 2017 is aimed at positioning the Agency to prepare an agile and timely response to a dramatic escalation in the number of asylum seekers arriving in Canada, while continuing to deliver mandated business.

1.3. Scope

This contingency planning guidance is designed to provide operational leadership to assist with preparations for the implementation of a CBSA response to arrivals of persons at

and between the POE, who are seeking asylum in Canada; when the number of arrivals exceeds pre-determined Agency capacity to apply standard processing.

It outlines key considerations and tasks for the development of regional specific plans and identifies specific actions and areas of coordination required between primary and supporting departments and agencies.

In addition, this planning guidance aligns the CBSA to participate effectively in a whole of government response, if required. This planning guidance must be read in conjunction with the Government of Canada National Strategic Response Plan – Asylum Seeker Influx.

This planning guidance intends to complement (not replace) existing CBSA plans, authorities, and mandates, and to support a comprehensive, coordinated federal approach to emergency response as it pertains to increase influx of Asylum Seeker events in Canada.

NOTE: The CBSA will not expand past its operational mandate in order to meet the requirements of the situation.

1.4. Intent

The intent of this planning guidance is to establish a common strategic approach that can be applied by the frontlines nationally; and to ensure that headquarters supporting areas are prepared to provide mobilizing assistance to the affected region when normal operational capacity becomes overwhelmed. It is also intended to ensure that the Agency response is easily integrated with a potential whole of government response, if necessary.

1.5. Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives for the CBSA are as follows:

- To ensure the continuity of the CBSA mandate.
- To ensure border integrity is maintained.
- To process irregularly migrating AS in cooperation with CBSA partners.
- To maintain a common strategic approach nationally.
- To align the CBSA approach with the GC National Strategic Plan.
- To ensure ongoing respectful treatment of asylum seekers.
- To reduce the impacts of a mass arrival on the ports of entry.

1.6. Criteria for Success

- CBSA has implemented mechanisms to process a surge of irregular migrant AS arrivals in a humanitarian manner.
- CBSA processing has been conducted in accordance with current legislation and policies.
- A holistic engagement plan with the U.S. has been completed that, where possible, reduces the number of asylum seekers arriving at Canada's land border.

- Security screening is thorough and timely.
- The CBSA has successfully conducted its leadership role as Emergency Support Function 13 – Border Services (ESF – 13) under the Federal Emergency Response Plan (FERP).
- The CBSA is positioned to maintain border integrity through the conduct of ongoing and effective enforcement in the near, mid-term and long-term, as required.
- The CBSA is positioned to sustain increased AS processing while continuing to meet its ongoing operational mission throughout the influx.
- Processing has been delivered in a cost effective manner and in accordance with the resources allocated to the initiative.

1.7. CBSA Planning Assumptions

- Planning and response will be carried out in consideration of cultural sensitivities, the dignity and privacy of the asylum seekers.
- Security, health and safety of employees and Canadians will be an Agency priority throughout the influx response activities.
- The U.S. will remain an active and supportive partner in Canada's response to irregular migration but may continue to take unilateral action on short notice.
- An influx of asylum seekers could occur with little to no warning.
- Policy options will be considered as possible courses of action.
- Provinces, Territories (P/Ts), national and local NGOs will support the regional response.
- Other Government Departments and Agencies will support the regional response.
- Domestic and international resources are sufficient and available.
- The GC expects that current resources allocated to the asylum program will be expended before making new investments. Departments may be required to provide up front resourcing to meet fast moving and dynamic situations.
- Bi-national agreements between Canada and the U.S. regarding the sharing of border related information will be respected.
- Should the CBSA approach become unsustainable, the operational response will be expanded to a Public Safety Canada coordinated whole of government response.

1.8. Key National Decisions

In order for this plan to be successfully implemented a series of key decisions by senior management must be taken in a timely fashion. Key lessons observed during the AS influx over the summer of 2017 at Lacolle, QC include the need for early establishment of a governance structure; and the identification of primary and supporting directorates within the Agency.

The following are key Agency decisions that have been made by the Vice-President, Operations Branch:

- The CBSA will establish mobile Flexible Event Response Teams (FERT) that are fully equipped and trained.
- The CBSA will be prepared to conduct triage and joint processing for a whole of government coordinated response near the POE, where possible.
- The CBSA will provide supplemental personnel to scale-up the initial triage and processing operations.
- The CBSA will only be responsible for temporary short-term accommodations that may occur before the CBSA triage processing is complete.
- The CBSA will plan to de-escalate the response, detailing a return to a state of normalcy, once the numbers of AS arrivals has reduced to a manageable operating state within the predefined processing capacity limits.

1.9. Key Observations and Considerations

The following observations and considerations were developed during the response planning focus groups hosted by the Government Operations Center during the AS Influx at the Lacolle, QC port of entry in 2017. Please review the observations and considerations in conjunction with Annex C – Do's and Don'ts.

Key Observations and Considerations

Most repeated observation:

 Delayed use of the Federal Emergency Response Plan (FERP) mechanism and its associated Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure created a multitude of complications related to identifying a response lead, interdepartmental planning, coordination and contracting authorities at all levels.

Other Key Observations and Considerations

- Early recognition of the benefits of utilizing the FERP response mechanism and associated ESF structure will benefit planning and coordination for a response.
- Regional and local Governance structure must be established for exchange of information and regional coordination;
- Early identification of trigger points for both the initiation of planning and implementation of the response is critical in order to ensure proactive positioning for the Agency.
- Early identification and assignment of contracting authorities is critical to the success of the initial response and beyond.
- Early identification of triggers for requesting humanitarian support / assistance will improve conditions at the response location.
- Early engagement of the affected province / territory will assist with identifying the humanitarian and social needs and acquiring services for the affected population.

- Making effective use of subject matter experts both in the region and in headquarters will be beneficial and efficient for ensuring that the planning and implementation of the response is effective.
- Improved internal Agency communication and coordination will benefit planning and implementation going forward.
- Improved coordination between the RCMP and CBSA, particularly on-site will be beneficial to the response.
- The operation will be sustainable for an extended period of time:
- The operation will be scalable in order to account for variations in the influx of AS;
- The operation will be replicable in order to implement it in other parts of the country as warranted by variations in the influx of AS;

1.1.1. GC Asylum Seeker Approach

The Government of Canada (GC) manages all legal immigration into Canada through a multiyear immigration levels plan which establishes volume limits for all types of immigrant arrivals in Canada. The current Immigration Levels Plan 2016/17 has established a volume limitation of 22,500 asylum seekers. The Immigration Levels Plan for Fiscal year 2017/18 includes a request for resources to increase the number of asylum seekers to 28,000.

Concept of Operation

The CBSA will respond to the influx in asylum seekers in a deliberate and nationally coordinated manner following a model with four tiers which is integrated within the GC five phase model. The 4 tiers range from adjusting current processes at the CBSA frontline in order to maximize AS processing throughout, up to a worst case situation that could see Canada having to process thousands of claimants arriving daily at, and between, ports of entry along the length of the land border with the US. The 4 Tier model is designed to meet the following operational priorities:

- Ensure that the CBSA mandate to maintain border integrity is upheld.
- Minimize the processing burden on POEs during peak travel season.
- Ensure the ongoing respectful treatment of claimants.
- Remain agile to respond to unforeseen circumstances.
- Maximize interdepartmental / binational / whole of government effort.
- Deliver short term claimant processing solutions while concurrently positioning for long term refugee reform program implementation.

Below is a graphic of the CBSA concept of operation integrated with the GC, 5 phase concept:

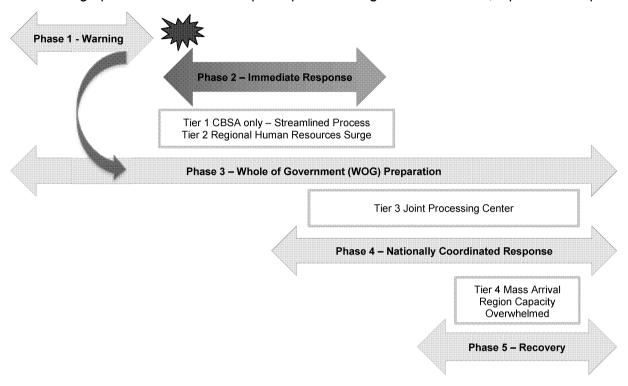


Figure 1 - CBSA / GC integrated Concept of Operations

<u>NOTE</u>: As weather fluctuates throughout the year mobility towards the Canadian border may ebb and flow resulting in the potential for a substantial increases and decreases in asylum seekers arriving between and at varying ports of entry along the entire length of the Canada / US border.

1.1.2. Pre-border Activity

The primary focus of pre-border activities is to engage with the U.S. in a synchronized manner from the political, strategic through to the tactical levels. CBSA engagement should also be coordinated with engagement by other departments responsible for managing refugee claimant arrival and processing. It is expected that Global Affairs Canada (GAC) will lead the political engagement while within the CBSA International Region (IR) will act as the coordinator for CBSA engagement both as part of the federal interdepartmental team and between CBSA and US Customs and Border Protection. While IR will facilitate and coordinate engagement it is expected that both the travelers' portfolio and the enforcement and intelligence community will maximize existing relationships to meet CBSA requirements. The current CBSA pre-border priorities are:

 Work with the U.S. to disrupt upstream the illegal refugee claimant pipelines that are using the US to transit to Canada.

- Gain early awareness of emerging U.S. intelligence or program initiatives that may result in mass arrivals in Canada.
- Develop intelligence regarding high risk refugee claimants that may pose a security threat to Canada.

1.1.3. Post Border Activity

The post-border planning is focused on the enforcement and intelligence requirements resulting from the arrival on short notice of large numbers of refugee claimants who seek to settle in Canada's largest cities (Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal) during the refugee claim process. Much of the post-border plan will encompass multiple levels of government and cooperation with non-governmental organizations (e.g. Municipalities, Provinces/Territories, Federal, Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada and Red Cross, etc.).

Agency Operational Responsibilities

The role of headquarters areas is to support the regions by providing the mobilizing support necessary in order to execute the operation successfully.

1.10. Border Operations Directorate

The Border Operations Directorate (BOD) is responsible for overseeing the development and coordination of detailed coordination of regional and frontline activities and to provide operational requirements for implementation by other branches and directorates. BOD high-level responsibilities are to:

- Develop and maintain the assessment of POE and regional capacity to receive and process AS.
- Provide early warning of capacity thresholds to launch further action or planning.
- Orchestrate the movement of equipment to support regions and POEs.
- Develop and promulgate operational bulletins and shift briefings to support changes in policy, regulations or CBSA response posture.
- Provide operational advice to the GC on the details of providing POE support to the AS influx.
- Act as the primary point of interaction between headquarters and the regions.
- Liaise with other directorates within the Operations Branch and with other corporate branches as required.
- Establish Operational Reporting Requirements and Report Submission Tempo.

1.11. National Border Operations Centre Directorate

The National Border Operations Centre's roles and responsibilities are divided between conducting pre-arrival risk assessment, ongoing nationally and federally coordinated operational planning and providing timely operational monitoring and coordination to facilitate situational awareness and decision making.

In addition to its normal responsibilities, the National Targeting Centre (NTC) will be prepared to contribute to the U.S. engagement plan which seeks to address AS arrival upstream. NTC will be prepared to support National Security Screening Division (NSSD) should changes to the security screening process be required, in response to mass arrivals. Should mass arrival plans be activated, the Director General, NBOC will be responsible for the overall coordination and implementation of the CBSA's Plan. This will include the following activities:

- Overall coordination and management of a national and federal operational response and assessment of priorities across the affected branches, directorates and regions;
- Coordination of all activities and resources associated with the operation, when Government Operations Center (GOC) assumes National Response Planning and Consequence Management;
- Provision of operational reports and briefings to senior CBSA management;
- Coordination of CBSA presence in the GOC;
- Act as CBSA lead in the departmental and interdepartmental teleconference calls and meetings with stakeholders; and
- Production of an after action report at the conclusion of the operation.

The primary function of the Border Operations Center (BOC) will be to act as the lead for operational monitoring and reporting. While the BOC is currently distributing Significant Event Notifications (SENs), an Executive Order Situation Report (Sitrep) (Monday – Friday) and a Mexican Visa Lift Sitrep (Weekly) the BOC will be prepared to engage stakeholders to modify internal SitRep to meet changing AS arrival scenarios. Interdepartmental input to internal SitRep will be provided through the Performance Reporting Unit (PRU). The normal SEN process will be utilized should significant events occur. Should the AS influx become a GC level operations, the BOC will be responsible for distributing the daily GOC SITREPs and products. The BOC will continue to support overseas liaison officers and CBSA POEs through special requests for checks of CBSA databases. The BOC will be prepared to provide the after-hours secretariat function to GC level coordination calls if required.

The primary function of the Emergency Management Section (EM) is to provide the hub for national level planning through the creation and maintenance of the CBSA AS Irregular Migration Contingency Planning Guidance that in alignment with the to the GC National Strategic Plan; and the orchestration of the after action reporting process. The secondary contribution from EM will be the preparation of geomatics products for the planning process, as required.

1.12. Enforcement Intelligence Operations Directorate

The Enforcement and Intelligence Operations Directorate (EIOD) will:

- provide intelligence products to the CBSA and IRCC both domestically and overseas;
- act as the primary CBSA interface within the current interdepartmental intelligence structures and any joint intelligence structures should they be activated;

- act as the CBSA lead for engagement with U.S. or other foreign intelligence organizations as required;
- provide input into the strategic and regional security frameworks that may be established to support the ongoing assessment of the security and safety of GC employees abroad and AS that are within the care and control of Canada.

1.13. Information, Science and Technology Branch

The Information, Science and Technology Branch (ISTB) will:

- coordinate the preparation deployment and operational availability of all necessary IT systems and hardware identified to support this initiative as the operational scenario evolves and contingencies are activated;
- develop the overall information technology plan and will act as the CBSA lead for interdepartmental IT coordination and adjustments to IT service delivery.

1.14. Programs Branch

The Programs Branch (PB) is responsible for program policy management and performance reporting.

Policy

Planning will affect both enforcement and intelligence and traveller programs. PB will:

 lead interdepartmental policy conversations and the development of CBSA policy response to any public policies or regulatory changes that may occur as contingencies are activated.

Specific attention will be focused on the STCA given that it is a significant driver to the activation of any planning scenarios. PB will also:

 develop the conceptual approach for the CBSAs US Engagement strategy and will collaborate with International Region (IR) to achieve the goals of the approach.

Performance Reporting

Initial performance reporting is already in place through a combination of statistical information provided through the Performance Reporting Unit (PRU) and Significant Event Reporting. The PRU will:

 be the official source of asylum seeker "landings" and will provide the CBSA input into any external reporting that may be required as the asylum seeker influx situation evolves.

1.15. Human Resources Branch

Currently human resources issues are being addressed regionally. HR planning has been launched to prepare for a national surge, and to examine any emerging occupational health and safety issues or labour relations issues. The launching of an HR surge will require Vice-President (VP) level approval.

Labour Relations

The union will be a priority partner in this response and Labour Relations will:

 develop a union engagement strategy that incorporates both the national and local level.

1.16. Comptrollership Branch

The Comptrollership Branch will:

 develop the plan to support the procurement (both goods and services), departmental security, infrastructure and sound financial management during the planning and implementation of AS influx activities that go beyond the current levels plan allocations.

Financial Management

While work is underway to develop a comprehensive financial management plan to track resource expenditures related to the asylum seeker influx. Comptrollership Branch will:

 provide interim direction regarding cost capture at the regional and national level to ensure that a full resource accounting can be maintained throughout the evolution of the asylum seeker influx.

Future Funding Requirements

Should the asylum seeker influx increase beyond the current levels plan or a mass arrival create the need for significant new funding requirements at the CBSA or interdepartmentally, Comptrollership Branch will:

- act as the CBSA lead for the creation of the required packages (e.g. Treasury Board Submissions, etc.); and
- ensure that the Agency is well positioned to support downstream financial audits.

1.17. Corporate Affairs Branch

Corporate Affairs Branch will:

• lead the preparation of strategic documents such as Memoranda to Cabinet, prepare information packages and statistics for use by the CBSA President and the Minster of Public Safety and act as the lead for developing and coordinating both internal and external communications products.

Communications Directorate

The Communications Directorate will:

- provide strategic advice and support to its internal clients, participate in CBSA integrated operational planning and participate in intergovernmental and Agency communications planning;
- develop a communications plan that aligns with the GC communications plans should they be developed and supports the Agency's operational plan, in consultation with key participants;

The communications plan will help to ensure efforts are coordinated and messaging is consistent across the Agency. It will include proposed activities and products, for example, the media relations protocol, anticipatory media lines, questions and answers, links to the Government's website posted on the Agency's site, tweets/retweets and other social media, messages to staff, and use of other existing networks and resources.

The Communications Directorate will:

- lead the preparation of spokespersons at the national and regional levels, CBSA input to GC technical briefs, and preparation of POE media events; and
- lead the preparation of any Very Important Persons (VIP) media visits to CBSA facilities to guide media and VIPs during visits (e.g. Prime Minister (PM) or Minster visits to POEs) while also ensuring the integrity of CBSA processes are unfettered and the dignity of AS is protected while within the CBSA's operational domain.

Phase 1 - Warning

The warning phase identifies thresholds and processing capacity limitations for when the agency will need to begin advanced preparations to implement an immediate response to an influx in irregularly migrating asylum seekers. As a best case scenario the CBSA will rely on information from abroad, intelligence information and monitoring of media/social media outlets. During Phase 1, CBSA will also produce situational awareness products and share relevant information and intelligence with its partners.

1.18. Planning Thresholds

The Agency needs to be prepared for a significant increase in persons seeking asylum between ports of entry. The following potential events are thresholds that signify the need for Directors in headquarters to commence mobilization planning and coordination activities through the Directors Coordination Group for operational response:

- Information from the intelligence community indicates that the conditions for an influx of irregular migrants potentially seeking asylum is likely.
- The international community abroad identifies that the conditions for an influx of irregular migrants potentially seeking asylum is likely.
- A humanitarian event occurs or advocacy results in the suspension of the STCA
- A significant change in immigration posture within the U.S. that results in significantly increased or mass arrivals between ports of entry.
- The consistent escalation of asylum seeker arrivals reaching predetermined percentages that indicate the numbers may overwhelm the CBSA frontline and asylum seeker processing workforce.

1.19. Capacity at POE Triggers

The tiers in the concept of operations are triggered upwards based upon a POEs capacity to sustain standard asylum seeker processing up to 80% and based upon a 24 hour maximum waiting period.

The POE's have conducted an assessment of each of their standard processing capacity limits and identified a percentage at which the operation would be near their trigger point to the next tier in the echelon of response. The figure 3 provides an example of the trigger up mechanism.

1.20. Capacity Trigger Authority

The triggering authority to activate this plan will rest with the Vice President of Operations Branch. In the regions, the Regional Directors General (RDGs) are responsible to indicate to the Vice-President of Operations Branch that capacity thresholds are at or near maximum and that a move up to the next tier is required. The RDGs must also notify the Border Operations Center (BOC) of such decisions in order to ensure situational awareness is maintained throughout the duration of the response.

1.21. Capacity Trigger Notification

At a minimum, the BOC must ensure that the Director General (DG), Border Operations Directorate (BOD), DG, National Border Operations Center Directorate (NBOCD) and the Director, Operational Response and Preparedness (OPRD) are immediately notified of a regional decision to activate their regional plan and / or to increase a tier level. During a response at any tier, the GOC is recipient of the Asylum Claims and Interceptions Report; the BOC will provide the GOC a sanitized version of any region-specific CBSA Daily Situation Report that is produced as part of the event response.

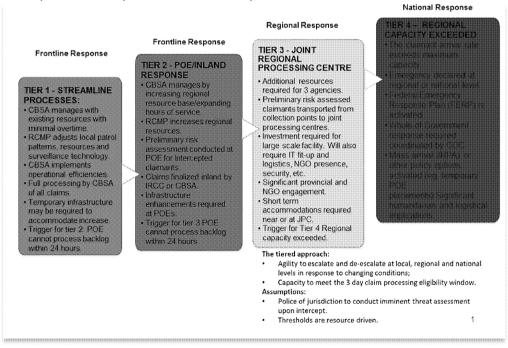


Figure 2 – CBSA Operational Processing Capacity, 2017

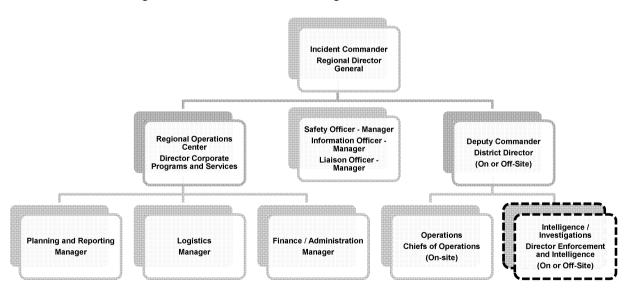
Phase 2 - Immediate Response

Phase 2 represents the temporary processes and solutions to be implemented regionally to address the immediate requirements, using regional resources only. As the event unfolds and when it is necessary to move up to higher tiers the complexity of the response operation will increase and require the use of a scalable incident management system. The CBSA will rely on the Incident Command System (ICS) to provide standardized on-site management system that will enable an effective and efficient operational response.

- Regions will conduct tactical planning to establish daily objectives for an operational period and to ensure that sufficient resources are in place to effectively deal with increased volumes of asylum seekers.
- Regions will be responsible for identifying that capacity thresholds and limitations have been reached as these will be the primary drivers for the activation of plans and the escalation of response tiers.
- Regions will be the primary engagement point for coordination with regional federal, provincial/territorial and municipal partners; including the Federal Coordination Group (FCG) and local service providers.
- Regions should be prepared to participate in an HR surge to support those regions that are responding. This will be further elaborated in the HR Surge Plan.
- Regions will establish an incident command system structure and scale up as needed based upon both the tiered approach and the increasing complexity of the operation.
- See the recommended regional model for a Tier 3 4 incident command structure in figure 4 below.

1.1.4. Incident Command System

Please refer to <u>Annex B – ICS Structure Step by Step</u> for guidance on establishing an incident command organizational structure in the region.



- Depending on the volume of work it is anticipated that teams will need to be established for all of the functions identified at the bottom level of this diagram.
- Each area in this ICS structure has a corresponding contact in HQ in order to ensure that the regions have direct access to both timely and effective mobilizing support.

Figure 3 - Recommended Tier 3 - 4 Incident Command Structure - Regional Model

Incident Commander

- The Incident Commander (IC) will be responsible for the overall incident or event activity.
 - The IC will be required to establish and implement objectives to guide initial response activities. These objectives should be established based on the following priorities, in order of importance:
 - Lifesaving (i.e. safety, security and humanitarian needs);
 - Stabilization (i.e. processing capacity thresholds and limitations);
 - <u>Property preservation</u> (i.e. preserving the physical and operational integrity of the POE).
 - The IC will need to communicate the objectives to those who directly report to him/her as this will ensure that team members and other agencies are informed.
 - Business Continuity and Resumption Planning.

Deputy Incident Commander

• The <u>Deputy Incident Commander</u> will be responsible for on-site incident and event activities; and must be capable of assuming the duties of the IC, if necessary.

1.1.5. Regional Operations Centre (ROC)

The ROC's will be utilized as the mechanism to organize and control the ICS structure as an incident command post within the regions (may be off-site). Planning, Logistics and Finance / Administration and Event Reporting will be embedded into the responsibilities of the ROC, which will provide greater integration and coordination of the following: multiple facilities, IT equipment, personnel surge capacity, procurement, communications, and finance and administration. These services being integrated into one operational system greatly harmonizes efforts and keeps POE operations focused on delivery of the response. Please refer to Annex C - Emergency Contact List

- <u>Planning and Reporting Section</u> The Planning and Reporting Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident / event information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Action Plan and related documentation. This section will also prepare and disseminate reports on the event for situational awareness.
- <u>Logistics Section</u> The Logistics Section is responsible for providing adequate services and support (i.e. procurement of facilities, surge staffing, IT equipment, etc.) to meet all incident or event needs.
- <u>Finance/Administration Section</u> The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for keeping track of incident / event-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.

Safety Officer

• The Safety Officer's function is to develop and recommend measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assist and / or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations.

Information Officer

• The Information Officer is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident / event to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate agencies and organizations.

Liaison Officer

 The Liaison Officer (LO) is the contact for agency representatives assigned to the incident / event by assisting or cooperating agencies. The CBSA LO will work directly with partner organizations including the FCG and report back to the IC to provide updates and to seek guidance, direction when decisions are required.

1.1.6. Port of Entry

In the CBSA recommended regional model for an incident command structure the Chiefs of Operations are identified as the most appropriate level to manage the Operations Section of the ICS structure.

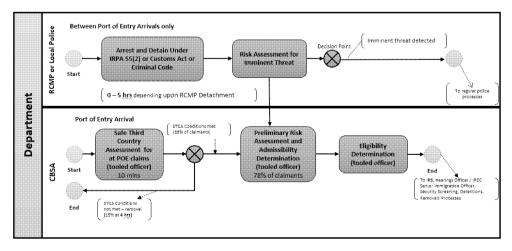
- Operations Section The Operations Section is responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident / event objectives.
- <u>Intelligence/Investigations Section</u> where required, the Intelligence and Investigations Section is responsible for the provision of tactical level intelligence information and products on-site.

1.22. Tier 1 – Streamlined Process

Tier 1 Trigger:

As long as the following criteria are in place an immediate response will be triggered:

• Influx of AS is between 8 and 12 hours waiting time for processing to be completed at POE.



Police of Jurisdiction:

- Ensures sufficient resources are assigned to patrol between POEs;
- Conducts Imminent Threat Assessment following interception (frisk, search incidental to arrest, baggage search, system checks);
- Claimants intercepted between POEs to be transported to nearest POE or to location agreed upon locally.

CBSA:

- Region (POE or Inland Office) can manage workload without need to escalate to Tier 2;
- Implements operational efficiencies (GCMS, Schedule A, clerks, DTAs etc.);
- Processes all claims following already established procedures.

IRCC:

• No additional assistance required.

1.1.7. Tier 1: Key Tasks by Department / Agency

All Partners:

• Provide situational awareness products to regional partners and GOC in a timely fashion, as per the GC National Strategic Plan.

CBSA:

- Synchronize local processing plan with RCMP;
- Participate in the processing of the AS at the POE;
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at POE across the country;
- Be prepared to provide contracting service at the POE for triage, transportation and temporary lodging:
- Provide tactical level coordination between federal partners on matters affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation at the POE;
- Participate in regional planning and coordination led by the Federal Coordination Centre concerning operational matters affecting federal partners, provinces and territories;
- Assess potential legal issues with processing changes that may be undertaken with RCMP and DOJ (Legal Services); and
- Determine what level of processing can reasonably occur within the existing facilities and resource levels (full claim vs preliminary risk assessment) with IRCC.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP):

- Intercept and arrest individuals involved in illegal border crossing or inadmissible foreign nationals;
- Properly identify and verify credentials, and assess medical state;
- Assess level of threat posed by individual(s). If there is a national security concern, or involvement in criminality identified, secure evidence and initiate an appropriate investigation bringing the individuals before a judge as soon as possible, otherwise RCMP will transfer AS to CBSA;

- In regions where CBSA have protocols and processes in place to be the lead investigative agency in Customs Act and IRPA offences, local operating procedures will take precedence;
- Synchronize local processing plan with CBSA;
- Assign/acquire additional administrative/clerical/analytical support to assist with the RCMP file management and to provide the numerous statistics requested by other agencies: and
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at POE across the country.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC):

 Determine what level of processing can reasonably occur while considering other lines of processing levels and resource levels (full claim vs preliminary risk assessment) – with CBSA.

Government Operations Center (GOC):

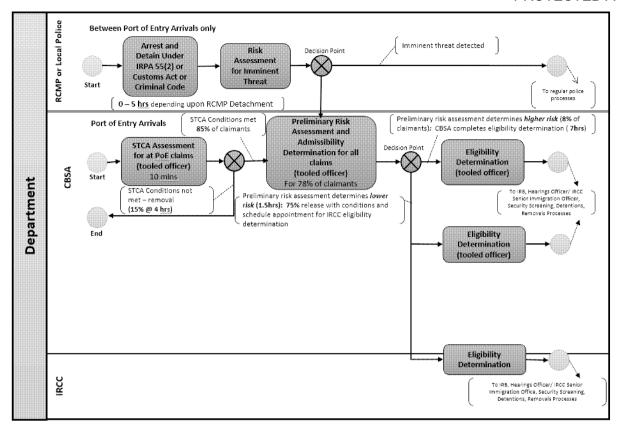
- Increase to Response Level 2 Risk Assessment and Planning in accordance with the FERP:
- Provides strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

1.23. Tier 2 – Regional Human Resources Surge

Tier 2 Trigger:

As long as one of the following criteria are in place a Tier 2 immediate response will be triggered:

- Influx of AS reaches 80 % of processing capacity up to a maximum of 12 hours waiting time for processing to be complete move to tier 2 response.
- HR surge within the region, is deemed necessary in order to sustain the immediate response.



Police of Jurisdiction:

- Conducts Imminent Threat Assessment following interception (frisk, search incidental to arrest, baggage search, system checks);
- Transports claimants to POE, Inland Enforcement Office or to area agreed upon locally until POE and Inland Enforcement Office daily processing caps have been reached;
- Once cap (level 3) is exceeded, claimants to be delivered to alternate location and remain under police jurisdiction until CBSA or IRCC processing capacity is available – to be agreed upon locally.

CBSA:

LEVEL 1 - Existing facilities/usual hours of service

- Re-assign resources within region:
- Tap into surge staff (CBSA Surge Inventory), hire students and administrative staff locally;
- Claimants are processed at POE or Inland Enforcement Office as agreed locally.

<u>LEVEL 2 – Existing facilities/expanded hours of service (to align with available human resources)</u>

- CBSA adjusts processing approach at POEs and Inland Enforcement Offices to performing Preliminary Risk Assessment Only:
- Claimants deemed low risk Adjourned to IRCC Inland office (claimants to secure transport inland);

 Claimants deemed high/unknown risk - CBSA processes entire claim at POE (capacity permitting) or transports to CBSA inland Enforcement Office for file completion.

<u>LEVEL 3 – Expanded facilities (i.e. trailers – to align with available human resources) to</u> increase processing capacity at POE and Inland Enforcement Office to meet daily cap.

- CBSA performs Preliminary Risk Assessment Only at POE or Inland Enforcement Office:
- Claimants deemed low risk Adjourned to IRCC Inland office (claimants to secure transport inland)
- Claimants deemed high/unknown risk CBSA processes entire claim at POE (capacity permitting) or transports to CBSA inland Enforcement Office for file completion

IRCC: Levels 2 and 3

- Secures additional facilities and increases processing capacity at Inland Offices in order to match # of claimants being adjourned daily;
- Reaches out to Provinces/Territories/NGOs to secure their commitment and support to provide humanitarian aid at POEs (distribution of meals and other critical supplies).

1.1.8. Tier 2: Key Tasks by Department / Agency

All Partners:

 Provide situational awareness products to regional partners and GOC in a timely fashion, as per the GC National Strategic Plan.

CBSA:

- Prepared to assess the proposed triage processing sites options for their feasibility and operational use for Tier 3;
- Prepare to provide advice on design and requirements of triage process and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Synchronize local processing plan with RCMP;
- Determine what additional regional resources (human, financial, physical) are required - and provide necessary personnel to scale-up the tier 2 operation, to include clerical/administrative support to assist with photocopying/scanning/file creation:
- Participate in the processing of the AS at the POE;
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at POE across the country;
- Be prepared to provide contracting service at the POE for triage, transportation and temporary lodging;
- Provide tactical level coordination in the region between federal partners on matters affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation at the POE;
- Participate in regional planning and coordination led by the Federal Coordination Centre concerning operational matters affecting federal partners, provinces and territories;
- Assess potential legal issues with processing changes that may be undertaken with RCMP and DOJ (Legal Services); and
- Determine what level of processing can reasonably occur within the existing facilities and resource levels (full claim vs preliminary risk assessment) with IRCC.

 Conduct an early humanitarian needs assessment of the AS waiting to be processed.

RCMP:

- Intercept and arrest individuals involved in illegal border crossing or inadmissible foreign nationals;
- Properly identify and verify credentials, and assess medical state;
- Assess level of threat posed by individual(s). If there is a national security concern, or involvement in criminality identified, secure evidence and initiate an appropriate investigation bringing the individuals before a judge as soon as possible, otherwise RCMP will transfer AS to CBSA;
- In regions where CBSA have protocols and processes in place to be the lead investigative agency in Customs Act and IRPA offences, local operating procedures will take precedence;
- Synchronize local processing plan with CBSA;
- Assign/acquire additional administrative/clerical/analytical support to assist with the RCMP file management and to provide the numerous statistics requested by other agencies; and
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at POE across the country.

IRCC:

 Determine what level of processing can reasonably occur while considering other lines of processing levels and resource levels (full claim vs preliminary risk assessment) – with CBSA: and

Canadian Red Cross

 Prepared to provide advice and assessment on basic needs and requirements at the POE.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

• Provide public health expertise for communicable disease prevention and environmental public health through existing regional processes (i.e. Quarantine Officer);

GOC:

- Increase to Response Level 2 Risk Assessment and Planning in accordance with the FFRP.
- Provides strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

Phase 3 – Whole of Government Engagement

Phase three involves escalating the CBSA response to accommodate a sustained and significant increase in AS volumes that can no longer be managed regionally with support from the Agency's core partners normally associated to immigration processing (i.e. RCMP and IRCC. Support from partner organizations such as PHAC and CRC, among others will be required, in order to continue the response effort efficiently. At the same time, phase 3 is triggers the preparations for a GC nationally coordinated response.

The phase is deliberate in nature with a focus on tailoring the GC National Strategic Response Plan and Regional Response Plan to the situation. Departmental plans are escalated and material resources readied in anticipation of their implementation/deployment. At this phase some other government departments will initiate the provision of support to the CBSA as a part of their departmental plans (i.e. PHAC, PS RO, and CRC).

1.24. Tier 3 – Joint Regional Processing

Tier 3 Trigger:

As long as one of the following criteria are in place Tier 3 will be triggered:

- Based on information (warning) indicating potential large increase in AS arrivals;
- Influx of AS reaches 80 % of processing capacity up to a maximum of 24 hours waiting time for processing to be complete move to tier 3 response;
- Request for assistance is received by the GC from the province:
- Direction from senior officials;
- Coordination of AS movement away from the POE is required.

Police of Jurisdiction:

 Arranges for secure transport of all claimants intercepted between POEs to Joint Processing Centres.

CBSA:

- Continues to process all claimants arriving at POEs at the POE;
- Secures sufficient resources to meet processing needs at Joint Processing Centres.

IRCC:

- In consultation with CBSA, identifies locations for Joint Processing Centres (Montreal, Toronto and PAC):
- Makes arrangements for short term accommodations likely required near or at Joint Processing Centres;
- Coordinates logistics with CBSA, Provinces/Territories and NGOs.

1.1.9. Tier 3: Key Tasks by Department / Agency

All Partners

 Provide situational awareness products to regional partners and GOC in a timely fashion, as per the GC National Strategic Plan.

CBSA

- Assess the proposed triage process sites options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Provide advice on design and requirements of triage process and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Synchronize local processing plan with RCMP;

- Determine what additional resources (human, financial, physical) are required with RCMP/IRCC and provide necessary personnel to scale-up the triage operation, to include clerical/administrative support to assist with photocopying/scanning/file creation;
- Participate in the processing of the AS at the POE;
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at POE across the country;
- Be prepared to provide contracting service at the POE for triage, transportation and temporary lodging;
- Acquire / provide tactical level coordination between federal partners on matters affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation at the POE;
- Participate in regional planning and coordination led by the Federal Coordination Centre concerning operational matters affecting federal partners, provinces and territories;
- Assess potential legal issues with processing changes that may be undertaken with RCMP and DOJ (Legal Services); and
- Determine what level of processing can reasonably occur within the existing facilities and resource levels (full claim vs preliminary risk assessment) with IRCC.

RCMP

- Intercept and arrest individuals involved in illegal border crossing or inadmissible foreign nationals;
- Properly identify and verify credentials, and assess medical state;
- Assess level of threat posed by individual(s). If there is a national security concern, or involvement in criminality identified, secure evidence and initiate an appropriate investigation bringing the individuals before a judge as soon as possible, otherwise RCMP will transfer AS to CBSA;
- In regions where CBSA have protocols and processes in place to be the lead investigative agency in Customs Act and IRPA offences, local operating procedures will take precedence;
- Synchronize local processing plan with CBSA;
- Assign/acquire additional administrative/clerical/analytical support to assist with the RCMP file management and to provide the numerous statistics requested by other agencies;
- Maintain and share statistics and trends on actual and expected AS at POE across the country; and
- Provide advice on design and requirements of triage process and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.

<u>CRC</u>

Provide advice on design and requirements of Interim Lodging Site for the POE;

- Consult and collaborate with municipal, provincial, and other stakeholders on basic relief and emergency social services;
- CRC could potentially offer the following services:
 - Reception and Information: Set up and provide a reception presence on-site or offsite including support of lodging assignments, establish rules and regulations, provide site orientation; provide access to news (electronic, TV, and print), facilitation of special issue seminars:
 - Lodging: Shelter bedding and blankets; cot rotation and sanitization; establish showering and laundry schedules, post quiet time hours, rules and emergency evacuation procedures;
 - Personal Services: Personal Hygiene supplies; establish inventory control system; child-friendly spaces, leisure and recreation services;
 - Restoring Family Links/Family Reunification: Family links services, registration and inquiry, support to family contact including access to phones, Wi-Fi;
 - Safety and Wellbeing Support: Wellness information and referral information will be available to support individual access to relevant agencies for support;
 - Auxiliary Services/ Site Management: coordination/liaison with IRCC/CBSA/DND, provincial and local authorities to ensure coordinated service delivery;
 - Outsourcing of additional services: The CRC could take on the responsibility of outsourcing and managing additional services related to the safety and comfort of the site's residents, notably in regards to the mobilization of sanitation facilities (showers, portable toilets), food services, laundry services and site maintenance;
 - Medical Assessment/Services: In coordination with the federal and provincial departments and ministries, Canadian Red Cross could provide the staffing (nurses) that would provide medical screening at the mini-clinic and primary health care (including triage, first aid, stabilization and referral, basic public health surveillance); and
 - Prepared to provide registration of AS.

IRCC

- In preparation for subsequent key activities, develop and implement a coordination structure that is synchronized with the triage and accommodation activities, in order to process the anticipated flow rate of AS;
- Determine what level of processing can reasonably occur while considering other lines of processing levels and resource levels (full claim vs preliminary risk assessment) – with CBSA; and
- Provide advice on design and requirements of triage process and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

- Assess the proposed triage process sites options for their feasibility and operational use;
- Provide advice on design and requirements of triage process sites;

- Contracting and lease management of triage processing equipment as required;
- Fit-up of triage processing site as required;
- Apply as required exceptional contracting authorities to allow the Minister to enter into a non-competitive contracts in response to pressing emergencies involving significant human and/or financial risks; and
- Procurement of goods, services and real property assets which costs exceed the delegated authority of other participating departments.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

- Facilitate discussions with other health and/or emergency social services providers and partners (i.e., CRC, P/Ts) to support decisions related to the provision of health services.
- Establish and maintained contact with provincial public health partners;
- Provide blankets, beds, and a mini clinic (and associated mini clinic supplies) to support operations at the POE/ILS;
- Participate in reconnaissance/site visits/assessments, to support decisions related to the health footprint, to ensure proper storage and care of NESS assets, and to inform discussions with other partners;
- Participate in site assessments in collaboration with federal partners and local public health authorities;
- Facilitate discussions between the province, Professionals Orders and the Canadian Red Cross, to enable emergency licensure of accredited health professionals from other PTs that may have been required to support health service delivery at the POE/ILS;
- Provide training to federal partners and non-governmental organizations at POEs, on their role in notifying PHAC for diseases of concern under the Quarantine Act;
- Provide public health expertise for communicable disease prevention and environmental public health;
- Through HC Public Service Occupational Health Program, ensure occupational health guidance and/or advisories provided to Treasury Board are up-to-date so that federal departments could ensure their employees provided with the latest advice. Provide advice on the health aspects of design and requirements of ILS centre in consultation with CRC;

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

- Notify Regional Federal Departments/Agencies and the Government Operations Centre of abnormal influx of asylum seekers at the border;
- Facilitate the exchange of information between the provincial/territorial partners, the federal Coordination Group and the Government Operations Centre;
- Activate its Federal Coordination Centre from which regional federal government institutions activities will be coordinated;
- Support Regional Federal Departments/Agencies coordination of activities at Port of Entry (POE);

- Facilitate surge capacity for primary departments/agencies and for PS RO (FCC or POE);
- Continue to monitor other Regional Events of potential interest; and
- Be prepared to coordinate activities and support stakeholders at the POE and the Triage Centre.

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

- Increase to Response Level 2 Risk Assessment and Planning in accordance with the FERP:
- Support decision making process;
- Implement/enable whole of government COP; and
- Provides strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

Department of National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces (DND/CAF)

- · Assist operational efforts with logistical, engineering and/or personnel support; and
- Provide tents and other assets in support of triage centre deployment.

Shared Services Canada (SSC)

- Provides technology-related services to Federal organizations in a timely manner;
- Asses and propose options:
 - o to ensure and enhance Asylum Claim processing by CBSA;
 - o to ensure and enhance interoperability between stakeholders; and
 - to ensure and secure telecommunications between stakeholders at the Port of Entry and the triage processing site and the Joint Processing Center.

1.25. Operational Response Governance – CBSA / Public Safety Canada

While an initial response to a consistent increase in the irregular migration of AS will be a CBSA internally driven response it is recommended that the Agency uses the operational response governance model which is aligned with the Federal Emergency Response Plan (FERP) Governance Structure (see below, figure 4).

This will ensure that the CBSA is aligned with the GC Contingency Plan for AS irregular migration which recommends using the FERP governance structure as the basis for managing and reporting information during an escalating response to such an event. In addition, the FERP governance structure is designed to ensure that a whole of government response is coordinated with the required partners engaged and decisions reached, in a timely manner.

During a whole of government response, CBSA is responsible to:

- Provide LO and/or SME as requested by GOC:
- Participate in planning sessions as required; and

• Provide advice on design and requirements of required facilities and assess the proposed sites options for their feasibility and operational use.

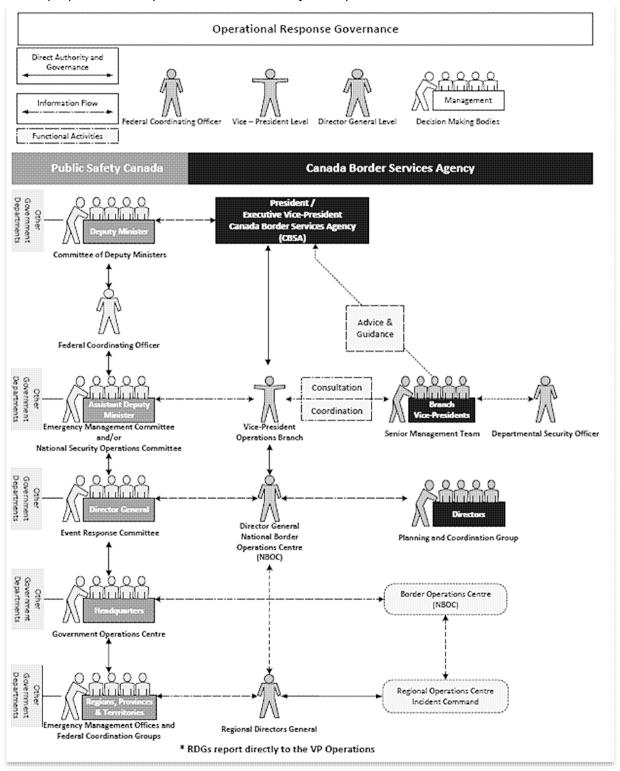


Figure 4 – CBSA / FERP Operational Response Governance

Phase 4 - Nationally Coordinated Response

Phase 4 of the GC Contingency plan is integrated with Tier 4 of the CBSA approach and represents a whole of government coordinated response in accordance with FERP. Based on AS influx projections, appropriate options are implemented for the four main activities:

- Triage
- Movement
- Accommodation
- Processing

1.26. Tier 4 – Whole of Government Response

Tier 4 Trigger:

As long as one of the following criteria are in place Tier 4 will be triggered:

- Based on information (warning) indicating potential large increase in AS arrivals;
- New arrivals are not being processed end-to-end within mandated periods;
- 80% of max processing or capacity based upon a 24 hour maximum wait time at a POE;
- Request for assistance is received by the GC from the province;
- Dispatch function is required to coordinate AS movement; and
- Other triggers, as identified in planning.

The CBSA is directly implicated in the triage and processing functional activities of the GC plan.

<u>Triage</u> – A joint RCMP/CBSA operation that begins when the AS illegally crosses the border, is placed under arrest by RCMP, risk assessed for criminality, then transferred to CBSA's control at a POE a predetermined area agreed to by RCMP and CBSA to determine immigration admissibility. The process ends when the AS is either released with a date for an interview with IRCC or transferred to an inland CBSA detention facility for further investigation should there be a risk identified. This process should be run 24/7 for an extended period of time and could be either at the POE or Inland. The lead agency for triage will be determined based on the situation and where the triage process will be conducted.

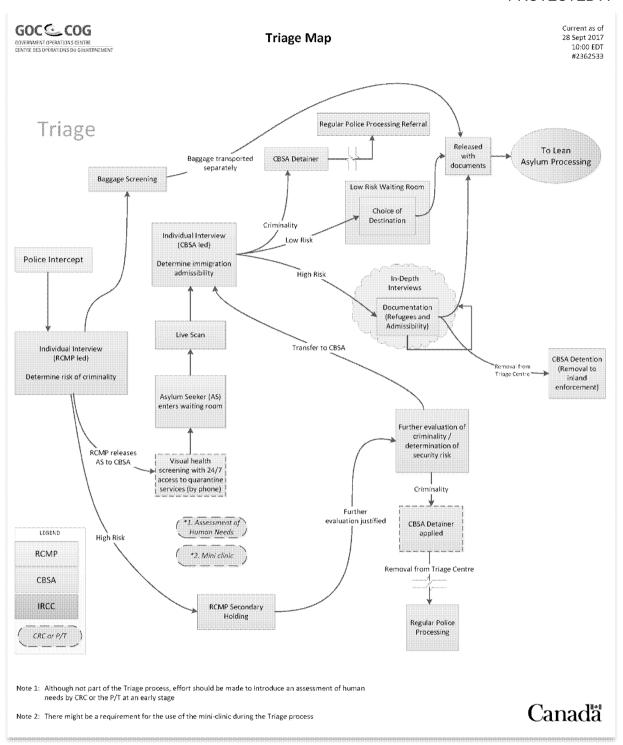


Figure 5 - Triage Process

Movement – Movement is the coordination of transportation of AS in support of the overall operation. It utilizes the concept of a Central Coordination Cell (CCC) supported by Local Coordination Cells (LCC). The CCC links together key subject matter experts from

departments/agencies, provinces, and non-governmental agencies to enhance situational awareness and inform decision making related to the transportation arrangements and movement of AS. The LCC provides all relevant information required for AS transportation to the CCC and implements the decisions determined by the CCC. This concept is flexible and scalable such that it can be used in different scenarios.

<u>Accommodation</u> – Accommodation comprises all of the activities to temporarily lodge AS in support of triage and processing, coordinated between all levels of government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. The AS influx may require a short or long term lodging solution utilizing Interim Lodging Site(s)¹ (ILS). Accommodation solutions will be dependent on factors such as weather and the location of the triage and processing activities. The requirements and financial authorities must be established early into the operation in order to begin the accommodation process.

<u>Processing</u> – CBSA and IRCC have the authority to determine the eligibility of AS to be referred to the Refugee Protection Division of the IRB. In order to determine the eligibility of a large numbers of AS, an increase in processing capacity is required. As a general rule, the determination of eligibility is a necessary step for AS to access provincial services. Accordingly, processing AS in a timely manner will contribute to earlier access to AS-specific programs and resources. The approach taken to increase the number of AS eligibility decisions is to set up processing centre(s).

1.1.10. Tier 4: Key Tasks by Department / Agency

CBSA

- Synchronize local processing plan with RCMP and IRCC;
- Provide necessary personnel to scale-up the triage and processing operations;
- Participate in the processing of the AS:
- Provide tactical level coordination between federal partners on matters affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the operation; and
- Maintain and share data on actual and expected AS across the country.

RCMP

- Conduct all law enforcement related tasks between POEs, up to handing over the AS to CBSA during the triage process;
- Synchronize local processing plan in close coordination with CBSA;
- Assign/acquire additional support to assist with the RCMP file management and to satisfy reporting requirements; and
- Maintain and share data on actual and expected AS across the country.

IRCC

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¹ An ILS refers to a facility where AS are temporarily housed.

- Synchronize local processing plan with CBSA;
- Provide necessary personnel to scale-up the Processing Centre (PC) operation to match triage output; and
- Participate in the processing of the AS at the PC.

PSPC

- Lease management of the triage site and processing centre as required;
- Fit-up of the triage site and processing centre as required;
- As required, apply exceptional contracting authorities to allow the Minister to enter into non-competitive contracts in response to pressing emergencies involving significant human and/or financial risks; and
- Procurement of goods, services and real property assets which costs exceed the delegated authority of other participating departments.

PHAC

- Facilitate discussions with other health and/or emergency social services providers and partners (i.e., CRC, P/Ts) to support decisions related to the provision of health services;
- Provide as required NESS supplies and a mini clinic to support triage operations; and
- Maintain contact with provincial public health partners and facilitate discussions between the province, Professionals Orders and the CRC to support health service delivery during the triage.

<u>SSC</u>

• Provide technology-related services to triage site and processing centre in a timely manner.

PS RO

- Facilitate the exchange of information between the provincial/territorial partners, the Federal Coordination Group and the Government Operations Centre;
- Facilitate surge capacity for primary departments/agencies and for PS RO (FCC or triage site);
- Continue to monitor other Regional Events of potential interest; and
- Be prepared to coordinate activities and support stakeholders at the triage site.

GOC

- Remain at Level 3 Coordinated Federal Response;
- Lead whole-of-government coordination including federal response arrangements:
- Enable and maintain whole of government Concept of Operations;

- Support decision making process; and
- Provide strategic guidance to Public Safety Canada Regional Offices and Federal departments.

DND/CAF

• Be prepared to assist operational efforts with logistical, engineering and/or personnel support.

CRC

- Based on previous events, CRC could be asked to provide the follow services through a contractual agreement:
- Consult and collaborate with municipal, provincial, and other stakeholders on basic relief and emergency social services:
- CRC could potentially offer the following services:
 - Reception and Information: Set up and provide a reception presence on-site or offsite including support of lodging assignments, establish rules and regulations, provide site orientation; provide access to news (electronic, TV, and print), facilitation of special issue seminars;
 - Lodging: Shelter bedding and blankets; cot rotation and sanitization; establish showering and laundry schedules, post quiet time hours, rules and emergency evacuation procedures;
 - Personal Services: Personal Hygiene supplies; establish inventory control system; child-friendly spaces, leisure and recreation services;
 - Restoring Family Links/Family Reunification: Family links services, registration and inquiry, support to family contact including access to phones, Wi-Fi;
 - Safety and Wellbeing Support: Wellness information and referral information will be available to support individual access to relevant agencies for support;
 - Auxiliary Services/ Site Management: coordination/liaison with IRCC/CBSA/DND, provincial and local authorities to ensure coordinated service delivery;
 - Outsourcing of additional services: The CRC could take on the responsibility of outsourcing and managing additional services related to the safety and comfort of the site's residents, notably in regards to the mobilization of sanitation facilities (showers, portable toilets), food services, laundry services and site maintenance;
 - Medical Assessment/Services: In coordination with the federal and provincial departments and ministries, Canadian Red Cross could provide the staffing (nurses) that would provide medical screening at the mini-clinic and primary health care (including triage, first aid, stabilization and referral, basic public health surveillance); and
 - Registration of AS and sharing of information with appropriate partners with in the legal limitations.

Phase 5 - Recovery

The start of the recovery phase begins when the situation stabilizes and can be managed within existing programs and resources and the initial triggers are no longer in effect. The state may be as before or replaced with a new model however the response operation is deemed no longer required and as such is de-escalated.

There will be a de-escalation per key activity where equipment may be removed and contracts completed. The end of the recovery phase will occur when all activities have returned to normal operations or a new status quo for the CBSA with new policies and or streamlined program(s). At this point the reporting requirements for CBSA will revert back to those preevent

One of the key output for this phase are the results of the lessons learned process that will initiate a review of CBSA plans at the regional and national level. The lessons observed from a AS influx could also provide additional guidance for the implementation of mitigation measures and increase the level of national preparedness. This process may also influence legislative changes.

Assumptions

- The number of AS will eventually reduce to the original operating standards;
- New directives or process changes will be implemented;
- Decisions may occur to determine new status quo; and
- Funding available to implement new process changes/status quo.

Objectives

- Return to previously existing programs or adopt an approved streamlined process;
- Capture and implement relevant lessons observed;
- Identify gaps that will require new legislation/policy; and
- Review and update CBSA planning documents as necessary.

Key considerations

- Shift in political environment
- Public opinion
- Unpredictability of the situation
- Regional Recovery

When the numbers of asylum seekers reduces to within normal CBSA processing capacity on a consistent basis and the temporary processing solutions are no longer required than the response operation can be de-escalated by:

- scaling back the ICS command structure and returning to the standard regional management model;
- returning to the previous standard or moving to an updated asylum seeker processing model; and
- possibly initiating new policy and / or directives work within the Agency.

1.27. Whole of Government Recovery

Recovery for the whole of government response takes place when it is deemed no longer required. Given the scale and complexity of a GC response there will likely be lasting impacts such as:

- A new status quo;
- New infrastructure, policies, processes put in place; and
- Increased preparedness and greater capacity to response to asylum seeker irregular migration events.

1.1.11. Recovery: Key Tasks by Department / Agency

All departments

- Report to GOC when ready to move to the recovery phase.
- Conduct internal lessons learned process and report findings to GOC
- Review and modify departmental plans.
- Demobilize infrastructure/equipment as necessary
- Report to GOC when Phase 5 has been completed.

Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)

Implement policy and process changes.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)

Implement policy and process changes.

Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)

- Lead changes on recommended changes to policy and or regulations.
- Implement policy and process changes.

Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)

Contract closure based on client requirements.

Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)

Reconstitute NESS supplies.

Canadian Red Cross (CRC)

• Consult and collaborate with municipal, provincial, and other stakeholders on basic relief and emergency social services.

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices (PS RO)

• Conduct regional-level lessons management processes (i.e. after-action review, where observations, lessons learned and best practices are identified)

Government Operations Centre (GOC)

 Conduct interdepartmental post event review (i.e. after-action review, where observations, lessons learned and best practices are identified).

CAF

• Request for assistance termination and close out of activities.

Annex A – Operational Monitoring and Reporting

Background

The influx in irregular migration experienced in 2017 caused significant operational pressures on the CBSA, most notably in the Quebec region. Through its operational reporting function, the Border Operations Centre (BOC) supports the CBSA's response to an influx of asylum seekers through ensuring Senior Management and key internal stakeholders obtain the information needed to support their decision making.

Assumptions

- The influx in irregular migration by asylum seekers will continue to have potential operational impacts on the CBSA;
- The BOC will utilize its event management process and significant event reporting when urgent and imminent issues take place;
- Situational reporting will supplement the existing standard situational awareness provided by the BOC Significant Event Notification (SEN) process as required;
- The trigger for the dissemination of Situational Reports (SitReps) will be escalation to a whole-of-government response. SitReps may also be triggered on request from the Vice-President of Operations branch;
- The BOC will disseminate SitReps to an established distribution list. SitReps consolidate internal CBSA reporting, information and updates from Other Government Department (OGD) partners, and open source media monitoring; and
- The Government Operations Centre (GOC) will disseminate a government-wide situation report in the event that escalation of irregular migration requires a whole-of-government response.

Operational Reporting

Significant Event Notifications

The BOC utilizes the SEN process to inform Senior Managers and key stakeholders of critical incidents related to irregular migration of asylum seekers. SENs are not intended to capture statistical information or trends regarding the day-to-day arrival and processing of claimants, and instead detail specific exigent circumstances and issues which could impact the Agency's image; the Agency's personnel / assets; or the Agency's ability to deliver services to the public.

Situation Reports

SitReps are used to consolidate stakeholder information in a consistent framework that is published according to a regular reporting tempo. The BOC identifies key stakeholders from across branches and the regions according to Senior Management information requirements, and coordinates receipt of content from those areas for publication in the product.

From August 15, 2017 to September 29, 2017, the BOC published an Asylum Seeker Influx Situation Report on a daily basis for the influx situation in St-Bernard-de-Lacolle. The SitRep detailed key operational pressures (numbers of claimant arrivals, number of claim adjournments

and the number of clients in queue on site), financial and human resource statistics, information technology issues, and Communications and Other Government Department updates.

The standardized SitRep template allows for the product to be quickly implemented in response to further developments of increased asylum seeker arrivals if/when they are encountered across Canada. Escalation of an event requiring a whole-of-government response is a trigger for the implementation of a SitRep.

Distribution of other reports

The BOC distributes other products to facilitate Senior Management and internal stakeholder awareness of irregular migration issues. These products will vary according to the situation and CBSA response, and may be produced by internal stakeholders (rather than the BOC).

As an example, in October, 2017, BOC distributions include the daily Asylum Claims and Interceptions Report (produced by the CBSA Performance Reporting Unit, with contributions from the RCMP and CBSA regions); the weekly Asylum Claims and Interceptions US-Canada dashboard (produced by IRCC); and the weekly Mexico Visa Lift report (produced by Border Operations Directorate).

Issues Management Secretariat

The Issues Management Secretariat is the corporate arm of the BOC. The secretariat chairs a morning teleconference call every weekday morning at 08:15 EST with Duty Executives from each Branch within the Agency. This forum allows for discussion of key events or media-related items related to the influx of asylum seekers. If an issue requires further investigation, an Issue Fact Sheet (IFS) may be tasked to the appropriate office of primary interest. IFS documents are used to brief key decision makers and provide details directly from the office of primary interest.

Coordination and Communication

The BOC acts as the Agency's central information hub between the GOC and other government department operations centres. A responsibility related to this role is ensuring key planners and decision makers receive the information from these organizations; the BOC receives and forwards GOC content related to asylum seeker planning to CBSA Emergency Management and other impacted stakeholders.

<u>Director Level Coordination</u>. As warranted by the situation the Director, Operational Preparedness and Response Division, will host a coordination call to identify and respond to issues related to the Asylum Seeker Influx. The BOC participates in these calls for situational awareness, and to assist in coordination of information requirements for SitRep products.

Frontline Support

The BOC is available to support CBSA personnel (Liaison Officers abroad, Enforcement and Intelligence personnel, etc.) through established frontline support standard operating procedures. This includes database checks, lookout entry, and information gathering from other government department partners. These database check requests are outside of the regular refugee screening process, and are aimed to assist with interception and enforcement.

Resources

No specific funding has been allocated to the BOC for products or responsibilities related to the asylum seeker influx. Depending on the scope and tempo of reporting, SitReps and other products specific to irregular migration may impact the BOC's ability to deliver its standard business lines. When considering tasks and responsibilities for the BOC in relation to asylum seeker influx issues, other BOC commitments and product requirements will need to be considered.

Appendix A: Asylum Seeker Influx Situational Report Template

Lacolle Asylum Seeker Influx Situation Report Rapport de situation sur l'arrivée de demandeurs d'asile à Lacolle

September XX, 2017 | Le XX septembre 2017

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE | EXÉCUTION DE LA LOI ET RENSEIGNEMENT

HUMAN RESOURCES | RESSOURCES HUMAINES

FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT | FINANCE ET APPROVISIONNEMENT

IT ISSUES | PROBLÈMES DE LA T.I.

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS | MÉDIAS ET COMMUNICATIONS

OTHER | AUTRES

OGD AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER ISSUES | PROBLÈMES DES AMG ET INTERVENANT EXTERNE

LOOK AHEAD | PRÉANALYSE

This Situation Report will be disseminated Monday to Friday at 14:30 ET. | Ce rapport de situation sera distribué le lundi à vendredi à 14:30 HNE.

The SitRep reporting period covers the day prior to SitRep publication | Cette période de rapport de situation couvre le jour précédent la publication.

Back/Retour

Current Operational Pressures / Pressions opérationnelles actuelles:

New irregular arrivals* between ports of entry from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, XX Sep, 2017 /	XX
Nouvelles arrivées irrégulières* entre les points d'entrée de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le	
XX septembre 2017	
Cases adjourned / clients departed from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, XX Sep, 2017 / Cas	XX
ajournés / quitté de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le XX septembre 2017	
Current existing queue / carry-over of claimants as of 8:00 ET, XX Sep, 2017 /	XX
File d'attente existante ou report de demandeurs à compter de 8 h, HE, le XX	
septembre 2017	

^{*} interceptions at Roxham Road reflecting entry between the ports. / Interceptions à la rue Roxham suite à l'entrée entre les points d'entrée.

The above information will be required from St-Bernard-de-Lacolle (and/or any other port experiencing a peak pressure, should the situation escalate to other locations) to reflect the number of asylum claim arrivals during the preceding 24 hour period (12:00 ET the day prior to 12:00 ET the day of publication) and the carry-over number of claimants awaiting initial processing (day of publication).

This section will also include other incidents that would affect port of entry processing not otherwise captured in the Sit Rep, such as evacuations, major delays, POE set up issues, health incidents, and other incidents taking place at the POE.

Back/Retour

Investigations et renvois à Montréal :

Le XX août, Investigations et renvois à Montréal a traité XX cas :

XX cas ajournés pour l'ASFC

XX cas d'IRCC

This section will include input by Enforcement and Intelligence Directorate (Protected A), such as the development of intelligence products and where/how they can be accessed. This section may also include information from Regional intelligence and inland enforcement regarding situations or enforcement actions taking place at ports of entry or inland.

Back/Retour

Ressources des autres régions/autres ministères à Lacolle, la Division des services corporatifs et des programmes (DSCP) et la Division de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement (DELR) - XX septembre 2017 :

This section will include information regarding staffing between regions, overtime management, holiday leave, work refusals, occupational health and safety concerns etc.

Back/Retour

This section will include information on procurement issues, status updates, budget coding, Treasury Board submission updates, etc.

Back/Retour

This section will include updates and issues with information technology that directly affects the Agency's ability to support the processing of the asylum seeker influx such as outages, malfunctions, delays in set up, etc.

Back/Retour

This section will include Media coverage and communication activities related to the asylum seeker influx. Input submitted by HQ Communications.

Back/Retour

This section will include any other issues or concerns not otherwise covered in the Situation Report process

Back/Retour

This section will include Information received from OGD partners regarding their operations in support of the asylum seeker influx that may impact CBSA operations or the all-of-government operation.

Back/Retour

This section will include known issues, events or announcements taking place in the next 24/48 hours.

This information is classified Protected A. <u>Only for distribution internal to CBSA</u>. If you have any questions or follow up requests for detailed information, please contact the Border Operations Centre at

Ces renseignements sont classifiés Protégé A. <u>Pour distribution interne à l'ASFC seulement</u>. Si vous avez des questions ou désirez faire un suivi de demandes de renseignements détaillés, veuillez communiquer avec le Centre des opérations frontalières au

Other Reporting

Daily Tempo and Reporting

CBSA's daily reporting tempo and products are as follows:

- Significant Event Notifications (as required on a 24/7 basis)
- Asylum Claims and Interceptions (daily Monday to Friday)
- Updates to senior committees (on call)

Internal to Federal Family

- Asylum Claims and Interceptions (daily Monday to Friday)
- Weekly Senior Leader Dashboard (IRCC)

Sharing with Provinces/Territories/NGOs

- Senior leader teleconference (IRCC)
- Biweekly abridged dashboard provided informally to provinces (IRCC)
- Sharing to support humanitarian aid (CBSA)
- Sharing to support settlement and services (IRCC)

Sharing with US

- · Existing information sharing agreements
- Use of IRCC, RCMP and CBSA international staff
- · New Border Integrity WG

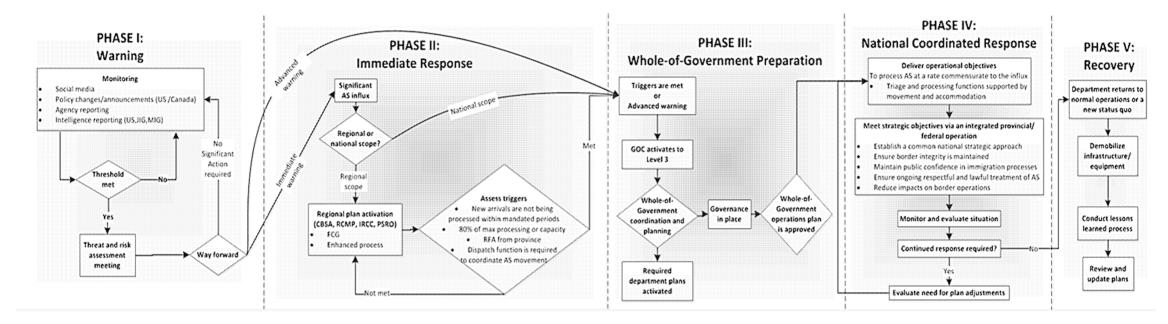
External Communications

- Interdepartmentally coordinated
- CBSA posting interdepartmental asylum seeker data to external website
- Technical briefings
- · Responding to media enquiries
- · Responding to QPs
- · Supporting Ministers' offices
- Plan to regain control of the narrative

Statistical Reporting

In addition to daily situation awareness reporting, the CBSA will be prepared to provide statistical reporting through a collaborative effort that incorporates operational reporting and performance reporting unit input.

Annex B – Concept of Operation Process Map



CBSA tiers are integrated into the GC Concept of Operation as follows:

- Tiers 1 and 2 for the CBSA occur in phase II.
- Tier 3 for the CBSA occur in phase III.
- Tier 4 for the CBSA occur in phase IV.

Annex C – ICS Structure Step – By – Step

This document is meant as a quick reminder for CBSA employees in the event that a sudden surge of influx of migrants occur at the border. This document highlights the initial key steps to initiate an Incident Command Structure that is mandated to be the appropriate structure to respond to an emerging large scale event that is perceived as a **critical event** beyond regular border operations.

Step 1 – Identify Incident Command

As per the Incident Command System (ICS) Structure, when an incident/event occurs, an Incident Command (IC) needs to be established to manage the response on the ground. The IC responsibilities include:

- Performing command activities;
- Protecting life and property;
- Setting objectives, strategies;
- Controlling and accounting for personnel and equipment resources;
- Establishing and maintaining an effective liaison with outside agencies and organizations; including an emergency operations centre, if one is established.

The IC will establish a Command staff/officers with specific functions. The command staff/officers identified will reflect the size of the event/incident.

- <u>Information Officer</u>: Point of contact for the media or external organizations seeking information from the incident/event.
- <u>Safety Officer</u>: Monitors safety conditions and develops measures for ensuring the safety of all assigned personnel.
- <u>Liaison Officer</u>: Assigned to coordinate their agency's involvement and reporting significant information.

For the CBSA, it is recommended that the Regional Director General assume the role of IC with support from a Deputy Commander (District Director) and the Regional Operations Centre once the situation requires a co-ordinated regional response.

Follow the ICS Structure for any further description on the roles and responsibilities for the staff/officers: www.icscanada.ca

As the situation evolves, the Duty Commander will consult with his/her Regional Director General on the possible activation of the Regional Operations Centre (ROC). If so, as highlighted in the ROC Plan <u>template</u>, this step will formally put in place a management system which organizes the proper functions, tasks and staff within the proper overall emergency response. To activate your ROC, consider using Appendix A – Activation Checklist of the template that gives you guidance of steps to do so.

Step 2 – Request for Support

Support can vary between responders, coordination and resource support. The recommendation to activate the ROC by the Regional Director General can facilitate the coordination of support as the ROC will serve as the main information conduit to the Border Operations Centre (BOC) for reporting.

The activation of the ROC gives the Agency the proper ICS reporting structure. It also enables key people responsible for key activities within the confinement of the event/incident management. The following roles can be establish within the ROC, as per the ROC Plan, and/or at Headquarters:

- Logistics
 - Procurement
 - Infrastructure (real property)
 - o IT
 - o HR
- Finance
 - Resource Management (budget)
 - Accounts payable
- Operations
 - Inland Enforcement
 - o **Border**
 - o BOC
- Planning
 - o Design
 - Geomatics
 - Reporting
- Liaison
 - Regional
 - Interdepartmental
 - o Provincial
 - Municipal
 - NGOs

While initially an ICS-like structure may not be in place yet, use the <u>Irregular Migration</u> Emergency Contact List as a substitution pending or in the absence of a ROC activation.

Step 3 – Keep Record of Your Time (if IO code is established)

It is common within the management of an event that a specific budget code (through an internal order <IO> number) be assigned to track expenses related to it. Ensure you obtain the right coding for your time and expenses related to the event. This will help the Agency assess, review and report on its effectiveness and efficiency. It will also provide key information in order to improve its future responses.

Step 4 – Establish Reporting

As the situation quickly evolves, the operation centre, ROC or BOC, should establish a reporting structure with the on-site information officer and other operations centres in support. Reporting key information in a timely and regular manner is important for senior management and will ensure that external partners obtain and uses the same information.

As part of the ROC, BOC or an ICS reporting structure (or as a supporting role to the event), keep yourself informed of development. Request that you are on all related distribution lists, ensure that the right flow of information is circulated to key stakeholders for optimal decision-making.

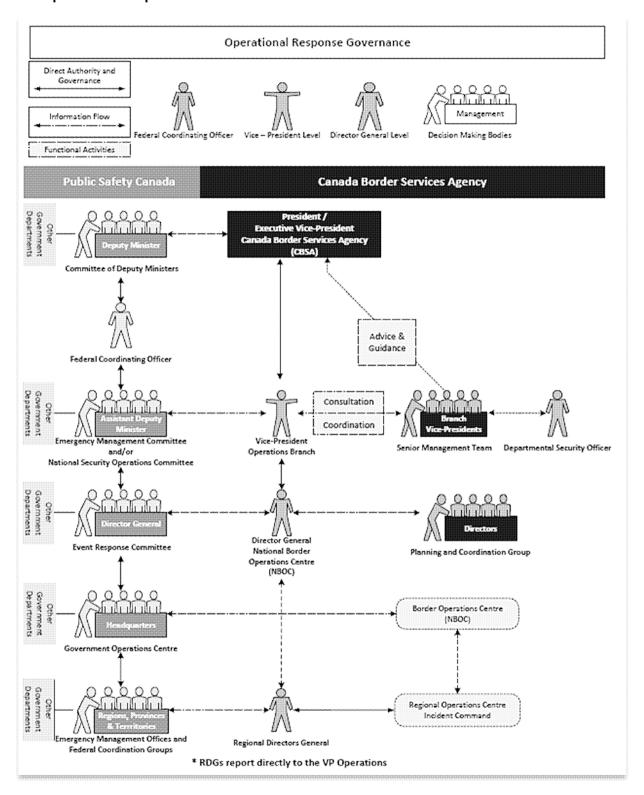
As numerous incidents within the event may occur at the same time, it is imperative that communication is maintained, ensuring proper dissemination of the right information to the right parties.

Step 5 – Scaling Down / Deactivation

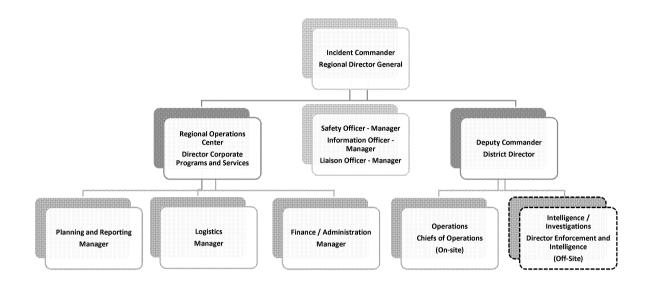
As the situation digress, evaluate the need to scale down the ICS response to properly fit the need. An IC will remain in command until the end, but the roles of the staff/officer may scaled down to less people, while the support may need to decrease capacity. It may also be time to deactivate any plans that were activated during the first phases of the incident/event management.

In the event that a ROC was activated for your incident, consider using the <u>template</u> Appendix B: Deactivation Checklist for the deactivation of your ROC.

Headquarters will operate as follows:



Incident Command System - CBSA Recommended Regional Model



- Depending on the volume of work it is anticipated that teams will need to be established for all of the functions identified at the bottom level of this diagram.
- Each area in this ICS structure has a corresponding contact in HQ in order to ensure that the regions have direct access to both timely and effective mobilizing support.

Annex D - Do's and Don'ts

In the event that a sudden surge of influx of migrants occur at the border, this document is meant to provide guidance on the type of action that can be done (or should not be done) in order to manage effectively and efficiently. This document is divided by 5 types of activity for ease of sorting, which is not meant to be by priority. Recognizing that the management of an event is extremely volatile, these tips / lessons learned are being shared to assist you in making the best decision in an out of ordinary situation.

A. HUMAN RESOURCES

Don'ts

Do not assign employees on surge for less than 3 weeks.

Do's

- Have an up to date list of employees that are willing to deploy to support short-term surge capacity needs (ideally those on the list would be validated for release from their regional management). This list need to be readily available and valid to pull from it within short notice.
- Engage HR early in the process to see how it can be leveraged to support;
- Explore opportunities to determine how maximize other Branch personnel that could be used to support Operations Branch coordination efforts (e.g., outside of their traditional role and be on short-term assignment, etc.). This could be a win-win for agency and employee.
- Promote formal recognition of employees.
- Create a travel package for employee responding to surge request (assigned location, lodging, travel policy, shift schedule, cost centre, internal order number, etc.).
- Expand training to increase surge capacity on key gaps (immigration and GCMS)
- Ensure that dedicated resources are allocated solely to the event.

B. PROCUREMENT

Don'ts

- Do not have a large Ops meeting with all stakeholders onsite, this caused significant confusion. Instead have focus groups (i.e. Contracting, Ops, Process/Policy, Communications, etc.)
- Do not overextend staff. Consider sending a team who can work collaboratively and split shifts to ensure continuity of operations while respecting that we are all only human.

- Do not send corporate services onsite ahead of Ops, corporate services require clear direction. Other facets of government (municipal, provincial) see a rep from a federal organization and do not understand why a contracting expert would not be in a position to advice on Operations.
- Avoid verbal agreements from staff who are not authorized to contract out on behalf of the Agency. If any verbal agreements are made ensure they are quickly confirmed in writing and are communicated to procurement team;
- Do not send CBSA employees to purchase goods and services not related to mandate (food, transport, lodging, safety of lodging, etc.). This has a negative impact on core operations as well as potential risk to employees and clients (sanitary issues, accident while driving, etc.).
- Same goes for washing blankets. Canadian Red Cross provides for blankets. If migrants leave the settlements, it costs more to reuse them (i.e. wash) than procure a new one, as well as creates sanitary issues for employees handling used blankets.
- Do not use your personal credit card to purchase goods for the event.

Do's

- Use procurement delegation (column 25- emergency situation) soon in the process. Prepare letter for DGR and VP signature.
- Identify persons with s.32 and 41 for expense signature as well to advise them of
 increased volumes of requests. These key people in authority for financial and
 procurement shouldn't be superintendent or operations managers (at least Regional Dir.
 or RDG).
- Send contract to PG specialist by types of needs (transport, food, etc.);
- Involve regional security soon in the process;
- Organize 'touch point' meetings with PG specialists every day to get progress status on file;
- Involve NIRU (National Invoice Reception Unit) in the process in order to determine the manner for invoice reception. (Lacolle, Youville, Rigaud?).
- Establish a chain of command for operational direction and this needs to communicated to all OGD/Provincial and Municipal stakeholders;
- Fully brief your team before they are sent on site;
- Maintain or secure a contingency stockpile of laptops/IT equipment to ensure that you can mobilize a workforce quickly;
- Be respectful to the facility staff the operation depends on it. The facility should be given one, maximum two points of contact. In the case of Cornwall, PSC, GOC, IRCC, DND and CBSA were providing differing opinions and direction to the NavCentre which caused much turmoil;

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- HQ should lead/coordinate the dispatch of representatives from specialised areas (Security, Procurement, Communications etc.) to the area/POE; (A Play book to be created in situations like these);
- Ensure the procurement staff have all IT access including full access in CAS/SAP, such as create a fictitious name with full access and during in an emergency assigned the appropriate contracting officer(s);
- Have one contact person to communicate down to the procurement officers on required acquisitions. Ensure the individual is specialized/knowledge in procurement on-site;
- Supply Blackberries to those dispatched for evening procurement as Public Safety Canada was called to issue a late night contract on our behalf which was not communicated to us;
- Dispatch senior procurement officers immediately to conduct the work and 1 or 2 junior officers for administrative work;
- Ensure contract templates are easily available in both official languages for quick contract issuance:
- From NOR: Draft contracts and Statements of Work should be available and ready.
- Identify client lead who will be writing the statement of works;
- Ensure the reporting mechanism is a collaborative work among all staff to ensure contracts are accurately reported;
- Coordinate with PSPC.

C. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Don'ts

- Bypass ISTB for any IT requirements.
- Engage local IT / Regional IT directly for on the fly "additions or changes"

Do's

- Consistent communications path and authoritative bodies
- IT part of location selection process
- Single list of single points of contacts (CBSA and partners) and contact of info at onset.
- Come to ISTB who will engage regions. All requests for IT requirements (regional and HQ) should be identified as early as possible and directed to:
 - o ITI a/Director
 - IERSD (Live Scan) Director

D. COORDINATION / PLANNING

Don'ts

Last updated: October, 2017

- Wait to activate the ROC, this has a compounded effect in the delay of assistance requests.
- Do not rely on a third party service provider to lead the care and control of the Asylum Seekers: that is the responsibility of the lead agency.
- Partner agency could be asked to take the lead on Care and Control as an operational function.
- Don't speculate, ensure validation of all key messages and instructions prior to public consumption outside of the Command Centre.
- Don't allow systems access to be an afterthought. Programs Branch in partnership ISTB should create a concept vehicle mobile Command Post Comets that can be deployed quickly that integrate Magic Box technology and support systems. This will allow operational command while support infrastructure is developed.
- Don't neglect your staff, have support and care concepts in mind. Ensure that their health is maintained through the response to the event (example: food and water supplied by the Planning Cell).
- Don't avoid community engagement and communication with Municipal and Provincial Government as the CBSA is a partner in our communities. Integrity is something that must be in place to foster relationships after all other Federal partners have left.
- Challenge authority of Incident Commander, or other decision makers, ensuring proper delegation of authority and timely action of requests.

Do's

- Establish an Operational Plan prior to the movement of Asylum Seekers to ensure that lead agency resources are on the ground prior to Asylum Seekers arriving.
- Establish ICS command structure. If enabled, communicate it.
- Transfer of Command can happen in time following refinement of processes and recording of actions taken to date.
- Establish SitRep (Situational Reporting) cycle and flow of reporting key metrics at a regular interval;
- Communication is key to the success of any team, but do not get tied into too many reporting cycles, but ensure a consistent message is provided by all agencies back to their respective organizations.
- Do activate your ROC, and respect its structure
- Establishment of agency operational lead for new / temporary locations is critical at the outset of the response (example: GOC, NAVCENTRE, CBSA, IRCC).
- Onsite lead should be a consistent and present member that is able and willing to support the entire operational cycle support by an OPS Duty Manager.
- Partner agency leads feed into Joint Processing Centre (JPC) processing efficiencies through a Command Centre and daily meetings.

- Partner agencies sending resources in support must be willing to play a team support role that may fall outside of their daily business lines (track, tracing, writing instructions and letters, etc.)
- Lead agency forms the basis of communication from day one (community, partners and Asylum Seekers).
- Ensure that economy of scale is applied at the outset of the event. A large response organization does not mean an efficient one. More resources do not translate into better processes. Back office support engaged by a Planning Cell onsite is critical.
- Integration of dedicated Procurement staff in the command centre is essential.
- Plan for the long term. Refugee claimant is a long process. Your immediate processing needs will be moved through the usual process at various stages, over a long period of time.
- Use Quebec summary of key activities done during the July-August set up.

E. COMMUNICATION

Don'ts

• Do not limit communications regarding event in the media, this can lead to unwarranted beliefs, and unfounded statements.

Do's

- Create and maintain interdepartmental partners' network.
- Have an integrated, concerted decision-making process.
- Coordinate with GOC.
- Take your role as a stakeholder regarding media relations
- Communicate regularly to all employees on the situation and development.
- Coordinate VIP site visits.

F. SECURITY

<u>Do's</u>

• Ensure that subcontractors are cleared to perform specific duties on site (such as cleaning and health related tasks).

If you require more information on, or would like to add additional information to this document, please contact your Regional Emergency Management Co-ordinator or the National CBSA Emergency Management team.

Annex E - Human Resources Plan

Aim

To define how the Human Resources (HR) function will support the delivery of border services within the broader national operational plan that will facilitate the influx of individuals claiming asylum in Canada.

A tiered approach for the Government of Canada's response to potential asylum seeker influx scenarios was developed, to ensure a timely, effective and efficient response to a dynamic irregular migration environment affecting land borders, out to Fall 2017 and beyond.

Scope

This annex describes how HR is contributing to the overall effort through three lines of support, namely:

- Capacity Mobilization
- Employee Safety, Assistance, Mental Health, Well-Being and Training
- Integrated HR Guidance

Governance

The HR Refugee Influx Support Cell will report to the Vice-President (VP), HR Branch (HRB), and form an integral component of the broader Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Operational Response Plan.

The Manager, Workforce Optimization and Planning, Human Resources Programs, will head the operations of the HR Support Cell and be the primary contact for HR on all related matters.

The launching of an HR surge will require VP level approval.

Core functions supporting HR-related Services

The core functions supporting the delivery of HR-related services for the Refugee Influx are as follows:

- Regional Human Resources
- Human Resources Programs Directorate
 - Client Services Division
 - o Corporate Resourcing Division
- Training and Development Directorate
- Labour Relations and Compensation Directorate
 - Labour Relations Programs
 - Occupational Health and Safety
 - Employee Assistance Program
 - Mental Health
- HR Internal Communications

Lines of Support

Last updated: October, 2017

Capacity Mobilization

To facilitate the capacity mobilization process, the following assumptions have been identified:

- Regions will be responsible for identifying capacity thresholds and limitations as these will be the primary drivers for the activation of contingency responses.
- Border response will be based upon clear and defined capacity thresholds at ports of entry (POEs) and at the regional level. As long as the escalation in refugee arrival remains within regional capacity, regions will lead the response with enhanced support from the national level.
- Current capacity increases are required in the Southern Ontario, Quebec (Lacolle) and Prairies (Emerson) regions. However, all regions will participate in the capacity mobilization process to support the Agency's mandate.
- When seeking outside POE support, preference will be given to employees located closer in proximity to the POE in need.
- Employees from proximate POEs providing ad hoc support, where overnight accommodations are not required, may be on "travel status" rather than on assignment, and home and host POEs will manage travel arrangements.
- Employees from outside POEs or offices providing support for a specified period will be on assignment and requires a discussion between the home and host management before approaching the employee.
- Once the host and home management have reached an agreement, a formal agreement, signed by the home and host management and the employee is required.
- For the purpose of assignments, employee's terms and conditions of employment may be modified in accordance to specific assignment requirements.
- Internal Order (IO) number 722288 has been created in order to track all costs related to the processing of claimants. Any activity that can be directly associated to the increased asylum claimants who have been intercepted between ports of entry, must be coded against IO number 722288: HR related activities include but are not limited to:
 - o Timesheets when processing refugee claims;
 - Training associated to increased refugee processing;
 - Travel associated to the increased refugee processing;
 - Human Resources Planning.

Introduction of other CBSA staff to the Refugee Claim Process

Leveraging recommendations from the "Lean" review completed in spring 2016 and feedback received from the Operations Branch, the introduction of other CBSA staff to the Refugee Claim process is being explored in order to manage the increasing volumes of refugee arrivals at and between ports of entry.

Employee in a Duty to Accommodate (DTA) situation

In order for an accommodated employee to be considered for a particular position, they need to meet the relevant work and job requirements. Suitable accommodation solutions will be determined by reviewing the employee's identified functional limitations, and the ability to meet

work expectations as well as operational requirements. Accommodated officers² may be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for:

- Temporary bundling of non-enforcement duties involving steps from the refugee claim process that do not require an armed officer; and
- Assignments to assist with the refugee process or a refugee influx where management has determined that the work is operationally required and constitutes a "reasonable offer" (temporary or permanent) to the accommodated employee.

The CBSA will ensure all legislative and policy requirements with respect to the duty to accommodate continues to be met.

-

² Regions are encouraged to prepare and maintain lists of accommodated officers who can be considered for assignments to meet ongoing and surge capacity needs.

Surge Capacity Options

urge Capacity Options	Short Term Options			
Short-term initiatives to mitigate peak periods and seasonal port requirements during the development and implementation of long-term strategies				
Options	Considerations	Implementation Strategy		
BSO, Hearing Officers, Inla	nd Officers			
Internal Advertised Border Services (FB) Officer temporary assignments inventory	 Focuses on BSO functions, but can be used for different FB-03 positions as the assets include hearing and inland experiences (among others). As of August 2017, nearly 600 applicants are available for consideration 	See Section 2.1.3.		
BSO Student Hires	 Allows for greater movement of indeterminate Border Services Officers from airport to impacted PoEs as students will backfill in the airport. Approximately 600 students have been recruited for SBSO positions. 	Realignment of student BSO hiring to airport POEs: Indeterminate BSOs from airports can be sent to work at POEs if necessary, while student BSOs are used to support the airports		
Increase hours of part-time & seasonal employees	There are 33 seasonal FB-03s and 138 part-time FB-03s in the regions. There are also 25 part-time FB-04s in the regions.	Each region to identify part-time and seasonal employees available to increase hours/period and provide written notice as required.		
Rehire retired BSOs, Hearing Officers and Inland Officers (Casual or Part-time worker)	 Quick and simple recruitment solution for temporary frontline jobs. Limitations to employment duration and/or hours per week. Must meet conditions of employment – may require validation/refresher training 	 Regions to contact their retired employees directly Explore the creation of a centralized 		

		database of retired employees.	
Other Support			
Increase use of accommodated officers for non-enforcement functions	 administrative functions in lieu of armed BSOs (DTA, clerks, stude) Leverage the recommendations from the "Lean" review completed in spring 2016, by exploring the introduction of unarmed, administrative/clerical staff to the Refugee Claim process. In order for an accommodated employee to be considered for a particular position, they need to meet the relevant work requirements. Suitable accommodation solutions will be determined by reviewing the employee's identified functional limitations, and the ability to meet work expectations as well as operational requirements 	See Section 2.1.1	
Administrative/Clerical student recruitment	 Quick and simple recruitment solution for temporary administrative jobs. Leverage existing Federal Student Work Exchange Program (FSWEP) Assessment of referrals is required 	 Each region to identify their needs and submit a request in the system. Regions to assess and proceed with security clearance. 	
Casual or part-time workers for administrative/clerical support	 Leverages unsolicited CVs received within region Limitations to employment duration and/or hours per week 	 Each region to identify their needs and reviews available CVs. Regions to assess and proceed 	
Medium Term Options (3 to 6 months)			
Options	Considerations	Implementation Strategy	
BSO, Hearing Officers, Inland Officers & Administrative Support			
Existing CBSA regional/national pools	 Most candidates are completely assessed. Subsequent assessment may be done as required 	Each region to identify their needs and	

		TROTECTED
	Temporary staffing requires home manager approval	reviews available pools.
		Regions to finalize assessment, if required, and proceed
PSC National Talent Inventory -	Most candidates are completely assessed.	Recruitment options
Program and Service Delivery	Subsequent assessment can be done as needed.	are provided and
	In order to use this inventory there needs to be well defined	managed by each
	criteria, otherwise the candidates cannot be contacted.	region as required.
Other Support		•
Identify staff to perform admi	nistrative functions in lieu of armed BSOs (DTA, clerks, students, etc.)
PSC Inventories and pools for	Many regions have PSC pools for CR-04 and AS-01 positions.	Recruitment options
administrative support positions	Assessment of candidates has been done already and	are provided and
(various regions)	preferred regions are already identified.	managed by each
	A simple request, as per the staffing needs, can be submitted and followed with the security clearance request.	regions as required.
CBSA National Collective	Pools of candidates qualified at the CR-03, CR-04, CR-05 and	Regions to consult
<u>Process</u>	AS-01 levels will be available approximately in	pools when ready via
	September2017.	the Collective Staffing
	The following may be offered: assignments, acting's,	Unit.
	appointments, etc.	
CBSA Inventory for CR-05 and	Selection process, open to candidates outside of the Public	Regional HR Advisors
AS-01 positions	Service.	can be provided
	Candidates are not applying for a specific job, but to an	access to the
	inventory for future vacancies.	inventory by
	Regions required to complete the assessment of candidates.	contacting BENCH.

Border Services (FB) temporary short-term assignments inventory

Operations Branch created a Surge Capacity Inventory available to current FB-03 Border Services Officers (BSO) and employees with recent BSO experience who continue to meet the conditions of employment and are interested in applying for temporary short-term assignments to other ports of entry as required.

Employees who are interested in exploring the opportunity of working at a POE to support the Refugee Influx for short periods of time, are invited to review the poster at the following link and submit their application.

Regions may access the on-line inventory through Border Operations Directorate by sending an email to <u>CBSA.BSO INVENTORY-INVENTAIRE ASF.ASFC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> and contact candidates directly for opportunities based on their requirements and necessary experience.

To access the inventory, the hiring region needs to identify requirements via email to the generic Border Operations inbox, and include information specific to the position in the *BSO Short Term Assignment Inventory Request Form*, such as:

- o group and level,
- o assignment period,
- o work location.
- specific qualifications, including assets.
- o language requirements,
- training certifications
- o systems access, and
- o conditions of employment (COE).
- On a bi-weekly basis, Headquarters- Human Resources (HQ-HR) will update the master report and the candidates' full resumes in a shared file on Apollo.
 - o HQ-HR will be able to provide the data for the 3 first sections
 - Candidates' information, Mobility and Availability.
 - HQ-HR will partially screen out candidates who are not in the area of selection.
 - The HQ-HR Advisor will notify Border Operations that the pull is completed and that the master is ready for use, via Apollo.
- Border Operations will pull candidate referrals based on the requirements identified by the host manager.
- Border Operations will consult the host manager to determine if additional screening is required (large numbers of candidates, insufficient number of candidates, etc.).
- To obtain the list of candidates based on the specific request Border Operations will contact HQ-HR.
- Border Operations will provide the host region with the master list as required.
- The host region will contact referred candidates to confirm the location, duration of the assignment and candidate availability, then contact the home region and request confirmation that the candidate is able to be released for the assignment.

- The host region will validate the COEs for the candidates.
- The final selection of the candidate(s) for the assignment will be made by the host region.
- The host region will offer the selected candidate the assignment.
- If accepted, an assignment agreement will be prepared and signed by the sub-delegated host and home regions and the candidate.
- The assignment agreement must be maintained on file.
- The host region will provide Border Operations with the updated master reflecting all movement.
- Border Operations will ensure the data is updated in the Apollo Master shared with HQ-HR.

Inquiries about the inventory's guidelines may be directed to Border Operations Directorate at the following address: CBSA.BSO INVENTORY-INVENTAIRE ASF.ASFC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca.

BSO inventory also allow managers to screen on the following asset qualifications to request officers with the following experiences:

- Experience working in Immigration secondary
- Experience working in Customs secondary
- Experience working in the Commercial environment (as a BSO)
- Experience working in the Traveller environment (as a BSO)
- Experience working in Hearings (Inland Enforcement)
- Experience working in Removals (Inland Enforcement)
- Experience working in Detentions (Inland Enforcement)
- Experience working in Investigations (Inland Enforcement)
- Experience working in the Postal environment (as a BSO)
- Experience working in the Marine environment (as a BSO)
- Experience working in the Rail environment (as a BSO)

Therefore, the inventory could also be used for Hearing officers and Inland Officers.

Conditions of Employment

The employee maintains the terms and conditions of their substantive position while assigned to the other POE and they return to their substantive position at the end of the assignment. While on assignment, the employee may be required to meet additional conditions of employment, which will be outlined in the assignment agreement.

While assisting the other POE, employees who substantively work a variable shift scheduling arrangement (VSSA) may be required to comply with the assignment position's work schedule and required hours of work. As a result of the surge capacity, employees on assignment may be subject to overtime.

The employees may also be entitled to the rights granted under the *National Joint Council's* (NJC) *Travel Directive*. As required, the designated regional Financial Officer may be consulted for additional information.

As deemed appropriate, unions will be briefed at the national and regional levels. The national level is predominantly briefed. Thereafter, given the circumstances, the regional levels will be briefed accordingly on an as required basis.

Personnel Security Screening

Currently, the turnaround time for Enhanced Reliability security screening is approximately 1 to 2 weeks and significantly higher for Secret clearance, due to our reliance on RCMP to perform part of the checks.

Employee Safety, Assistance, Mental Health, Well-Being and Training

HR will continue to work with the Operations Branch to proactively identify Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks and implement preventive measures, while also delivering timely assistance to managers and employees through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) as well as through the Mental Health and Well-Being available workplace resources.

Occupational Health and Safety

Key activities and services provided by the National OHS Division regarding this initiative include the following:

- Liaising with the Operations Branch concerning personal protective equipment and training requirements;
- Liaising with Health Canada's Public Service Occupational Health Program which is responsible for providing direction on CAT III medical assessments, vaccine requirements and personal protective equipment;
- Liaising with Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) which has a mandate to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases in Canada;
- Supporting management and Regional OHS Advisors at Headquarters and the Regions in anticipating OHS concerns, as well as during situations of injury/illness, OHS complaints and refusals to work;
- Provide guidance on the CBSA Respiratory Protection Program, fit testing requirements;
- Consulting with the unions through the Policy Health and Safety Committee on OHS matters, as required;
- Preparing Fact Sheets and Q&A for management and BSOs, informing them of any precautions required.

The above-noted activities will be accomplished through the work of the Corporate Occupational Health and Safety Division and the Regional Occupational Health and Safety Advisors.

Health Portfolio Operational Support

Occupational Health and Safety Advice for Federal Workers (all tiers)

Last updated: October, 2017

Health Canada is responsible for provision of guidance to protect the health and safety of federal workers, including appropriate use of personal protective equipment. For example, recommendations for health protection measures such as immunizations, frequent hand hygiene and when the use of masks and gloves are appropriate.

If some form of centralised, temporary processing/lodging sites are established, the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) could:

- Facilitate interaction with health authorities and service providers, to plan, identify and
 mobilize physical and human resource needs to address potential health-related issues
 at these sites; and,
- Provide surge capacity to health authorities through provision of Health Portfolio resources (subject matter experts, epidemiologists) to support public health surveillance and response onsite, to ensure timely identification of health events that may require rapid public health intervention.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) / Employee Wellness

HRB's EAP promotes wellness through intervention, promotion and prevention. Confidential and free, the service is accessible to all CBSA employees and their dependents 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Key services and products provided by EAP include the following:

- Prevention and educational activities:
- EAP awareness sessions and interactive workshops on a wide array of topics;
- Resources and articles on a variety of topics related to well-being, including Critical Incident Stress Management;
- 24/7 crisis intervention:
- Individual assessment of personal or work-related concerns;
- One-on-one short-term counselling and support;
- Referral service to the appropriate resource;
- Basic telephone advice and referrals in legal, financial and career subject areas (maximum of one hour per employee per issue per calendar year);
- Critical Incident Stress Management services for employees who have experienced a traumatic situation; and
- Coaching for managers, supervisors, and union representatives on workplace issues and how to recognize and approach employees who may be experiencing personal or work-related concerns.

The services are offered in person, by telephone or online. They can be provided by EAP Coordinator-Counsellors (CBSA mental health professionals), by peer Referral Agents, or by our external service provider on a 24/7 basis. Detailed contact information is available on Atlas.

Mental Health and Well-Being

The CBSA places the psychological health and safety of its employees in the highest regard. The Agency is committed to providing its employees with the tools and resources that will assist them in learning more about the importance of mental health and well-being in the workplace.

Many resources are available to both employees and managers on Atlas. They are encouraged to consult the CBSA's Mental Health Matters section for information on mental health and how to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental illness. The Operational Bulletin: *Procedures for Dealing with Travellers Suffering from Mental Illness (PRG_2014-59)* can also be accessed through this section. These resources will help employees practice self-care, provide support to their colleagues, and more effectively deal with clients who exhibit signs of mental health problems.

Training

The Training and Development Directorate (TDD) is working closely with regional offices to proactively identify any specific training needs related to the Refugee Influx.

Relevant online content has been identified which will allow employees to review/acquire relevant information prior to beginning an assignment related to refugee influx.

- Fundamentals of Immigration Online (4hrs)
- Refugee Reform Awareness Online (60 minutes)
- Refugee Examination Module 1 Online (60 minutes
- Finger Printing & LiveScan Online (90 minutes)
- GCMS Fundamentals Online (60 minutes)

TDD is currently working with Traveller Operations and Programs to identify the appropriate support solution – job aid, on the job coaching, etc. to assist employees.

In addition, they will be supporting regions through the coordination and delivery of alreadyplanned training activities. The campuses will continue to consider the refugee influx in the planning to ensure that seat allocations reflect the needs in various affected regions/POEs. Planned deliveries include:

- Ministers Delegate Review
- Refugee Examination Module 2
- Inland Enforcement Investigations

The Internal Order number is to be used to track cost of training associated with capacity for the Refugee Influx.

Integrated HR Guidance

HR will deliver integrated policy guidance for HR issues, in an effort to provide clear and precise technical guidance for managers and employees.

Key activities and services provided in this regard may include the following:

- Developing HR Communications Plan to ensure production, coordination, translation, quality control and coordination with Atlas for posting.
- Developing technical guidance products for management and BSOs (e.g. fact sheets and FAQs pertaining to Volunteering to support other POEs, Scheduling, Overtime, Leave Management, Cancellation and Recall of Leave, New and Ongoing Staffing Processes, EAP, OHS, etc.). Products will be posted on Atlas and updated as required;

- Creating a dedicated email account to receive questions and feedback regarding how CBSA resources are contributing to the Refugee Influx. The mailbox will be monitored by HR Programs, and questions/comments will be sent to appropriate SMEs for action;
- Liaising with internal stakeholders on key HR issues to ensure clarity, consistency and alignment; and/or
- Holding conference calls at regular intervals to identify and address any outstanding issues.

HRB will be working closely with regional colleagues as well as the Operations Branch to proactively identify and resolve HR-related issues and ensure national consistency in policy application.

Annex F – Finance

No information is available at this time.

Annex G – Procurement and Contracting

Introduction

The Strategic Procurement and Materiel Management Division (SPMMD), Comptrollership Branch is fully engaged in supporting the Canada Border Services Agency's (CBSA) procurement requirements related to the Government of Canada Operation Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration. This includes not only goods, but services, such as the contracting of humanitarian care and support.

A team of dedicated employees within SPMMD are leading and coordinating all procurement requirements, with the assistance and collaboration of regional procurement officers (Quebec Region).

Process

All CBSA procurement requirements related to Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration must be directed to the A/Manager, Procurement and Contracting (estelle.carriere@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca). The A/Manager, Procurement and Contracting (herein referred to as the A/Manager) will work with requestor to ensure necessary information is obtained (statement of requirement/work, Financial Administrative Act (FAA) Section 32 signature, financial coding etc.) Within one (1) day of receiving the request (or sooner), the A/Manager will then allocate the procurement request to one of the following for processing and contract award:

- a) a procurement officer within CBSA (Headquarters (HQ) or regional depending on commodity and requirement), or
- b) Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC), or
- c) Shared Services Canada (SSC).

Allocation Methodology

The A/Manager will allocate the requirement internal to CBSA if the requirement falls within CBSA's contracting delegation or if the requirement can be procured through a pre-established PSPC or SSC procurement tool (i.e. standing offer)

All other requirements will be allocated to PSPC or SSC, both of which have established dedicated procurement groups to fast-track requirements related to this Government of Canada operation.

For contracts processed within CBSA, the A/Manager has been delegated up to \$500 thousand per contract under the emergency contracting limits of the Treasury Board Contracting Policy. Requirements valued over \$500K thousand and up to \$1 million will be brought to the A/Director, SPMMD for contract approval. The A/Manager is responsible to ensure that the restrictions of the emergency contracting limits are duly respected.

The restrictions are as follows:

Part III Emergency Contracting Limit

Last updated: October, 2017 70

- A. Notwithstanding the contracting limits provided in Part I and Part II of this Directive, any contracting authority may enter into and amend a contract up to a total value of \$1,000,000 (including amendments and all applicable taxes including Goods and Services Tax or Harmonized Sales Tax) in response to a pressing emergency on condition that a report be sent to the Treasury Board Secretariat within 60 calendar days of the authorization or beginning of the work. Departments are encouraged to use this expanded contracting authority to enter into lower dollar value contracts to address the emergency and then, if necessary, to amend them once the scope of the work involved is better defined.
- B. [Not applicable to CBSA]
- C. An emergency contracting report should include the following:
 - a. detailed information about the circumstances of the emergency situation;
 - b. the type and total value of the awarded contract;
 - c. the reason(s) why the bidding requirements were not practical or permissible;
 - d. the department or agency's delegated contracting authority level at which the emergency contract entry was approved.

Acquisition Card

The A/Director, SPMMD is a GoC acquisition card holder. The transaction limit on this acquisition card has been set with a high transaction limit of \$500 thousand and could be used as an emergency contracting tool. The A/Manager will determine if a procurement requirement is best suited to be processed using the A/Director's acquisition card.

The A/Manager will also approve acquisition card transactions to be completed and processed by the regional procurement officers dedicated to the Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration.

For any procurement questions related to this operation, please contact:

Primary Contact:

Estelle Carrière, A/Manager, Procurement and Contracting Strategic Procurement and Materiel Management Division, Comptrollership Branch Canada Border Services Agency

17th Floor, Tower B. 355 North River Road

Tel: 343-291-5673

Blackberry:

Estelle.carriere@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Secondary Contact:

Luc Bonhomme, Senior Procurement Officer Strategic Procurement and Materiel Management Division, Comptrollership Branch Canada Border Services Agency 17th Floor, Tower B, 355 North River Road

Tel: 343-291-5728

Luc.bonhomme@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Last updated: October, 2017

Tertiary Contact:

Cédric Pilon, A/Director Strategic Procurement and Materiel Management Division, Comptrollership Branch Canada Border Services Agency 17th Floor, Tower B, 355 North River Road Tel: 343-291-5717

Blackberry:

Cedric.pilon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Annex H – Information Technology

Information Technology Conception of Operations

To provide the level of detail that was included in the Operation Syria Refugee document, engagement with several area of ISTB are required to provide guidelines around delivery of IT to as of yet, unknown locations, and unknown quantities.

To that end, these high level bullets can be used until a more comprehensive document can be created.

Location and Operational Model

- Once a location is chosen then the detailed planning can begin for deployment of temporary operations.
- Operations would need to provide specifics on the number of users, devices required and a working model in which IT can determine the equipment and software needs for the location.

Each of the following items will be an IT consideration, and different deliverables will be available based upon time frames required. In short, we can refer to three operational time frames that can be considered, for planning purposes.

Short Term: Operational within 1 week
 Medium Term: Operational within 2 – 4 weeks

3. Long Term: Operational 1 month or later from request

Items of Consideration

- 1. Network Connectivity
 - a. SRA, Magic Box or New SSC installation
 - b. Cabling
 - c. Secure location for equipment
- 2. End User Hardware
 - a. Laptops, Desktops, Printers
 - b. Available inventory (spares) and time to deliver
 - c. Procurement requirements and time to deliver
- 3. Specialty Line of Business Hardware
 - a. Livescan, GCMS Printer, GCMS Scanner; Document Readers, Biometrics Readers
 - b. Available inventory and time to deliver
 - c. Procurement requirements and time to deliver
- 4. Business Equipment
 - a. Multi-Function Device, Photocopier
 - b. LAN Printers
 - c. Telephones
- 5. Software
 - a. Determine applications required per user
 - b. Registration of secure applications on the devices
- 6. Security
 - a. Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

Temporary Location Setup Options

Looking at the 3 timeframes above, and making note of the IT Items considered for each site there will be varied capabilities available to meet each time frame. For example:

Short Term:

- Use existing facility or infrastructure if available
- Use SRA or Magic Box using immediately available connectivity (cellular, ISP connection if installed and satellite).
- Borrow equipment from inventories (regional / national)
- Determine the longer term needs and place orders if required.

Medium Term:

- Use existing facility or infrastructure if available
- Magic Box can continue to be used permanent land based internet connections using SSC LIAS can be added
- Inventory can be augmented using existing assets if available

Long Term:

- Transition to a full SSC connected site with secure cabling, physical security and support
- Borrowed equipment can be replaced with permanent installations
- More difficult items to acquire like Livescan, Multi-Function devices etc. can be delivered and installed.

Other Items to note per requirement

- Support model
- Local IT requirements for setup and installation of equipment
- Travel costs for local, regional and HQ resources
- Security Requirements may evolve between short and long term deliverables (Security Guard available until secure facilities are provided for example).

Last updated: October, 2017

Annex I – Communications

No information is available at this time.

Annex J – Security

No information is available at this time.

Annex K – Emergency Contact List

In the event that a sudden massive influx of migrants or continuous volumes above the Tier 2 port of entry (POE) processing capacity, at any POE across the country, a list of key contact persons is provided below to assist you in managing the situation. The list is provided in alphabetical order, by business line.

Business Line	Branch / Directorate / Division	Name	Phone Number	E-mail	
	Operations Branch HQ Contacts				
Operations	Operations / Inland Enforcement and Case Management Operations / Border Operations Directorate	Lisa Martincich a/Manager, Inland Enforcement Operations	Office: 613-946-4960 Cell:	Lisa.Martinchich@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca	
	Operations / National Border Operations Centre (NBOC)	Paul Porrior Director General	Office: 613-991-1773 Cell: Assistant: 613-991- 1770	Paul.Porrior@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca	
Planning (planning guidance to the Regional Operations Centre)	Operations / NBOC, Operational Preparedness and Response Division (OPRD)	Donald Walker a/Director	Office: 613-991-0282 Cell:	Donald.Walker@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca	
,		Rick Kowalski Manager, Emergency Management, OPRD, NBOC	Office: 343-291-5973 Cell:	Rick.Kowalski@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca	
Liaison Officer (at the Government Operations Centre)		TBC			

Border Operations Centre (BOC)	Operations / NBOC	Brendan Derry Senior Program Advisor	Telephone: 613-960-6001 Blackberry: Blackberry PIN: Supervisor Blackberry: Supervisor PIN:	boc-cof@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
	1	Supporting HQ Branch Co	ontacts	
Communications	Corporate Affairs / Communications			
HQ Security	Comptrollership / Security and Professional Practices			
Staffing / Labour Relations / Occupational Health and Safety	Human Resources	Katherine Gendreau Manager – Employee Engagement and Recognition	Office: 613-957-3203 Cell: n/a	Katherine.Gendreau@c bsa-asfc.gc.ca
Infrastructure and	Comptrollership / Infrastructure			
Procurement	Comptrollership / Procurement (Contracts)	Jessica Sultan Executive Director	Office: 343.291.5683 Cell:	Jessica.Sultan@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Information Technology	Information, Science and Technology – IT Integration Division	Milka Strukelj a/Director Lily Ooi	Office: 343-291-6095 Cell:	Milka.Strukelj@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
		Director Intelligence, Enforcement and Recourse Services (Livescan)	Office: 343-291-5202 Cell:	Lily.Ooi@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Finance	Comptrollership / Finance			

PROTECTED A

Legislation and Policy	Programs Branch		
	Region In	cident Command System S	
Incident Commander		<rdg incident="" occurs="" the="" where=""></rdg>	Office: Cell:
Safety Officer		<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""> (security manager is recommended)</designated></pre>	Office: Cell:
Information Officer		<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""> (communications manager is recommended)</designated></pre>	Office: Cell:
Liaison Officer (liaise with partners via the Federal Coordination Center)		<designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""></designated>	Office: Cell:
Operations Section	Deputy Commander	<district director="" incident="" occurs="" where=""></district>	Office: Cell:
230	Regional Processing Center	<chief of="" operations<br="">where incident occurs></chief>	Office: Cell:
	Urban Processing Center	<chief incident="" occurs="" of="" operations="" where=""></chief>	Office: Cell:
	Port of Entry	<chief incident="" occurs="" of="" operations="" where=""></chief>	Office: Cell:
	Removals	<chief incident="" occurs="" of="" operations="" where=""></chief>	Office: Cell:
	Hearings and Detention	<chief of="" operations<br="">where incident occurs></chief>	Office: Cell:

PROTECTED A

Intelligence Section	Enforcement and Intelligence	<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""> (Director Enforcement and Intelligence</designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
Regional Operations Center (ROC)	Planning / Event Reporting / Logistics / Finance and Administration	recommended) <designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""> (Director Corporate Programs and Services</designated>	Office: Cell:	
Planning and Reporting Section (recommended that this section also handle event reporting for situational awareness)		recommended) <designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""></designated>	Office: Cell:	
Logistics Section		<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""></designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
Finance and Administration Section		<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""></designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
		Regional Directors Gen	eral	
	Atlantic	Calvin Christiansen Regional Director General	Office: 902-426-2914 Cell: Assistant: 902-426- 8279	Calvin.Christiansen@cb sa-asfc.gc.ca
	Québec	Patrick Lefort Regional Director General	Office: 514-283-8700 ext. Cell: Assistant: 514-283-8700 ext.	Patrick.Lefort@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
	Greater Toronto Area	Goran Vragovic Regional Director General	Office: 905- 803-5595 Cell:	Goran.Vragovic@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca

PROTECTED A

		Assistant: 416-952- 1231	
Southern Ontario	Richard Comerford Regional Director General	Office: 905-354-5353 Cell: Assistant: (905) 354- 5534	Richard.Comerford@cb sa-asfc.gc.ca
Northern Ontario	Shawn Hoag Regional Director General (a)	Office: 613-991-0566 Cell: Assistant: 613-991- 0565	Shawn.Hoag@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Prairie	Kim R. Scoville Regional Director General	Office: 587-475-4381 Cell: Assistant: 587-475- 4382	Kim.Scoville@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Pacific	Roslyn H. MacVicar Regional Director General		



Canada Border Services Agency

Regional Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration -Contingency Plan 2017

TEMPLATE

Region: Operations Branch

PROTECTED A (when completed) Apollo # 10743091



PROTECTION • SERVICE • INTEGRITY



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Revision History

This section provides control for the development and distribution of revisions to the Business Case up to the point of approval. The table below includes the revision number, date of issue or update, the author responsible for the changes and a brief description of the context and/or scope of the changes in that revision.

Revision Number	Date of Issue	Author(s)	Brief Description of Change
V1	27 Sep 2017	L Lepage	author
V2	28 Sep 2017	M Cameron	edit
V3	02 Oct 2017	L. Lepage	Edits and updates
V4	05 Oct 2017	L. Lepage	Amendments based on internal feedback
V5	06 Oct 2017	L. Lepage	Addition of available annexes
V6			
V7			
V8			
V9			
V10			
V11			
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1. Context

Over the spring / summer months of 2017, in the vicinity of Lacolle, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) saw a significant increase in interceptions of persons attempting to cross into Canada between Ports of Entry (POE) to seek asylum. The volumes have increased daily, consistently and reached into the hundreds.

For the purpose of this plan, the term "asylum seekers" (AS) will be used as a general term to refer to individuals who have crossed illegally into Canada with the intent of filing an asylum claim, and to simplify the reference for the reader.

1.1. Aim

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration Regional Contingency Plan is aimed at positioning the Agency to prepare an agile and timely response to a dramatic escalation in the number of asylum seekers arriving in Canada, while continuing to deliver mandated business.

1.2. Scope

This contingency plan is designed to provide tactical direction to Ports of Entry in response to the irregular arrivals of persons at and between the POE, who are seeking asylum in Canada; when the number of arrivals exceeds pre-determined Agency capacity to apply standard processing.

It outlines key tasks, identifies specific actions and areas of coordination required between primary and supporting departments and agencies.

In addition, this contingency plan aligns the CBSA to participate effectively in a whole of government response, if required. This contingency plan must be read in conjunction with the CBSA Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration 2017 Contingency Planning Guidance.

NOTE: The CBSA will not expand past its operational mandate in order to meet the requirements of the situation.

1.3. Intent

The intent of this plan is to provide a tactically executable plan that includes headquarters direction for mobilizing the affected region when normal operational capacity becomes overwhelmed. It is also, intended to ensure that the Agency response is easily integrated with a potential Government of Canada (GC) response, if necessary.

1.4. Regional Operational Objectives

The regional operational objectives are as follows:

(As required, please add-in additional region specific objectives that are relevant to this contingency response plan.)

• To ensure the regional response plan is coordinated with partners and aligned with the Agency national contingency planning guidance;

- To ensure border integrity is maintained through the continued delivery of all other Agency critical services during the response operation;
- To ensure asylum seekers are treated processed in a manner that is lawful and respectful;
- To ensure that basic / humanitarian needs are provided to asylum seekers;

1.5. Criteria for Success

Identify the regional criteria for success in bullet form and ensure alignment with the Agency national planning guidance.

1.6. CBSA Planning Assumptions

Identify the regional planning assumptions in bullet form and ensure alignment with the Agency national planning guidance.

1.7. Key National Decisions

In order for this plan to be successfully implemented a series of key decisions by senior management in headquarters and the region must be taken in a timely fashion. Key lessons observed during the AS influx over the summer of 2017 at Lacolle, QC include the need for early establishment of a governance structure; and the identification of primary and supporting directorates within the Agency.

The following are key Agency decisions that have been made by the Vice-President, Operations Branch:

- The region will establish mobile Flexible Event Response Teams (FERT) that are fully equipped and trained.
- The region will be prepared to conduct triage and joint processing for a whole of government coordinated response near the POE, where possible.
- The regions will provide supplemental personnel to scale-up the initial triage and processing operations.
- The CBSA will only be responsible for temporary short-term accommodations that may occur before the CBSA triage processing is complete.
- CBSA regional plans will include a plan to de-escalate the response, detailing a return to a state of normalcy, once the numbers of AS arrivals has reduced to a manageable operating state within the predefined processing capacity limits.

2. Concept of Operation

The CBSA will respond to the influx in asylum seekers in a deliberate and nationally coordinated manner following a model with four tiers which is integrated within the GC five phase model. The 4 tiers range from adjusting current processes at the CBSA frontline in order to maximize AS processing throughout, up to a worst case situation that could see Canada having to process thousands of claimants arriving daily at, and between, ports of entry along the length of the land border with the US. The 4 Tier model is designed to meet the following operational priorities:

- Ensure that the CBSA mandate to maintain border integrity is upheld.
- Minimize the processing burden on POEs during peak travel season.
- Ensure the ongoing respectful treatment of claimants.
- Remain agile to respond to unforeseen circumstances.
- Maximize interdepartmental / binational / whole of government effort.
- Deliver short term claimant processing solutions while concurrently positioning for long term refugee reform program implementation.

Below is a graphic of the CBSA concept of operation integrated with the GC 5 phase concept included:

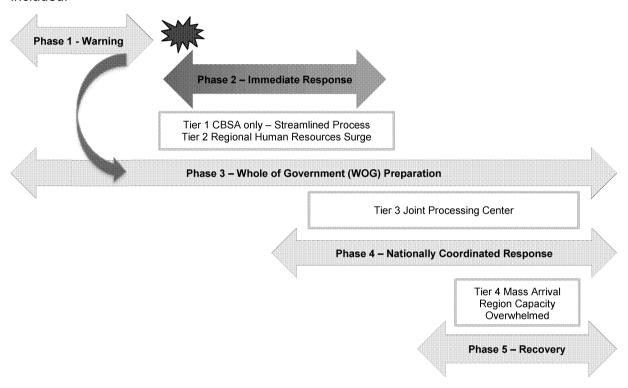


Figure 2 - CBSA / GC integrated Concept of Operations

<u>NOTE</u>: As weather fluctuates throughout the year mobility towards the Canadian border may ebb and flow resulting in the potential for substantial increases and decreases in asylum seekers arriving between and at varying ports of entry along the entire length of the Canada / US border.

Pre-border Activity

The primary focus of pre-border activities is to engage with the U.S. in a synchronized manner from the political, strategic through to the tactical levels. CBSA engagement should also be coordinated with engagement by other departments responsible for managing refugee claimant arrival and processing. It is expected that Global Affairs Canada (GAC) will lead the political engagement while within the CBSA International Region (IR) will act as the coordinator for CBSA engagement both as part of the federal interdepartmental team and between CBSA

and US Customs and Border Protection. While IR will facilitate and coordinate engagement it is expected that both the travelers' portfolio and the enforcement and intelligence community will maximize existing relationships to meet CBSA requirements. The current CBSA pre-border priorities are:

- Work with the U.S. to disrupt upstream the illegal refugee claimant pipelines that are using the US to transit to Canada.
- Gain early awareness of emerging U.S. intelligence or program initiatives that may result in mass arrivals in Canada.
- Develop intelligence regarding high risk refugee claimants that may pose a security threat to Canada.

Post Border Activity

The post-border planning is focused on the enforcement and intelligence requirements resulting from the arrival on short notice of large numbers of asylum seekers who seek to settle in Canada's largest cities (Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal) during the asylum claim process. Much of the post-border plan will encompass multiple levels of government and cooperation with non-governmental organizations (e.g. Municipalities, Provinces/Territories, Federal, Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada and Red Cross, etc.).

3. Phase 1 - Warning

The warning phase identifies thresholds and processing capacity limitations for when the agency will need to begin advanced preparations to implement an immediate response to an influx in irregularly migrating asylum seekers. As a best case scenario the CBSA will need to rely on information from abroad, intelligence information and monitoring of media/social media outlets.

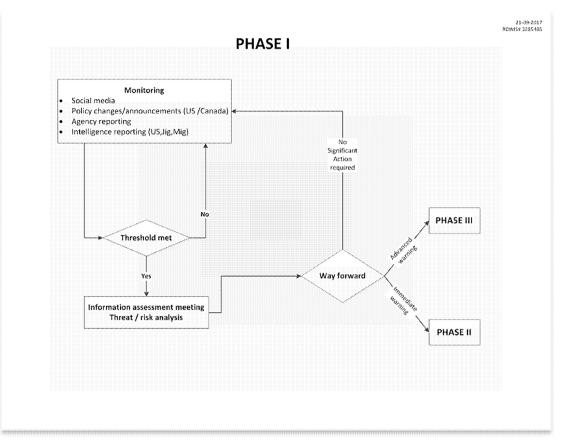


Figure 3: GC Phase I - Warning

In the regions the following warning signals may occur:

(Please include additional warning signals that may arise at the regional or POE level)

- Information from the regional intelligence network;
- Canadian partner information;
- Information from Agency U.S. partners;
- Consistent escalation of asylum seekers arriving between the POE's;

3.1. Capacity at POE Triggers

The tiers in the concept of operations are triggered upwards based upon a POEs capacity to sustain standard asylum seeker processing up to 80% and based upon a 24 hour waiting backlog.

In this space, please indicate POE specific processing capacities, reflected as an anticipated number range of claimants that would identify 80% processing capacity and would represent a warning signal that a potential 24 hour waiting backlog is approaching.

Port of Entry	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Tier 4
i Oit Oi Liitiy	Arrivals per day	Arrivals per day	Arrivals per day	Mass arrival
E.g. Emerson, MB	40-60	60-120	120-480	480+
E.g. Lacolle, QC	60-80	80-160	160-640	640+

The number ranges in the chart are an estimated indication of 80% processing capacity and a warning signal of a potential 24 hour waiting backlog for the corresponding POE, at each tier.

The diagram below provides an example of the trigger up mechanism.

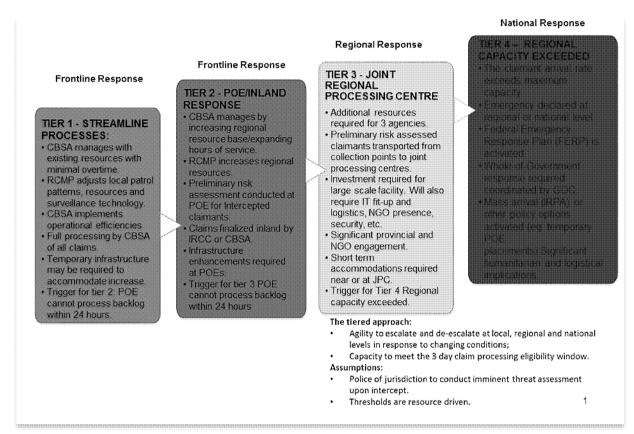


Figure 4 – CBSA Operational Processing Capacity, 2017

3.2. Trigger Authority and Notification

The regional triggering authority to activate this plan will rest with:

- The Regional Director General (RDG) is responsible to immediately indicate to the Vice-President of Operations Branch that capacity thresholds for a POE are at or near the predetermined 80% processing capacity estimate and that the regional plan will be activated;
- The RDG will notify the Vice-President of Operations Branch without hesitation when a POE is at or near the predetermined 80% processing capacity estimate and there is a need to move up to the next tier of response;
- In order to ensure situational awareness is maintained throughout the duration of the response, the RDG must immediately notify the Border Operations Center (BOC) of a decision to activate the regional plan, the POE affected, the tier of response they are at and the number of claimants being processed.

NOTE: BOC standard notification procedures and methods of communication apply.

Who in the region needs to be notified that triggers have been or will soon be reached?

E.g.

- Regional Operations Center (ROC)
- District Director
- RDG

Who at the POE needs to indicate and provide notification that triggers have been or will soon be reached?

E.g.

- Superintendents
- Chief of Operations

What method of communication will be used to provide notification that the triggers have or will soon be met?

E.g.

• Primary: Email

Alternate Telephone call (landline / VOIP)
 Contingency Blackberry/Mobile phone call
 Emergency Blackberry PIN to PIN

4. Phase 2 - Immediate Response

Phase 2, represents the temporary processes and solutions to be implemented regionally to address the immediate requirements, using regional resources only. As the event unfolds and when it is necessary to move up to higher tiers the complexity of the response operation will increase and require the use of a scalable incident management system. The CBSA will rely on the Incident Command System (ICS) structure to provide a standardized on-site management system that will enable an effective and efficient operational response.

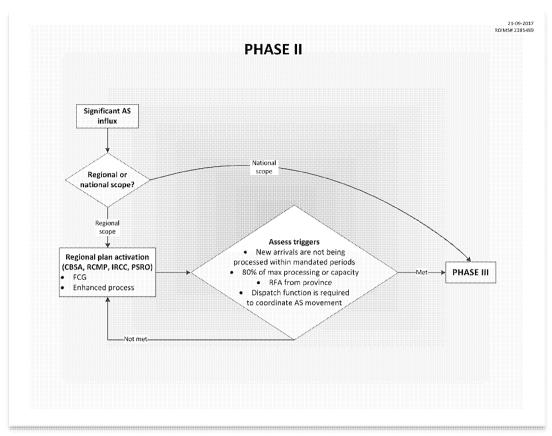


Figure 5: GC Phase II - Immediate Response

4.1. CBSA Response Initiation

- Regions will conduct daily action planning to establish daily objectives for an operational period between 00:00 – 23:00 hours to ensure that sufficient resources are in place to effectively deal with increased volumes of AS.
- Regions will be responsible for identifying the capacity thresholds and limitations that have been reached, daily, as these will be the primary drivers for the activation and escalation of response tiers.
- The ICS Liaison Officer through the Regional Operations Center will be the primary engagement point for coordination with regional federal, provincial/territorial and municipal partners; including the Federal Coordination Group and local service providers.
- Regional management will establish Flexible Event Response Teams (FERT), which will serve as respite support to those POEs and other regions that are responding to an influx of AS (see Annex A for additional details on FERT).
- Regions will construct an incident command system structure that is scalable based upon both the tiered approach and the increasing complexity of the operation (see recommended model in Annex D).

Incident Command System

Please refer to <u>Annex D – ICS Structure Step by Step</u> for guidance on establishing an incident command structure in the region.

Regional Operations Centre (ROC)

The ROC's will be utilized as the hub for command, control and coordination of the response in the capacity of an incident command post within the regions (may be off-site). Planning, Logistics and Finance / Administration and Event Reporting will be embedded into the responsibilities of the ROC, which will provide greater integration and coordination of the following: multiple facilities, IT equipment, personnel surge capacity, procurement, communications, and finance and administration. While the Operations Sections will function onsite at or nearby the POE it is the section Chief's responsibility to provide a situation update to the ROC daily, for planning purposes. These functions being integrated into one operational system greatly harmonizes efforts and keeps POE operations focused on delivery of the response. Please refer to Annex F - Emergency Contact List

- <u>Planning and Reporting Section</u> The Planning and Reporting Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, and display of incident / event information, maintaining status of resources, and preparing the Action Plan and related documentation. This section will also prepare and disseminate reports on the event for situational awareness.
- <u>Logistics Section</u> The Logistics Section is responsible for providing adequate services and support (i.e. procurement of facilities, surge staffing, IT equipment, etc.) to meet all incident or event needs.
- <u>Finance/Administration Section</u> The Finance/Administration Section is responsible for keeping track of incident / event-related costs, personnel and equipment records, and administering procurement contracts associated with the incident or event.

Port of Entry

In the CBSA recommended regional model for an incident command structure the Chiefs of Operations are identified as the most appropriate level to manage the Operations Section of the ICS structure.

- Operations Section The Operations Section is responsible for directing the tactical actions to meet incident / event objectives. For planning purposes the Operations Section Chief will provide a situation update daily to the ROC.
- Intelligence/Investigations Section where required, the Intelligence and Investigations Section is responsible for the provision of tactical level intelligence information and products on-site. For awareness and planning purposes, the Intelligence/Investigations Section Chief will provide a daily brief to the Incident Commander, Deputy Incident Commander and the Operations Section Chief.

4.2. Regional Response Requirements

In this section the region will need to indicate requirements for each functional area of responsibility. <u>See Annex E Do's and Don'ts</u> to help you complete this section. The Do's and Don'ts document is comprised of tips on what worked and what didn't work well during the asylum seeker response in Lacolle QC.

In headquarters, a contact has been assigned responsibility to provide the mobilizing support required to assist the region with planning and mobilizing support when the regional plan needs to be activated (see Annex F Emergency Contacts).

A. Human Resources

Include information concerning HR Surge of resources between ports of entry within your region.

Please refer to <u>Annex C</u> for information from the HR Surge Plan that can assist with your planning.

B. Procurement / Contracting

Consider the equipment and facility requirements necessary in order to scale up and sustain the operation for a prolonged period of time (Tier 1-4).

Note: At Tier 3 and through Tier 4, Public Service Procurement Canada (PSPC) will be engaged, as the CBSA response will become part of the larger GC led emergency response. Up to Tier 3, procurement and contracting needs will be fulfilled by CBSA HQ.

<u>Triage</u>: Identify what, if any, the anticipated procurement and contracting requirements might be for the POE (Tier 4 only).

<u>Processing</u>: Identify what, if any, the anticipated procurement and contracting requirements might be for the POE (Tier 1-4).

<u>Accommodations</u>: While it is not anticipated that the CBSA will be responsible for the provision of short-term accommodations, we are responsible to identify the need for it; and to contribute information concerning the type and nature of accommodations that will be required for claimants (Tier 3-4).

<u>Movement</u>: While it is not anticipated that the CBSA will be responsible for the movement of claimants, we are responsible to identify the need for it; and to contribute information concerning the type and nature of movement that will be required for claimants (Tier 3-4).

C. Information Technology (IT)

What will your IT needs be by tier, in other words at the POE and at a Joint Processing Facility.

It may help to consider the number of staff it takes to process travellers, by processing capacity limits at each tier; and the system tools utilized throughout the actual processing of claimants.

It is recommended to consult with your local IT to assist with determining technology requirements.

NOTE: Shared Services Canada will be responsible for coordination and implementation of the information technology at the Joint Processing Facility; however, the CBSA is required to identify and share our requirements in coordination with our partners.

D. Coordination / Planning

A significant lesson learned through the ongoing response in Lacolle, QC is to engage partners early, to communicate with them often and to be prepared to act quickly, as situations do evolve rapidly and can occur with little to no warning.

Tier 1 – Internal coordination and planning – initiate a Directors' daily coordination and planning meeting / teleconference between HQ and the regions.

Tier 2 – Outreach to core partners (RCMP, IRCC) for coordination and planning concerning processing improvements to increase processing capacity up to the 80% processing capacity of Tier 2 or a 24 hour waiting backlog. At a Tier 2 response level, it is strongly recommended to activate the ROC and to engage the Federal Coordination Group (FCG) in your region for the situational awareness of other government departments, provinces/territories and non-government organizations, who may be called upon to support the CBSA response at Tier 3 (i.e. PHAC, PSPC, CRC, GOC, etc.). Initiate ROC reporting to the BOC.

Tier 3 – Whole of government coordination and planning through the GOC regional planning led by the federal coordination group will be initiated. Be prepared to send an appropriate Liaison Officer and subject matter experts (SME) with authority to make decisions, to participate in this process. Ongoing reporting through the ROC to the BOC.

Tier 4 – Whole of government response with ongoing coordination and planning through the regional federal coordination group. Continued support and participation from the CBSA Liaison Officer and SME. Ongoing reporting through the ROC to the BOC.

E. Communication (regional)

- a. Internal
- b. External
- c. Whole of Government

F. Security

- a. Facility
- b. Personnel
- c. Information Technology

G. Performance Reporting

See Annex B

H. Labour Relations

Regional Union Engagement (i.e. duty to accommodate, unarmed officers working at or near the POE)

I. Financial Management

Consider regional related financial concerns as risks and provide mitigation measures. Also, keeping in mind that there will be a collaborative relationship between headquarters and the region. Please highlight any limitations on spending authorities, approval timelines or spending request procedures, etc. that may impede the response operation.

4.3. Tier Levels 1 - 4 Description

Please provide a brief description of how your region plans to implement each tier of processing.

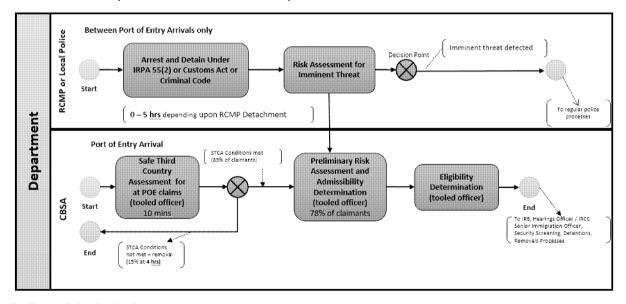
- Streamlined Process
- Regional Human Resources Surge
- Joint Processing Facility
- Nationally Coordinated Response Mass Arrivals

4.4. Tier 1 - Streamlined Process

Tier 1 Trigger:

As long as the following criteria are in place an immediate response will be triggered:

• Influx of AS is between 8 and 12 hours waiting time for processing to be completed at POE is representative of a Tier 1 response.



Police of Jurisdiction:

- Ensures sufficient resources are assigned to patrol between POEs;
- Conducts Imminent Threat Assessment following interception (frisk, search incidental to arrest, baggage search, system checks);
- Claimants intercepted between POEs to be transported to nearest POE or to location agreed upon locally.

CBSA:

Region (POE or Inland Office) can manage workload without need to escalate to Tier 2;

- Implements operational efficiencies (GCMS, Schedule A, clerks, DTAs etc.);
- Processes all claims following already established procedures.

IRCC:

• No additional assistance required.

Tier 1: Regional Key Partners

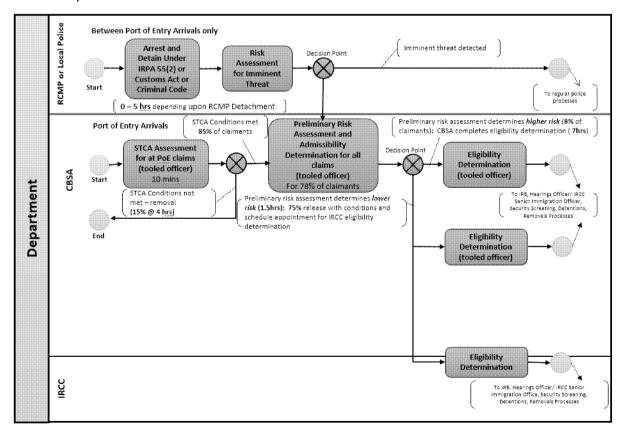
- Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
- Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC)
- Government Operations Center, Public Safety Canada (GOC PS)

4.5. Tier 2 - Regional Human Resources Surge

Tier 2 Trigger:

As long as one of the following criteria are in place a Tier 2 immediate response will be triggered:

- Influx of AS reaches 80 % of processing capacity up to a maximum of 12 hours waiting time for processing to be complete move to tier 2 response.
- HR surge within the region, is deemed necessary in order to sustain the immediate response



Police of Jurisdiction:

- Conducts Imminent Threat Assessment following interception (frisk, search incidental to arrest, baggage search, system checks);
- Transports claimants to POE, Inland Enforcement Office or to area agreed upon locally until POE and Inland Enforcement Office daily processing caps have been reached;
- Once cap (level 3) is exceeded, claimants to be delivered to alternate location and remain under police jurisdiction until CBSA or IRCC processing capacity is available – to be agreed upon locally.

CBSA:

LEVEL 1 – Existing facilities/usual hours of service

- Re-assign resources within region;
- Tap into surge staff (CBSA Surge Inventory), hire students and administrative staff locally;
- Claimants are processed at POE or Inland Enforcement Office as agreed locally.

<u>LEVEL 2 – Existing facilities/expanded hours of service (to align with available human</u> resources)

- CBSA adjusts processing approach at POEs and Inland Enforcement Offices to performing Preliminary Risk Assessment Only:
- Claimants deemed low risk Adjourned to IRCC Inland office (claimants to secure transport inland);
- Claimants deemed high/unknown risk CBSA processes entire claim at POE (capacity permitting) or transports to CBSA inland Enforcement Office for file completion.

<u>LEVEL 3 – Expanded facilities (i.e. trailers – to align with available human resources) to increase processing capacity at POE and Inland Enforcement Office to meet daily cap (consider scalable facilities in Quebec, Ontario and BC)</u>

- CBSA performs Preliminary Risk Assessment Only at POE or Inland Enforcement Office:
- Claimants deemed low risk Adjourned to IRCC Inland office (claimants to secure transport inland)
- Claimants deemed high/unknown risk CBSA processes entire claim at POE (capacity permitting) or transports to CBSA inland Enforcement Office for file completion.

IRCC: Levels 2 and 3

- Secures additional facilities and increases processing capacity at Inland Offices in order to match # of claimants being adjourned daily;
- Reaches out to Provinces/Territories/NGOs to secure their commitment and support to provide humanitarian aid at POEs (distribution of meals and other critical supplies).

Tier 2: Regional Key Partners

- CBSA
- RCMP
- IRCC
- Public Health Agency Canada (PHAC)
- Canadian Red Cross (CRC)
- Public Safety Regional Office (PS RO)
- GOC PS

5. Phase 3 – Whole of Government Engagement

Phase three involves escalating the CBSA response to accommodate a sustained and significant increase in AS volumes that can no longer be managed regionally with support from the Agency's core partners normally associated to immigration processing (i.e. RCMP and IRCC. Support from partner organizations such as PHAC and CRC, among others will be required, in order to continue the response effort efficiently. At the same time, phase 3 is triggers the preparations for a GC nationally coordinated response.

The phase is deliberate in nature with a focus on tailoring the GC National Strategic Response Plan and Regional Response Plan to the situation. Departmental plans are escalated and material resources readied in anticipation of their implementation/deployment. At this phase some other government departments will initiate the provision of support to the CBSA as a part of their departmental plans (i.e. PHAC, PS RO, and CRC).

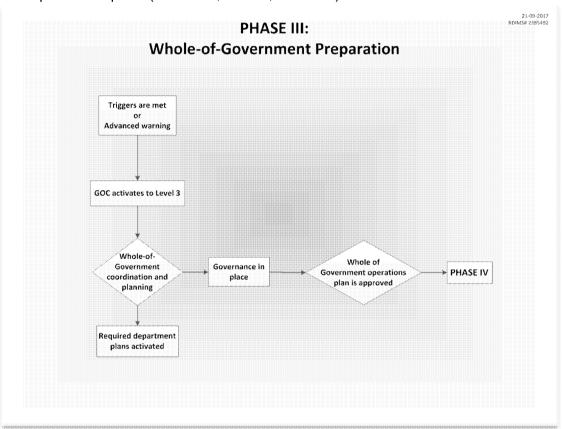


Figure 6 – GC Phase III: Whole of Government Preparation

5.1. Tier 3 – Joint Regional Processing

Tier 3 Trigger:

As long as one of the following criteria are in place Tier 3 will be triggered:

- Based on information (warning) indicating potential large increase in AS arrivals;
- Influx of AS reaches 80 % of processing capacity up to a maximum of 24 hours waiting time for processing to be complete move to tier 3 response;

- Request for assistance is received by the GC from the province;
- Coordination of AS movement away from the POE is required.

Police of Jurisdiction:

• Arranges for secure transport of all claimants intercepted between POEs to Joint Processing Centres.

CBSA:

- Continues to process all claimants arriving at POEs at the POE;
- Secures sufficient resources to meet processing needs at Joint Processing Centres.

IRCC:

- In consultation with CBSA, identifies locations for Joint Processing Centres (Montreal, Toronto and PAC);
- Makes arrangements for short term accommodations likely required near or at Joint Processing Centres;
- Coordinates logistics with CBSA, Provinces/Territories and NGOs.

Tier 3: Regional Key Partners

- CBSA
- RCMP
- IRCC
- Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)
- PHAC
- CRC
- Shared Services Canada (SSC)
- PS RO
- GOC PS

5.2. Federal Emergency Response Plan Regional Governance

While an initial response to a consistent increase in the irregular migration of AS will be a CBSA internally driven response it is recommended that the Agency follows the Federal Emergency Response Plan (FERP) Regional Governance Structure (see below, figure 4); in order to ensure alignment with a potential future whole of government response.

This will ensure that the CBSA is aligned with the GC Contingency Plan for AS irregular migration which recommends using the FERP governance structure as the basis for managing the response and reporting information during such an event. In addition, the FERP governance structure is designed to ensure that a whole of government response is coordinated, the required partners engaged and decisions are reached, in a timely manner.

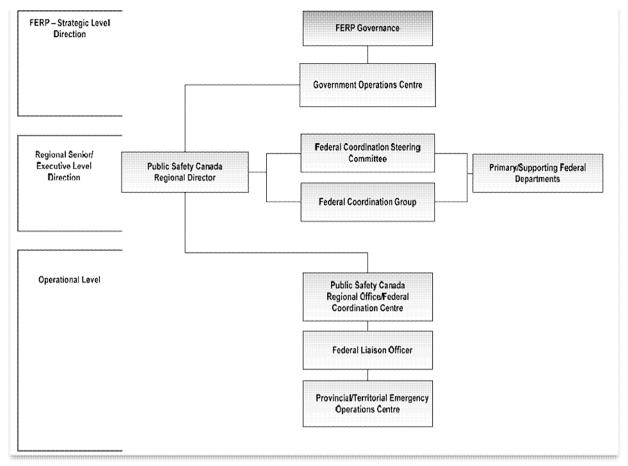


Figure 7: Federal Emergency Response Plan Regional Governance

6. Phase 4 - Nationally Coordinated Response

Phase 4 of the GC Contingency plan is integrated with Tier 4 of the CBSA approach and represents a whole of government coordinated response in accordance with FERP. The key activities of the whole of government response are as follows:

- Triage
- Movement
- Accommodation
- Processing

NOTE: The CBSA is directly implicated in the triage and processing functional activities of the GC plan.

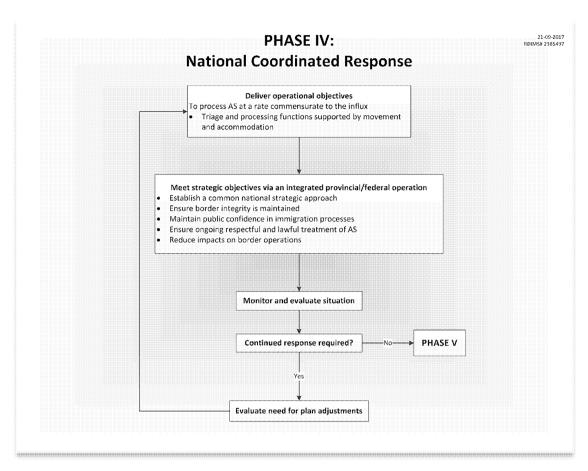


Figure 8 – GC Phase IV: Whole of Government Preparation

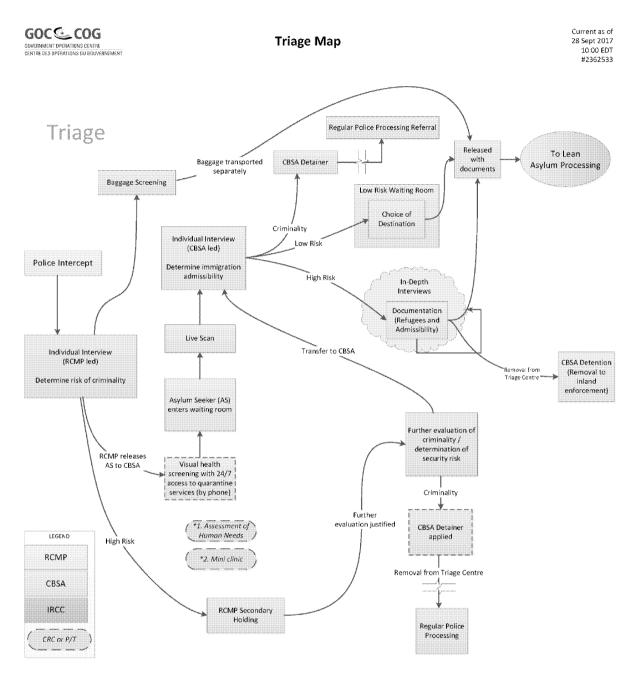
6.1. Tier 4: Mass Arrival

Tier 4 Trigger:

As long as one of the following criteria are in place Tier 3 will be triggered:

• Based on information (warning) indicating potential large increase in AS arrivals;

<u>Triage</u> – A joint RCMP/CBSA operation that begins when the AS illegally crosses the border, is placed under arrest by RCMP, risk assessed for criminality, then transferred to CBSA's control at a POE a predetermined area agreed to by RCMP and CBSA to determine immigration admissibility. The process ends when the AS is either released with a date for an interview with IRCC or transferred to an inland CBSA detention facility for further investigation should there be a risk identified. This process should be run 24/7 for an extended period of time and could be either at the POE or Inland. The lead agency for triage will be determined based on the situation and where the triage process will be conducted.



Note 1: Although not part of the Triage process, effort should be made to introduce an assessment of human needs by CRC or the P/T at an early stage

Note 2: There might be a requirement for the use of the mini-clinic during the Triage process $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(

Canadä

<u>Movement</u> – Movement is the coordination of transportation of AS in support of the overall operation. It utilizes the concept of a Central Coordination Cell (CCC) supported by Local Coordination Cells (LCC). The CCC links together key subject matter experts from departments/agencies, provinces, and non-governmental agencies to enhance situational awareness and inform decision making related to the transportation arrangements and movement of AS. The LCC provides all relevant information required for AS transportation to the

CCC and implements the decisions determined by the CCC. This concept is flexible and scalable such that it can be used in different scenarios.

<u>Accommodation</u> – Accommodation comprises all of the activities to temporarily lodge AS in support of triage and processing, coordinated between all levels of government, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. The AS influx may require a short or long term lodging solution utilizing Interim Lodging Site(s)¹ (ILS). Accommodation solutions will be dependent on factors such as weather and the location of the triage and processing activities. The requirements and financial authorities must be established early into the operation in order to begin the accommodation process.

<u>Processing</u> – CBSA and IRCC have the authority to determine the eligibility of AS to be referred to the Refugee Protection Division of the IRB. In order to determine the eligibility of a large numbers of AS, an increase in processing capacity is required. As a general rule, the determination of eligibility is a necessary step for AS to access provincial services. Accordingly, processing AS in a timely manner will contribute to earlier access to AS-specific programs and resources. The approach taken to increase the number of AS eligibility decisions is to set up processing centre(s).

Tier 4: Regional Key Partners

- CBSA
- RCMP
- IRCC
- Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC)
- PHAC
- CRC
- Shared Services Canada (SSC)
- Department of National Defence / Canadian Armed Forces (CAF)
- PS RO
- GOC PS

7. Phase 5 – Recovery

Recovery phase represents a return to a state of normal operational processing. The state may be as before or replaced with a new model however the response operation is deemed no longer required and as such is de-escalated.

¹ An ILS refers to a facility where AS are temporarily housed.

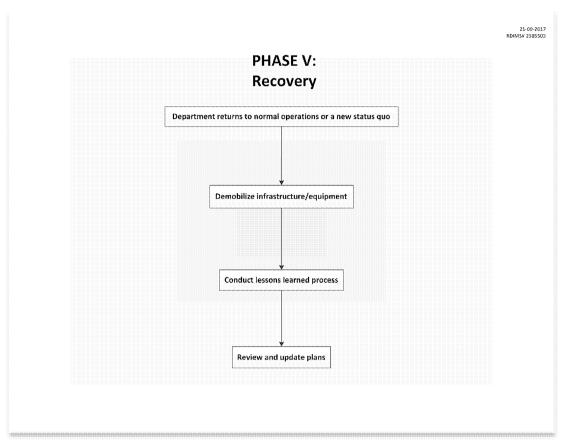


Figure 9: GC Phase V - Recovery

7.1. Regional Recovery

The start of the recovery phase begins when the situation stabilizes and can be managed within existing programs and resources and the initial triggers are no longer in effect.

The decision to transition to recovery for the CBSA is made collaboratively by the Vice President of Operations Branch and the RDG of the affected region. For the GC nationally coordinated response, the decision is made collaboratively by key federal departments/agencies, and in consultation with provincial authorities when a RFA is in effect.

The CBSA will adopt a staggered de-escalation approach that has the region transition to normalcy by tier from 4 back down to 1. Equipment may be removed and contracts completed based on needs. The end of the recovery phase will occur when the Agency has returned to normal operations or a new status quo, which could include new policies and or streamlined program(s). At this point, the reporting requirements will revert back to the Phase I reporting level as per the GC National Contingency Response Plan.

One of the key outputs for this phase are the results of the lessons learned process that will initiate a review of various both the Agency planning guidance and the regional plans. The lessons observed from the asylum seeker influx could also provide additional guidance for the implementation of mitigation measures and increase the level of national preparedness. This process may also influence legislative changes.

Assumptions

- The number of AS will eventually reduce to the original operating standards;
- New directives or process changes will be implemented;
- Decisions may occur to determine a new status quo; and
- Funding will be available to implement new process changes / status quo.

Objectives

- Return to previously existing programs or adopt an approved streamlined process;
- Capture and implement relevant lessons observed;
- Identify gaps that will require new legislation/policy; and
- Review and update the national planning guidance and the regional plans, as necessary.

Key considerations

- A shift in the political environment
- A change in public opinion
- Unpredictability of the situation
- Departmental and Regional lessons learned will need to feed back into the Agency plans.

Recovery Responsibilities

- Report to GOC when the affected region/POE is ready to move to the recovery phase.
- Conduct internal lessons learned process for each response operation and report findings to GOC
- Review and modify Agency plans.
- Demobilize infrastructure/equipment, as necessary
- Report to GOC when Phase V has been completed.

8. Annex A – Flexible Event Response Team

The Flexible Event Response Team (FERT) will be a fully equipped and fully trained mobile team that may be utilized at the discretion of the Vice President of Operations Branch, as support to another region to alleviate pressures and provide sustainability to the response effort.

Purpose: The FERT when utilized, is intended to temporarily replace the management team and the staff (some or most staff) who are assigned to the response operation, in an effort to provide a respite and increase sustainability for the operation.

NOTE: The FERT is not intended to bolster processing capacity and should not be viewed as surge capacity support staff.

FERT Positions Required:

Please adjust the number of staff assigned to the FERT to a number that is realistically feasible yet still sufficient to provide adequate respite support for a region. NOTE: All identified positions must remain a part of the FERT.

- 1 x Regional Director General
- 1 x District Director
- 2 x Director
- 2 x Manager
- 4 x Chief of Operation
- 6 x Superintendent
- 12 x Border Services Officer

Training/Knowledge/Experience Requirements:

Indicate the training or knowledge requirements members of the FERT, by position, will need to have prior to being appointed to the team.

- Regional Director General
 - E.g....experience normally acquired through having responsibility for managing a regional operation...
- District Director
- Director
- Manager
- Chief of Operation
- Superintendent
- Border Services Officer

Equipment Requirements:

Indicate the equipment requirements including information technology for members of the FERT, by position.

Regional Director General

o E.g. office, workstation, etc.

- District Director
- Director
- Manager
- Chief of Operation
- Superintendent
- Border Services Officer

I.T. Access Requirements:

Indicate the systems access requirements for members of the FERT, by position.

- Regional Director General
 - o E.g. access to LAN account from alternate regional office location.
- District Director
- Director
- Manager
- Chief of Operation
- Superintendent
- Border Services Officer

Security Access

Indicate/consider the security access requirements for members of the FERT, by position.

- Regional Director General
 - o E.g. activate security pass to access the relevant areas of regional office being supported in advance of arrival.
- District Director
- Director
- Manager
- Chief of Operation
- Superintendent
- Border Services Officer

9. Annex B – Operational Monitoring and Reporting

Background

The influx in irregular migration experienced in 2017 caused significant operational pressures on the CBSA, most notably in the Quebec region. Through its operational reporting function, the Border Operations Centre (BOC) supports the CBSA's response to an influx of asylum seekers through ensuring Senior Management and key internal stakeholders obtain the information needed to support their decision making.

Assumptions

- The influx in irregular migration by asylum seekers will continue to have potential operational impacts on the CBSA;
- The BOC will utilize its event management process and significant event reporting when urgent and imminent issues take place;
- Situational reporting will supplement the existing standard situational awareness provided by the BOC Significant Event Notification (SEN) process as required;
- The trigger for the dissemination of Situational Reports (SitReps) will be escalation to a whole-of-government response. SitReps may also be triggered on request from the Vice-President of Operations branch;
- The BOC will disseminate SitReps to an established distribution list. SitReps consolidate internal CBSA reporting, information and updates from Other Government Department (OGD) partners, and open source media monitoring; and
- The Government Operations Centre (GOC) will disseminate a government-wide situation report in the event that escalation of irregular migration requires a whole-of-government response.

Operational Reporting

Significant Event Notifications

The BOC utilizes the SEN process to inform Senior Managers and key stakeholders of critical incidents related to irregular migration of asylum seekers. SENs are not intended to capture statistical information or trends regarding the day-to-day arrival and processing of claimants, and instead detail specific exigent circumstances and issues which could impact the Agency's image; the Agency's personnel / assets; or the Agency's ability to deliver services to the public.

Situation Reports

SitReps are used to consolidate stakeholder information in a consistent framework that is published according to a regular reporting tempo. The BOC identifies key stakeholders from across branches and the regions according to Senior Management information requirements, and coordinates receipt of content from those areas for publication in the product.

From August 15, 2017 to September 29, 2017, the BOC published an Asylum Seeker Influx Situation Report on a daily basis for the influx situation in St-Bernard-de-Lacolle. The SitRep detailed key operational pressures (numbers of claimant arrivals, number of claim adjournments

and the number of clients in queue on site), financial and human resource statistics, information technology issues, and Communications and Other Government Department updates.

The standardized SitRep template allows for the product to be quickly implemented in response to further developments of increased asylum seeker arrivals if/when they are encountered across Canada. Escalation of an event requiring a whole-of-government response is a trigger for the implementation of a SitRep.

Distribution of other reports

The BOC distributes other products to facilitate Senior Management and internal stakeholder awareness of irregular migration issues. These products will vary according to the situation and CBSA response, and may be produced by internal stakeholders (rather than the BOC).

As an example, in October, 2017, BOC distributions include the daily Asylum Claims and Interceptions Report (produced by the CBSA Performance Reporting Unit, with contributions from the RCMP and CBSA regions); the weekly Asylum Claims and Interceptions US-Canada dashboard (produced by IRCC); and the weekly Mexico Visa Lift report (produced by Border Operations Directorate).

Issues Management Secretariat

The Issues Management Secretariat is the corporate arm of the BOC. The secretariat chairs a morning teleconference call every weekday morning at 08:15 EST with Duty Executives from each Branch within the Agency. This forum allows for discussion of key events or media-related items related to the influx of asylum seekers. If an issue requires further investigation, an Issue Fact Sheet (IFS) may be tasked to the appropriate office of primary interest. IFS documents are used to brief key decision makers and provide details directly from the office of primary interest.

Coordination and Communication

The BOC acts as the Agency's central information hub between the GOC and other government department operations centres. A responsibility related to this role is ensuring key planners and decision makers receive the information from these organizations; the BOC receives and forwards GOC content related to asylum seeker planning to CBSA Emergency Management and other impacted stakeholders.

<u>Director Level Coordination</u>. As warranted by the situation the Director, Operational Preparedness and Response Division, will host a coordination call to identify and respond to issues related to the Asylum Seeker Influx. The BOC participates in these calls for situational awareness, and to assist in coordination of information requirements for SitRep products.

Frontline Support

The BOC is available to support CBSA personnel (Liaison Officers abroad, Enforcement and Intelligence personnel, etc.) through established frontline support standard operating procedures. This includes database checks, lookout entry, and information gathering from other government department partners. These database check requests are outside of the regular refugee screening process, and are aimed to assist with interception and enforcement.

Resources

No specific funding has been allocated to the BOC for products or responsibilities related to the asylum seeker influx. Depending on the scope and tempo of reporting, SitReps and other products specific to irregular migration may impact the BOC's ability to deliver its standard business lines. When considering tasks and responsibilities for the BOC in relation to asylum seeker influx issues, other BOC commitments and product requirements will need to be considered.

Appendix A: Asylum Seeker Influx Situational Report Template

Lacolle Asylum Seeker Influx Situation Report Rapport de situation sur l'arrivée de demandeurs d'asile à Lacolle

September XX, 2017 | Le XX septembre 2017

PORT OF ENTRY PROCESSING | TRAITEMENT DES PORTS D'ENTRÉE

ENFORCEMENT AND INTELLIGENCE | EXÉCUTION DE LA LOI ET RENSEIGNEMENT

HUMAN RESOURCES | RESSOURCES HUMAINES

FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT | FINANCE ET APPROVISIONNEMENT

IT ISSUES | PROBLÈMES DE LA T.I.

MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS | MÉDIAS ET COMMUNICATIONS

OTHER | AUTRES

OGD AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDER ISSUES | PROBLÈMES DES AMG ET INTERVENANT EXTERNE

LOOK AHEAD | PRÉANALYSE

This Situation Report will be disseminated Monday to Friday at 14:30 ET. | Ce rapport de situation sera distribué le lundi à vendredi à 14:30 HNE.

The SitRep reporting period covers the day prior to SitRep publication | Cette période de rapport de situation couvre le jour précédent la publication.

Back/Retour

Current Operational Pressures / Pressions opérationnelles actuelles:

New irregular arrivals* between ports of entry from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, XX Sep, 2017 /	XX
Nouvelles arrivées irrégulières* entre les points d'entrée de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le	
XX septembre 2017	
Cases adjourned / clients departed from 00:00 – 23:59 ET, XX Sep, 2017 / Cas	XX
ajournés / quitté de 00:00 – 23:59 h, HE, le XX septembre 2017	
Current existing queue / carry-over of claimants as of 8:00 ET, XX Sep, 2017 /	XX
File d'attente existante ou report de demandeurs à compter de 8 h, HE, le XX	
septembre 2017	

^{*} interceptions at Roxham Road reflecting entry between the ports. / Interceptions à la rue Roxham suite à l'entrée entre les points d'entrée.

The above information will be required from St-Bernard-de-Lacolle (and/or any other port experiencing a peak pressure, should the situation escalate to other locations) to reflect the number of asylum claim arrivals during the preceding 24 hour period (12:00 ET the day prior to 12:00 ET the day of publication) and the carry-over number of claimants awaiting initial processing (day of publication).

This section will also include other incidents that would affect port of entry processing not otherwise captured in the Sit Rep, such as evacuations, major delays, POE set up issues, health incidents, and other incidents taking place at the POE.

Back/Retour

Investigations et renvois à Montréal :

Le XX août, Investigations et renvois à Montréal a traité XX cas :

XX cas ajournés pour l'ASFC

XX cas d'IRCC

This section will include input by Enforcement and Intelligence Directorate (Protected A), such as the development of intelligence products and where/how they can be accessed. This section may also include information from Regional intelligence and inland enforcement regarding situations or enforcement actions taking place at ports of entry or inland.

Back/Retour

Ressources des autres régions/autres ministères à Lacolle, la Division des services corporatifs et des programmes (DSCP) et la Division de l'exécution de la loi et du renseignement (DELR) - XX septembre 2017 :

This section will include information regarding staffing between regions, overtime management, holiday leave, work refusals, occupational health and safety concerns etc.

Back/Retour

This section will include information on procurement issues, status updates, budget coding, Treasury Board submission updates, etc.

Back/Retour

This section will include updates and issues with information technology that directly affects the Agency's ability to support the processing of the asylum seeker influx such as outages, malfunctions, delays in set up, etc.

Back/Retour

This section will include Media coverage and communication activities related to the asylum seeker influx. Input submitted by HQ Communications.

Back/Retour

This section will include any other issues or concerns not otherwise covered in the Situation Report process

Back/Retour

This section will include Information received from OGD partners regarding their operations in support of the asylum seeker influx that may impact CBSA operations or the all-of-government operation.

Back/Retour

This section will include known issues, events or announcements taking place in the next 24/48 hours.

This information is classified Protected A. <u>Only for distribution internal to CBSA</u>. If you have any questions or follow up requests for detailed information, please contact the Border Operations Centre at

Ces renseignements sont classifiés Protégé A. <u>Pour distribution interne à l'ASFC seulement</u>. Si vous avez des questions ou désirez faire un suivi de demandes de renseignements détaillés, veuillez communiquer avec le Centre des opérations frontalières au

Other Reporting

Performance Reporting

As with any major CBSA undertaking the CBSA will be prepared to conduct performance reporting that goes beyond the reporting of AS arrivals that are part of normal business. AS influx performance reporting will be developed in the coming weeks as the situation evolves.

Daily Tempo and Reporting

CBSA's daily reporting tempo and products are as follows:

- Significant Event Notifications (as required on a 24/7 basis)
- Asylum Claims and Interceptions (daily Monday to Friday)
- Updates to senior committees (on call)

Internal to Federal Family

- Asylum Claims and Interceptions (daily Monday to Friday)
- Weekly Senior Leader Dashboard (IRCC)

Sharing with Provinces/Territories/NGOs

- Senior leader teleconference (IRCC)
- Biweekly abridged dashboard provided informally to provinces (IRCC)
- Sharing to support humanitarian aid (CBSA)
- Sharing to support settlement and services (IRCC)

Sharing with US

- · Existing information sharing agreements
- Use of IRCC, RCMP and CBSA international staff
- New Border Integrity WG

External Communications

- Interdepartmentally coordinated
- CBSA posting interdepartmental asylum seeker data to external website
- Technical briefings
- Responding to media enquiries
- Responding to QPs
- Supporting Ministers' offices
- · Plan to regain control of the narrative

Statistical Reporting

In addition to daily situation awareness reporting, the CBSA will be prepared to provide statistical reporting through a collaborative effort that incorporates operational reporting and performance reporting unit input.

10. Annex C – ICS Structure Step – By – Step

This document is meant as a quick reminder for CBSA employees in the event that a sudden surge of influx of migrants occur at the border. This document highlights the initial key steps to initiate an Incident Command Structure that is mandated to be the appropriate structure to respond to an emerging large scale event that is perceived as a **critical event** beyond regular border operations.

This document should be read in conjunction with the <u>CBSA Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration</u> <u>Contingency Planning Guidance</u>, the <u>Irregular Migration Emergency Contact List</u>, and the Irregular Migration DOs and DON'Ts Guide.

Step 1 – Identify Incident Command

As per the Incident Command System (ICS) Structure, when an incident/event occurs, an Incident Command (IC) needs to be established to manage the response on the ground. The IC responsibilities include:

- Performing command activities;
- Protecting life and property;
- Setting objectives, strategies;
- Controlling and accounting for personnel and equipment resources;
- Establishing and maintaining an effective liaison with outside agencies and organizations; including an emergency operations centre, if one is established.

The IC will establish a Command staff/officers with specific functions. The command staff/officers identified will reflect the size of the event/incident.

- <u>Information Officer</u>: Point of contact for the media or external organizations seeking information from the incident/event.
- <u>Safety Officer</u>: Monitors safety conditions and develops measures for ensuring the safety of all assigned personnel.
- <u>Liaison Officer</u>: Assigned to coordinate their agency's involvement and reporting significant information.

For the CBSA, it is recommended that the Regional Director General assume the role of IC with support from a Deputy Commander (District Director) and the Regional Operations Centre once the situation requires a co-ordinated regional response.

Follow the ICS Structure for any further description on the roles and responsibilities for the staff/officers: www.icscanada.ca

As the situation evolves, the Duty Commander will consult with his/her Regional Director General on the possible activation of the Regional Operations Centre (ROC). If so, as highlighted in the ROC Plan <u>template</u>, this step will formally put in place a management system

which organizes the proper functions, tasks and staff within the proper overall emergency response. To activate your ROC, consider using Appendix A – Activation Checklist of the template that gives you guidance of steps to do so.

Step 2 – Request for Support

Support can vary between responders, coordination and resource support. The recommendation to activate the ROC by the Regional Director General can facilitate the coordination of support as the ROC will serve as the main information conduit to the Border Operations Centre (BOC) for reporting.

The activation of the ROC gives the Agency the proper ICS reporting structure. It also enables key people responsible for key activities within the confinement of the event/incident management. The following roles can be establish within the ROC, as per the ROC Plan, and/or at Headquarters:

- Logistics
 - Procurement
 - Infrastructure (real property)
 - o IT
 - o HR
- Finance
 - Resource Management (budget)
 - o Accounts payable
- Operations
 - o Inland Enforcement
 - o Border
- Planning
 - o Design
 - Geomatics
 - o Reporting
- Liaison
 - Regional
 - Interdepartmental
 - o Provincial
 - Municipal
 - NGOs

While initially an ICS-like structure may not be in place yet, use the <u>Irregular Migration</u> Emergency Contact List as a substitution pending or in the absence of a ROC activation.

Step 3 – Keep Record of Your Time (if IO code is established)

It is common within the management of an event that a specific budget code (through an internal order <IO> number) be assigned to track expenses related to it. Ensure you obtain the right coding for your time and expenses related to the event. This will help the Agency assess, review and report on its effectiveness and efficiency. It will also provide key information in order to improve its future responses.

Step 4 – Establish Reporting

As the situation quickly evolves, the operation centre, ROC or BOC, should establish a reporting structure with the on-site information officer and other operations centres in support. Reporting key information in a timely and regular manner is important for senior management and will ensure that external partners obtain and uses the same information.

As part of the ROC, BOC or an ICS reporting structure (or as a supporting role to the event), keep yourself informed of development. Request that you are on all related distribution lists, ensure that the right flow of information is circulated to key stakeholders for optimal decision-making.

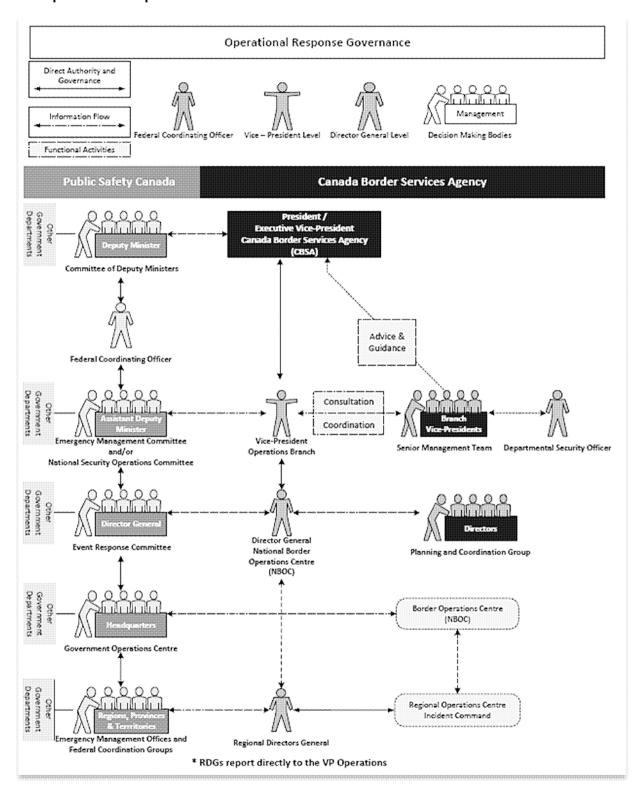
As numerous incidents within the event may occur at the same time, it is imperative that communication is maintained, ensuring proper dissemination of the right information to the right parties.

Step 5 - Scaling Down / Deactivation

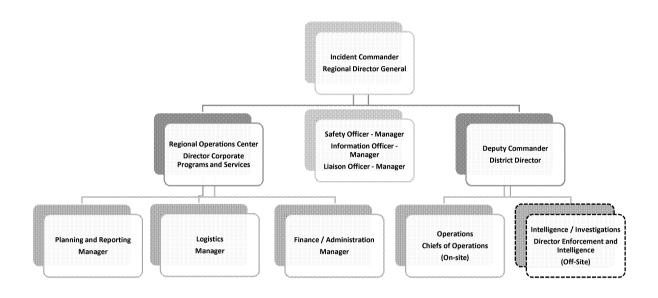
As the situation digress, evaluate the need to scale down the ICS response to properly fit the need. An IC will remain in command until the end, but the roles of the staff/officer may scaled down to less people, while the support may need to decrease capacity. It may also be time to deactivate any plans that were activated during the first phases of the incident/event management.

In the event that a ROC was activated for your incident, consider using the <u>template</u> Appendix B: *Deactivation Checklist for the deactivation of your ROC.*

Headquarters will operate as follows:



Incident Command System – CBSA Recommended Regional Model



- Depending on the volume of work it is anticipated that teams will need to be established for all of the functions identified at the bottom level of this diagram.
- Each area in this ICS structure has a corresponding contact in HQ in order to ensure that the regions have direct access to both timely and effective mobilizing support.

11. Annex D - Do's and Don'ts

In the event that a sudden surge of influx of migrants occur at the border, this document is meant to provide guidance on the type of action that can be done (or should not be done) in order to manage effectively and efficiently. This document is divided by 5 types of activity for ease of sorting, which is not meant to be by priority. Recognizing that the management of an event is extremely volatile, these tips / lessons learned are being shared to assist you in making the best decision in an out of ordinary situation.

J. HUMAN RESOURCES

Don'ts

Do not assign employees on surge for less than 3 weeks.

Do's

- Have an up to date list of employees that are willing to deploy to support short-term surge capacity needs (ideally those on the list would be validated for release from their regional management). This list need to be readily available and valid to pull from it within short notice.
- Engage HR early in the process to see how it can be leveraged to support;
- Explore opportunities to determine how maximize other Branch personnel that could be used to support Operations Branch coordination efforts (e.g., outside of their traditional role and be on short-term assignment, etc.). This could be a win-win for agency and employee.
- Promote formal recognition of employees.
- Create a travel package for employee responding to surge request (assigned location, lodging, travel policy, shift schedule, cost centre, internal order number, etc.).
- Expand training to increase surge capacity on key gaps (immigration and GCMS)
- Ensure that dedicated resources are allocated solely to the event.

K. PROCUREMENT

Don'ts

- Do not have a large Ops meeting with all stakeholders onsite, this caused significant confusion. Instead have focus groups (i.e. Contracting, Ops, Process/Policy, Communications, etc.)
- Do not overextend staff. Consider sending a team who can work collaboratively and split shifts to ensure continuity of operations while respecting that we are all only human.
- Do not send corporate services onsite ahead of Ops, corporate services require clear direction. Other facets of government (municipal, provincial) see a rep from a federal

- organization and do not understand why a contracting expert would not be in a position to advice on Operations.
- Avoid verbal agreements from staff who are not authorized to contract out on behalf of the Agency. If any verbal agreements are made ensure they are quickly confirmed in writing and are communicated to procurement team;
- Do not send CBSA employees to purchase goods and services not related to mandate (food, transport, lodging, safety of lodging, etc.). This has a negative impact on core operations as well as potential risk to employees and clients (sanitary issues, accident while driving, etc.).
- Same goes for washing blankets. Canadian Red Cross provides for blankets. If migrants leave the settlements, it costs more to reuse them (i.e. wash) than procure a new one, as well as creates sanitary issues for employees handling used blankets.
- Do not use your personal credit card to purchase goods for the event.

Do's

- Use procurement delegation (column 25- emergency situation) soon in the process. Prepare letter for DGR and VP signature.
- Identify persons with s.32 and 41 for expense signature as well to advise them of
 increased volumes of requests. These key people in authority for financial and
 procurement shouldn't be superintendent or operations managers (at least Regional Dir.
 or RDG).
- Send contract to PG specialist by types of needs (transport, food, etc.);
- Involve regional security soon in the process;
- Organize 'touch point' meetings with PG specialists every day to get progress status on file:
- Involve NIRU (National Invoice Reception Unit) in the process in order to determine the manner for invoice reception. (Lacolle, Youville, Rigaud?).
- Establish a chain of command for operational direction and this needs to communicated to all OGD/Provincial and Municipal stakeholders;
- Fully brief your team before they are sent on site;
- Maintain or secure a contingency stockpile of laptops/IT equipment to ensure that you can mobilize a workforce quickly:
- Be respectful to the facility staff the operation depends on it. The facility should be given one, maximum two points of contact. In the case of Cornwall, PSC, GOC, IRCC, DND and CBSA were providing differing opinions and direction to the NavCentre which caused much turmoil;
- HQ should lead/coordinate the dispatch of representatives from specialised areas (Security, Procurement, Communications etc.) to the area/POE; (A Play book to be created in situations like these);

- Ensure the procurement staff have all IT access including full access in CAS/SAP, such
 as create a fictitious name with full access and during in an emergency assigned the
 appropriate contracting officer(s);
- Have one contact person to communicate down to the procurement officers on required acquisitions. Ensure the individual is specialized/knowledge in procurement on-site;
- Supply Blackberries to those dispatched for evening procurement as Public Safety Canada was called to issue a late night contract on our behalf which was not communicated to us;
- Dispatch senior procurement officers immediately to conduct the work and 1 or 2 junior officers for administrative work;
- Ensure contract templates are easily available in both official languages for quick contract issuance:
- From NOR: Draft contracts and Statements of Work should be available and ready.
- Identify client lead who will be writing the statement of works;
- Ensure the reporting mechanism is a collaborative work among all staff to ensure contracts are accurately reported;
- Coordinate with PSPC.

L. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Don'ts

- Bypass ISTB for any IT requirements.
- Engage local IT / Regional IT directly for on the fly "additions or changes"

Do's

- Consistent communications path and authoritative bodies
- IT part of location selection process
- Single list of single points of contacts (CBSA and partners) and contact of info at onset.
- Come to ISTB who will engage regions. All requests for IT requirements (regional and HQ) should be identified as early as possible and directed to:
 - ITI a/Director
 - o IERSD (Live Scan) Director

M. COORDINATION / PLANNING

Don'ts

 Wait to activate the ROC, this has a compounded effect in the delay of assistance requests.

- Do not rely on a third party service provider to lead the care and control of the Asylum Seekers; that is the responsibility of the lead agency.
- Partner agency could be asked to take the lead on Care and Control as an operational function.
- Don't speculate, ensure validation of all key messages and instructions prior to public consumption outside of the Command Centre.
- Don't allow systems access to be an afterthought. Programs Branch in partnership ISTB should create a concept vehicle mobile Command Post Comets that can be deployed quickly that integrate Magic Box technology and support systems. This will allow operational command while support infrastructure is developed.
- Don't neglect your staff, have support and care concepts in mind. Ensure that their health is maintained through the response to the event (example: food and water supplied by the Planning Cell).
- Don't avoid community engagement and communication with Municipal and Provincial Government as the CBSA is a partner in our communities. Integrity is something that must be in place to foster relationships after all other Federal partners have left.
- Challenge authority of Incident Commander, or other decision makers, ensuring proper delegation of authority and timely action of requests.

Do's

- Establish an Operational Plan prior to the movement of Asylum Seekers to ensure that lead agency resources are on the ground prior to Asylum Seekers arriving.
- Establish ICS command structure. If enabled, communicate it.
- Transfer of Command can happen in time following refinement of processes and recording of actions taken to date.
- Establish SitRep (Situational Reporting) cycle and flow of reporting key metrics at a regular interval;
- Communication is key to the success of any team, but do not get tied into too many reporting cycles, but ensure a consistent message is provided by all agencies back to their respective organizations.
- Do activate your ROC, and respect its structure
- Establishment of agency operational lead for new / temporary locations is critical at the outset of the response (example: GOC, NAVCENTRE, CBSA, IRCC).
- Onsite lead should be a consistent and present member that is able and willing to support the entire operational cycle support by an OPS Duty Manager.
- Partner agency leads feed into Joint Processing Centre (JPC) processing efficiencies through a Command Centre and daily meetings.

- Partner agencies sending resources in support must be willing to play a team support role that may fall outside of their daily business lines (track, tracing, writing instructions and letters, etc.)
- Lead agency forms the basis of communication from day one (community, partners and Asylum Seekers).
- Ensure that economy of scale is applied at the outset of the event. A large response organization does not mean an efficient one. More resources do not translate into better processes. Back office support engaged by a Planning Cell onsite is critical.
- Integration of dedicated Procurement staff in the command centre is essential.
- Plan for the long term. Refugee claimant is a long process. Your immediate processing needs will be moved through the usual process at various stages, over a long period of time.
- Use Quebec summary of key activities done during the July-August set up.

N. COMMUNICATION

Don'ts

• Do not limit communications regarding event in the media, this can lead to unwarranted beliefs, and unfounded statements.

Do's

- Create and maintain interdepartmental partners' network.
- Have an integrated, concerted decision-making process.
- Coordinate with GOC.
- Take your role as a stakeholder regarding media relations
- Communicate regularly to all employees on the situation and development.
- Coordinate VIP site visits.

O. SECURITY

<u>Do's</u>

• Ensure that subcontractors are cleared to perform specific duties on site (such as cleaning and health related tasks).

If you require more information on, or would like to add additional information to this document, please contact your Regional Emergency Management Co-ordinator or the National CBSA Emergency Management team.

12. Annex E – Human Resources Plan

Aim

To define how the Human Resources (HR) function will support the delivery of border services within the broader national operational plan that will facilitate the influx of individuals claiming asylum in Canada.

A tiered approach for the Government of Canada's response to potential asylum seeker influx scenarios was developed, to ensure a timely, effective and efficient response to a dynamic irregular migration environment affecting land borders, out to Fall 2017 and beyond.

Scope

This annex describes how HR is contributing to the overall effort through three lines of support, namely:

- Capacity Mobilization
- Employee Safety, Assistance, Mental Health, Well-Being and Training
- Integrated HR Guidance

Governance

The HR Refugee Influx Support Cell will report to the Vice-President (VP), HR Branch (HRB), and form an integral component of the broader Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Operational Response Plan.

The Manager, Workforce Optimization and Planning, Human Resources Programs, will head the operations of the HR Support Cell and be the primary contact for HR on all related matters.

The launching of an HR surge will require VP level approval.

Core functions supporting HR-related Services

The core functions supporting the delivery of HR-related services for the Refugee Influx are as follows:

- Regional Human Resources
- Human Resources Programs Directorate
 - Client Services Division
 - o Corporate Resourcing Division
- Training and Development Directorate
- Labour Relations and Compensation Directorate
 - o Labour Relations Programs
 - Occupational Health and Safety
 - Employee Assistance Program
 - Mental Health
- HR Internal Communications

Lines of Support

Capacity Mobilization

To facilitate the capacity mobilization process, the following assumptions have been identified:

- Regions will be responsible for identifying capacity thresholds and limitations as these
 will be the primary drivers for the activation of contingency responses.
- Border response will be based upon clear and defined capacity thresholds at ports of entry (POEs) and at the regional level. As long as the escalation in refugee arrival remains within regional capacity, regions will lead the response with enhanced support from the national level.
- Current capacity increases are required in the Southern Ontario, Quebec (Lacolle) and Prairies (Emerson) regions. However, all regions will participate in the capacity mobilization process to support the Agency's mandate.
- When seeking outside POE support, preference will be given to employees located closer in proximity to the POE in need.
- Employees from proximate POEs providing ad hoc support, where overnight accommodations are not required, may be on "travel status" rather than on assignment, and home and host POEs will manage travel arrangements.
- Employees from outside POEs or offices providing support for a specified period will be
 on assignment and requires a discussion between the home and host management
 before approaching the employee.
- Once the host and home management have reached an agreement, a formal agreement, signed by the home and host management and the employee is required.
- For the purpose of assignments, employee's terms and conditions of employment may be modified in accordance to specific assignment requirements.
- Internal Order (IO) number 722288 has been created in order to track all costs related to the processing of claimants. Any activity that can be directly associated to the increased asylum claimants who have been intercepted between ports of entry, must be coded against IO number 722288: HR related activities include but are not limited to:
 - o Timesheets when processing refugee claims;
 - Training associated to increased refugee processing;
 - o Travel associated to the increased refugee processing;
 - Human Resources Planning.

Introduction of other CBSA staff to the Refugee Claim Process

Leveraging recommendations from the "Lean" review completed in spring 2016 and feedback received from the Operations Branch, the introduction of other CBSA staff to the Refugee Claim process is being explored in order to manage the increasing volumes of refugee arrivals at and between ports of entry.

Employee in a Duty to Accommodate (DTA) situation

In order for an accommodated employee to be considered for a particular position, they need to meet the relevant work and job requirements. Suitable accommodation solutions will be determined by reviewing the employee's identified functional limitations, and the ability to meet

work expectations as well as operational requirements. Accommodated officers² may be considered, on a case-by-case basis, for:

- Temporary bundling of non-enforcement duties involving steps from the refugee claim process that do not require an armed officer; and
- Assignments to assist with the refugee process or a refugee influx where management has determined that the work is operationally required and constitutes a "reasonable offer" (temporary or permanent) to the accommodated employee.

The CBSA will ensure all legislative and policy requirements with respect to the duty to accommodate continues to be met.

² Regions are encouraged to prepare and maintain lists of accommodated officers who can be considered for assignments to meet ongoing and surge capacity needs.

Surge Capacity Options

	Short Term Options	
Short-term initiatives to mitigat of long-term strategies	e peak periods and seasonal port requirements during the c	development and implementation
Options	Considerations	Implementation Strategy
BSO, Hearing Officers, In	land Officers	
Internal Advertised Border Services (FB) Officer temporary assignments inventory	 Focuses on BSO functions, but can be used for different FB-03 positions as the assets include hearing and inland experiences (among others). As of August 2017, nearly 600 applicants are available for consideration 	See Section 2.1.3.
BSO Student Hires	 Allows for greater movement of indeterminate Border Services Officers from airport to impacted PoEs as students will backfill in the airport. Approximately 600 students have been recruited for SBSO positions. 	Realignment of student BSO hiring to airport POEs: Indeterminate BSOs from airports can be sent to work at POEs if necessary, while student BSOs are used to support the airports
Increase hours of part-time & seasonal employees	There are 33 seasonal FB-03s and 138 part-time FB-03s in the regions. There are also 25 part-time FB-04s in the regions.	Each region to identify part- time and seasonal employees available to increase hours/period and provide written notice as required.
Rehire retired BSOs, Hearing Officers and Inland Officers (Casual or Part-time worker)	 Quick and simple recruitment solution for temporary frontline jobs. Limitations to employment duration and/or hours per week. Must meet conditions of employment – may require validation/refresher training 	 Regions to contact their retired employees directly Explore the creation of a centralized database of retired employees.
Other Support		
Identify staff to perform unarme	ed or administrative functions in lieu of armed BSOs (DTA, o	clerks, students, etc.)
Increase use of accommodated officers for	Leverage the recommendations from the "Lean" review completed in spring 2016, by exploring the	See Section 2.1.1

non-enforcement functions	 introduction of unarmed, administrative/clerical staff to the Refugee Claim process. In order for an accommodated employee to be considered for a particular position, they need to meet the relevant work requirements. Suitable accommodation solutions will be determined by reviewing the employee's identified functional limitations, and the ability to meet work expectations as well as operational requirements 	
Administrative/Clerical student recruitment	 Quick and simple recruitment solution for temporary administrative jobs. Leverage existing Federal Student Work Exchange Program (FSWEP) Assessment of referrals is required 	 Each region to identify their needs and submit a request in the system. Regions to assess and proceed with security clearance.
Casual or part-time workers for administrative/clerical support	 Leverages unsolicited CVs received within region Limitations to employment duration and/or hours per week 	 Each region to identify their needs and reviews available CVs. Regions to assess and proceed
	Medium Term Options (3 to 6 months)	
Options	Considerations	Implementation Strategy
	nland Officers & Administrative Support	
Existing CBSA regional/national pools	 Most candidates are completely assessed. Subsequent assessment may be done as required Temporary staffing requires home manager approval 	 Each region to identify their needs and reviews available pools. Regions to finalize assessment, if required, and proceed
PSC National Talent Inventory - Program and Service Delivery Other Support	 Most candidates are completely assessed. Subsequent assessment can be done as needed. In order to use this inventory there needs to be well defined criteria, otherwise the candidates cannot be contacted. 	Recruitment options are provided and managed by each region as required.
Other Support		

Identify staff to perform administrative functions in lieu of armed BSOs (DTA, clerks, students, etc.)				
PSC Inventories and pools for administrative support positions (various regions)	 Many regions have PSC pools for CR-04 and AS-01 positions. Assessment of candidates has been done already and preferred regions are already identified. A simple request, as per the staffing needs, can be submitted and followed with the security clearance request. 	Recruitment options are provided and managed by each regions as required.		
CBSA National Collective Process	 Pools of candidates qualified at the CR-03, CR-04, CR-05 and AS-01 levels will be available approximately in September2017. The following may be offered: assignments, acting's, appointments, etc. 	Regions to consult pools when ready via the Collective Staffing Unit.		
CBSA Inventory for CR-05 and AS-01 positions	 Selection process, open to candidates outside of the Public Service. Candidates are not applying for a specific job, but to an inventory for future vacancies. Regions required to complete the assessment of candidates. 	Regional HR Advisors can be provided access to the inventory by contacting BENCH.		

Border Services (FB) temporary short term assignments inventory

Operations Branch created a Surge Capacity Inventory available to current FB-03 Border Services Officers (BSO) and employees with recent BSO experience who continue to meet the conditions of employment and are interested in applying for temporary short-term assignments to other ports of entry as required.

Employees who are interested in exploring the opportunity of working at a POE to support the Refugee Influx for short periods of time, are invited to review the poster at the following link and submit their application.

Regions may access the on-line inventory through Border Operations Directorate by sending an email to <u>CBSA.BSO INVENTORY-INVENTAIRE ASF.ASFC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> and contact candidates directly for opportunities based on their requirements and necessary experience.

To access the inventory, the hiring region needs to identify requirements via email to the generic Border Operations inbox, and include information specific to the position in the *BSO Short Term Assignment Inventory Request Form*, such as:

- o group and level,
- o assignment period,
- work location.
- o specific qualifications, including assets,
- o language requirements,
- training certifications
- o systems access, and
- o conditions of employment (COE).
- On a bi-weekly basis, Headquarters- Human Resources (HQ-HR) will update the master report and the candidates' full resumes in a shared file on Apollo.
 - o HQ-HR will be able to provide the data for the 3 first sections
 - Candidates' information, Mobility and Availability.
 - HQ-HR will partially screen out candidates who are not in the area of selection.
 - The HQ-HR Advisor will notify Border Operations that the pull is completed and that the master is ready for use, via Apollo.
- Border Operations will pull candidate referrals based on the requirements identified by the host manager.
- Border Operations will consult the host manager to determine if additional screening is required (large numbers of candidates, insufficient number of candidates, etc.).
- To obtain the list of candidates based on the specific request Border Operations will contact HQ-HR.
- Border Operations will provide the host region with the master list as required.
- The host region will contact referred candidates to confirm the location, duration of the assignment and candidate availability, then contact the home region and request confirmation that the candidate is able to be released for the assignment.

- The host region will validate the COEs for the candidates.
- The final selection of the candidate(s) for the assignment will be made by the host region.
- The host region will offer the selected candidate the assignment.
- If accepted, an assignment agreement will be prepared and signed by the sub-delegated host and home regions and the candidate.
- The assignment agreement must be maintained on file.
- The host region will provide Border Operations with the updated master reflecting all movement.
- Border Operations will ensure the data is updated in the Apollo Master shared with HQ-HR.

Inquiries about the inventory's guidelines may be directed to Border Operations Directorate at the following address: CBSA.BSO INVENTORY-INVENTAIRE ASF.ASFC@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca.

BSO inventory also allow managers to screen on the following asset qualifications to request officers with the following experiences:

- Experience working in Immigration secondary
- Experience working in Customs secondary
- Experience working in the Commercial environment (as a BSO)
- Experience working in the Traveller environment (as a BSO)
- Experience working in Hearings (Inland Enforcement)
- Experience working in Removals (Inland Enforcement)
- Experience working in Detentions (Inland Enforcement)
- Experience working in Investigations (Inland Enforcement)
- Experience working in the Postal environment (as a BSO)
- Experience working in the Marine environment (as a BSO)
- Experience working in the Rail environment (as a BSO)

Therefore, the inventory could also be used for Hearing officers and Inland Officers.

Conditions of Employment

The employee maintains the terms and conditions of their substantive position while assigned to the other POE and they return to their substantive position at the end of the assignment. While on assignment, the employee may be required to meet additional conditions of employment, which will be outlined in the assignment agreement.

While assisting the other POE, employees who substantively work a variable shift scheduling arrangement (VSSA) may be required to comply with the assignment position's work schedule and required hours of work. As a result of the surge capacity, employees on assignment may be subject to overtime.

The employees may also be entitled to the rights granted under the *National Joint Council's* (NJC) *Travel Directive*. As required, the designated regional Financial Officer may be consulted for additional information.

As deemed appropriate, unions will be briefed at the national and regional levels. The national level is predominantly briefed. Thereafter, given the circumstances, the regional levels will be briefed accordingly on an as required basis.

Personnel Security Screening

Currently, the turnaround time for Enhanced Reliability security screening is approximately 1 to 2 weeks and significantly higher for Secret clearance, due to our reliance on RCMP to perform part of the checks.

Employee Safety, Assistance, Mental Health, Well-Being and Training

HR will continue to work with the Operations Branch to proactively identify Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) risks and implement preventive measures, while also delivering timely assistance to managers and employees through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) as well as through the Mental Health and Well-Being available workplace resources.

Occupational Health and Safety

Key activities and services provided by the National OHS Division regarding this initiative include the following:

- Liaising with the Operations Branch concerning personal protective equipment and training requirements;
- Liaising with Health Canada's Public Service Occupational Health Program which is responsible for providing direction on CAT III medical assessments, vaccine requirements and personal protective equipment;
- Liaising with Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) which has a mandate to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases in Canada;
- Supporting management and Regional OHS Advisors at Headquarters and the Regions in anticipating OHS concerns, as well as during situations of injury/illness, OHS complaints and refusals to work;
- Provide guidance on the CBSA Respiratory Protection Program, fit testing requirements;
- Consulting with the unions through the Policy Health and Safety Committee on OHS matters, as required;
- Preparing Fact Sheets and Q&A for management and BSOs, informing them of any precautions required.

The above-noted activities will be accomplished through the work of the Corporate Occupational Health and Safety Division and the Regional Occupational Health and Safety Advisors.

Health Portfolio Operational Support

Occupational Health and Safety Advice for Federal Workers (all tiers)

Health Canada is responsible for provision of guidance to protect the health and safety of federal workers, including appropriate use of personal protective equipment. For example, recommendations for health protection measures such as immunizations, frequent hand hygiene and when the use of masks and gloves are appropriate.

If some form of centralised, temporary processing/lodging sites are established, the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) could:

- Facilitate interaction with health authorities and service providers, to plan, identify and mobilize physical and human resource needs to address potential health-related issues at these sites; and,
- Provide surge capacity to health authorities through provision of Health Portfolio resources (subject matter experts, epidemiologists) to support public health surveillance and response onsite, to ensure timely identification of health events that may require rapid public health intervention.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP) / Employee Wellness

HRB's EAP promotes wellness through intervention, promotion and prevention. Confidential and free, the service is accessible to all CBSA employees and their dependents 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Key services and products provided by EAP include the following:

- Prevention and educational activities:
- EAP awareness sessions and interactive workshops on a wide array of topics;
- Resources and articles on a variety of topics related to well-being, including Critical Incident Stress Management;
- 24/7 crisis intervention:
- Individual assessment of personal or work-related concerns;
- One-on-one short-term counselling and support;
- Referral service to the appropriate resource:
- Basic telephone advice and referrals in legal, financial and career subject areas (maximum of one hour per employee per issue per calendar year);
- Critical Incident Stress Management services for employees who have experienced a traumatic situation; and
- Coaching for managers, supervisors, and union representatives on workplace issues and how to recognize and approach employees who may be experiencing personal or work-related concerns.

The services are offered in person, by telephone or online. They can be provided by EAP Coordinator-Counsellors (CBSA mental health professionals), by peer Referral Agents, or by our external service provider on a 24/7 basis. Detailed contact information is available on Atlas.

Mental Health and Well-Being

The CBSA places the psychological health and safety of its employees in the highest regard. The Agency is committed to providing its employees with the tools and resources that will assist them in learning more about the importance of mental health and well-being in the workplace.

Many resources are available to both employees and managers on Atlas. They are encouraged to consult the CBSA's Mental Health Matters section for information on mental health and how to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental illness. The Operational Bulletin: *Procedures for Dealing with Travellers Suffering from Mental Illness (PRG_2014-59)* can also be accessed through this section. These resources will help employees practice self-care, provide support to their colleagues, and more effectively deal with clients who exhibit signs of mental health problems.

Training

The Training and Development Directorate (TDD) is working closely with regional offices to proactively identify any specific training needs related to the Refugee Influx.

Relevant online content has been identified which will allow employees to review/acquire relevant information prior to beginning an assignment related to refugee influx.

- Fundamentals of Immigration Online (4hrs)
- Refugee Reform Awareness Online (60 minutes)
- Refugee Examination Module 1 Online (60 minutes
- Finger Printing & LiveScan Online (90 minutes)
- GCMS Fundamentals Online (60 minutes)

TDD is currently working with Traveller Operations and Programs to identify the appropriate support solution – job aid, on the job coaching, etc. to assist employees.

In addition, they will be supporting regions through the coordination and delivery of already-planned training activities. The campuses will continue to consider the refugee influx in the planning to ensure that seat allocations reflect the needs in various affected regions/POEs. Planned deliveries include:

- Ministers Delegate Review
- Refugee Examination Module 2
- Inland Enforcement Investigations

The Internal Order number is to be used to track cost of training associated with capacity for the Refugee Influx.

Integrated HR Guidance

HR will deliver integrated policy guidance for HR issues, in an effort to provide clear and precise technical guidance for managers and employees.

Key activities and services provided in this regard may include the following:

- Developing HR Communications Plan to ensure production, coordination, translation, quality control and coordination with Atlas for posting.
- Developing technical guidance products for management and BSOs (e.g. fact sheets and FAQs pertaining to Volunteering to support other POEs, Scheduling, Overtime, Leave Management, Cancellation and Recall of Leave, New and Ongoing Staffing Processes, EAP, OHS, etc.). Products will be posted on Atlas and updated as required;

- Creating a dedicated email account to receive questions and feedback regarding how CBSA resources are contributing to the Refugee Influx. The mailbox will be monitored by HR Programs, and questions/comments will be sent to appropriate SMEs for action;
- Liaising with internal stakeholders on key HR issues to ensure clarity, consistency and alignment; and/or
- Holding conference calls at regular intervals to identify and address any outstanding issues.

HRB will be working closely with regional colleagues as well as the Operations Branch to proactively identify and resolve HR-related issues and ensure national consistency in policy application.

13. Annex F – Finance

No information is available at this time.

14. Annex G – Procurement and Contracting

No information is available at this time.

15. Annex H – Information Technology

Information Technology Conception of Operations

To provide the level of detail that was included in the Operation Syria Refugee document, engagement with several area of ISTB are required to provide guidelines around delivery of IT to as of yet, unknown locations, and unknown quantities.

To that end, these high level bullets can be used until a more comprehensive document can be created.

Location and Operational Model

- Once a location is chosen then the detailed planning can begin for deployment of temporary operations.
- Operations would need to provide specifics on the number of users, devices required and a working model in which IT can determine the equipment and software needs for the location.

Each of the following items will be an IT consideration, and different deliverables will be available based upon time frames required. In short, we can refer to three operational time frames that can be considered, for planning purposes.

Short Term: Operational within 1 week
 Medium Term: Operational within 2 – 4 weeks

3. Long Term: Operational 1 month or later from request

Items of Consideration

- 1. Network Connectivity
 - a. SRA, Magic Box or New SSC installation
 - b. Cabling
 - Secure location for equipment
- 2. End User Hardware
 - a. Laptops, Desktops, Printers
 - b. Available inventory (spares) and time to deliver
 - c. Procurement requirements and time to deliver
- 3. Specialty Line of Business Hardware
 - a. Livescan, GCMS Printer, GCMS Scanner; Document Readers, Biometrics Readers
 - b. Available inventory and time to deliver
 - c. Procurement requirements and time to deliver
- 4. Business Equipment
 - a. Multi-Function Device, Photocopier
 - b. LAN Printers
 - c. Telephones
- 5. Software
 - a. Determine applications required per user
 - b. Registration of secure applications on the devices
- 6. Security
 - a. Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

Temporary Location Setup Options

Looking at the 3 timeframes above, and making note of the IT Items considered for each site there will be varied capabilities available to meet each time frame. For example:

Short Term:

- Use existing facility or infrastructure if available
- Use SRA or Magic Box using immediately available connectivity (cellular, ISP connection if installed and satellite).
- Borrow equipment from inventories (regional / national)
- Determine the longer term needs and place orders if required.

Medium Term:

- Use existing facility or infrastructure if available
- Magic Box can continue to be used permanent land based internet connections using SSC LIAS can be added
- Inventory can be augmented using existing assets if available

Long Term:

- Transition to a full SSC connected site with secure cabling, physical security and support
- Borrowed equipment can be replaced with permanent installations
- More difficult items to acquire like Livescan, Multi-Function devices etc. can be delivered and installed.

Other Items to note per requirement

- Support model
- Local IT requirements for setup and installation of equipment
- Travel costs for local, regional and HQ resources
- Security Requirements may evolve between short and long term deliverables (Security Guard available until secure facilities are provided for example).

16. Annex I – Communications

No information is available at this time.

17. Annex J – Security

No information is available at this time.

18. Annex K – Emergency Contact List

In the event that a sudden massive influx of migrants or continuous volumes above the Tier 2 port of entry (POE) processing capacity, at any POE across the country, a list of key contact persons is provided below to assist you in managing the situation. The list is provided in alphabetical order, by business line.

This document should be read in conjunction with the CBSA Asylum Seekers Irregular Migration Contingency Planning Guidance.

Business Line	Branch / Directorate / Division	Name	Phone Number	E-mail
		Operations Branch HQ	Contacts	
Operations	Operations / Inland Enforcement and Case Management Operations / Border Operations Directorate	Lisa Martincich a/Manager, Inland Enforcement Operations	Office: 613-946-4960 Cell:	Lisa.Martinchich@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
	Operations / National Border Operations Centre (NBOC)	Paul Porrior Director General	Office: 613-991-1773 Cell: Assistant: 613-991- 1770	Paul.Porrior@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Planning (planning guidance to the Regional Operations Centre)	Operations / NBOC, Operational Preparedness and Response Division (OPRD)	Donald Walker a/Director	Office: 613-991-0282 Cell:	Donald.Walker@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
ŕ		Rick Kowalski Manager, Emergency Management, OPRD, NBOC	Office: 343-291-5973 Cell:	Rick.Kowalski@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Liaison Officer (at the Government		TBC		

Operations Centre)				
Border Operations Centre (BOC)	Operations / NBOC	Brendan Derry Senior Program Advisor	Telephone: 613-960-6001 Blackberry: Blackberry PIN: Supervisor Blackberry: Supervisor PIN:	boc-cof@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
	1	Supporting HQ Branch (Contacts	
Communications	Corporate Affairs / Communications			
HQ Security	Comptrollership / Security and Professional Practices			
Staffing / Labour Relations / Occupational Health and Safety	Human Resources	Katherine Gendreau Manager – Employee Engagement and Recognition	Office: 613-957-3203 Cell: n/a	Katherine.Gendreau@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
Infrastructure and	Comptrollership / Infrastructure			
Procurement	Comptrollership / Procurement (Contracts)	Jessica Sultan Executive Director	Office: 343.291.5683 Cell:	Jessica.Sultan@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Information Technology	Information, Science and Technology – IT Integration Division	Milka Strukelj a/Director	Office: 343-291-6095 Cell:	Milka.Strukelj@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
		Lily Ooi Director Intelligence, Enforcement and Recourse Services (Livescan)	Office: 343-291-5202 Cell:	Lily.Ooi@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Finance	Comptrollership / Finance			
Legislation and Policy	Programs Branch			
	Region	Incident Command System	Structure Contacts	
Incident		<rdg incident<="" td="" the="" where=""><td>Office:</td><td></td></rdg>	Office:	
Commander		occurs>	Cell:	
Safety Officer		<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""> (security manager is recommended)</designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
Information Officer		<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""> (communications manager is recommended)</designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
Liaison Officer (liaise with partners via the Federal Coordination Center)		<designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""></designated>	Office: Cell:	
Operations	Deputy Commander	<district director="" td="" where<=""><td>Office:</td><td></td></district>	Office:	
Section		incident occurs>	Cell:	
	Regional Processing	<chief of="" operations<="" td=""><td>Office:</td><td></td></chief>	Office:	
	Center	where incident occurs>	Cell:	
	Urban Processing	<chief of="" operations<="" td=""><td>Office:</td><td></td></chief>	Office:	
	Center	where incident occurs>	Cell:	
	Port of Entry	<chief of="" operations<="" td=""><td>Office:</td><td></td></chief>	Office:	
		where incident occurs>	Cell:	
	Removals	<chief of="" operations<="" td=""><td>Office:</td><td></td></chief>	Office:	
		where incident occurs>	Cell:	
	Hearings and	<chief of="" operations<="" td=""><td>Office:</td><td></td></chief>	Office:	

	Detention	where incident occurs>	Cell:	
Intelligence Section	Enforcement and Intelligence	<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""> (Director Enforcement and Intelligence recommended)</designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
Regional Operations Center (ROC)	Planning / Event Reporting / Logistics / Finance and Administration	<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""> (Director Corporate Programs and Services recommended)</designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
Planning and Reporting Section (recommended that this section also handle event reporting for situational awareness)		<designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""></designated>	Office: Cell:	
Logistics Section		<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""></designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
Finance and Administration Section		<pre><designated incident="" manager="" occurs="" where=""></designated></pre>	Office: Cell:	
	•	Regional Directors Go	eneral	
	Atlantic	Calvin Christiansen Regional Director General	Office: 902-426-2914 Cell: Assistant: 902-426- 8279	Calvin.Christiansen@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca
	Québec	Patrick Lefort Regional Director General	Office: 514-283-8700 ext. Cell: Assistant: 514-283-8700 ext.	Patrick.Lefort@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
	Greater Toronto Area	Goran Vragovic Regional Director General	Office: 905- 803-5595 Cell:	Goran.Vragovic@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca

		Assistant: 416-952- 1231	
Southern Ontario	Richard Comerford Regional Director General	Office: 905-354-5353 Cell: Assistant: (905) 354- 5534	Richard.Comerford@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Northern Ontario	Shawn Hoag Regional Director General (a)	Office: 613-991-0566 Cell: Assistant: 613-991- 0565	Shawn.Hoag@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Prairie	Kim R. Scoville Regional Director General	Office: 587-475-4381 Cell: Assistant: 587-475- 4382	Kim.Scoville@cbsa- asfc.gc.ca
Pacific	Roslyn H. MacVicar Regional Director General		

Daccache, Veronika

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 18, 2018 07:47 PM Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt; Quinn, Robyn **Subject:** Fw: Asylum Seeker number 701

Please see the note below from Calvin Christiansen requiring a response by CBSA and IRCC tomorrow morning to be provided back to PCO and PMO:

Which agency is responsible for accommodations/care once we exceed our capacity of 700 along with details on what the proposed solution will be and to what degree will CRC be engaged.

CRC again is outlining their ability to secure hotels and provide CRC services at those locations - we were advised earlier this week by the GOC that CRC was unable to secure hotels as many of the operators had concerns with housing refugees at their establishments and that firm details were not provided - I am asking Calvin for an update on this item.

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

From: Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP) <calvin.christiansen@canada.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, April 18, 2018 18:21 **To:** Badour, Dan; Dumas, Louis: CIC / CIC

Cc: Hipolito, Johanna (PS/SP) **Subject:** Asylum Seeker number 701

I sent the attached message up to the Associate Deputy Minister PS in preparation for today's Task Force meeting. Please note the first bullet under GOC planning where there is reference to "a number of potential solutions".

/TTY: 866-335-3237

PCO and PMO are asking what those potential solutions are right now.

- I do understand that there is some question as to whether this is a CBSA or IRCC responsibility. We will need this single issue resolved as soon as possible and I hope we can have some answers tomorrow morning. Without this decision or commitment we have no ability to forward plan beyond 700.
- The organization that is assigned this responsibility will need to be "contract ready" as we may need a solution as early as April 30. The contracts will need to be incremental in nature and we can adjust dates for contract letting based on current capacity and expected flow through at Lacolle. The person with signing authority needs to be identified tomorrow as well.
- I understand there are some remaining issues with PSPC

During our meeting today with CRC they

mentioned that they could provide humanitarian services at a number of hotels in the Montreal area, including the south shore, and would be ready to begin services on very short notice. We should be ready to communicate if they will be considered as a future service provider, knowing that our current plan includes an extension or addition to the current humanitarian services contract that is in place at Lacolle.

- The current Canadian Red Cross turnkey proposal is incremental in nature. The proposal can provide 0 50 beds in 11 days, 0-100 beds in 19 days and 0 200 beds in 50 days. This means that if we take action with the Red Cross tomorrow they can have 50 beds ready by April 30, 100 beds ready by May 8 and 200 beds by June 8. Our current housing estimates go well beyond 900 by June 8.
- If we are proposing accommodation for AS #701 and above it should be clear that the CRC will not represent the only solution or they will need to expand their proposal for a turnkey operation into a larger operation, a hotel solution option, a combination of both ..
- Please advise of any solutions you are proposing by either of your organizations so I can communicate upwards and be ready to respond. Our Associate was asking if we had a little more meat on the bone relative to potential solutions.

From: Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP)

Sent: Wednesday, April 18, 2018 11:00 AM

To: Rigby, Vincent (PS/SP) (<u>vincent.rigby@canada.ca</u>)

Cc: Durand, Stéphanie (PS/SP); Champoux, Elizabeth (PS/SP) (elizabeth.champoux@canada.ca); Rivest, Mélanie

(PS/SP); Champoux, Elizabeth (PS/SP); Hipolito, Johanna (PS/SP)

Subject: FW: Lacolle current status

Purpose

Provide an assessment of the current situation in Lacolle and status of the current planning efforts for AS temporary housing.

Current Situation

Currently there are 588 beds/seating capacity separated as follows:

- Trailer 198 beds
- "Diner" plus adjacent room 190 Seats
- Conference room in Auberge St-Bernard 200 seats

CBSA is working with regional contracting to attain an addition 112 seats and expect to have a capacity of just under 700 seats and beds by Friday April 17, 2018.

Based on current average of daily arrivals in Lacolle (80/day) and the current occupation rate, CBSA expects to exceed accommodations capacity of 700 by April 30, 2018.

CBSA Planning

CBSA planning approach is to change the current configuration from 192 beds and 508 seats to 192 beds, 300 cots and 208 seats. They are looking to contract a large four season tent like structure and, once contracting is initiated, will have this in place in 21 - 28 days. A decision on this will be made today. This means, at best case scenario, the new configuration will be in place by the May 9, 2018, more likely May 16, 2018.

GOC Planning

• CBSA and IRCC have not identified which agency will become responsible for overflow out of Lacolle (a number above 700). IRCC is working with PSPC on a number of potential solutions including the use of hotels and/or the Red Cross. This issue needs to be resolved before Friday to enable further contingency planning.

• CBSA/IRCC meeting with Province of Ontario today to discuss secondary migration flows. This means there is no timeline in place to divert flow, other than the knowledge that something needs to be done before the key dates in May.

• Task Force meeting this evening.

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 20, 2018 07:57 AM Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt; Quinn, Robyn

Subject: FW: Contracting Process **Attachments:** Contracting Process.docx

Jacques,

As per last week discussion with the AS team, please find attached the proposed contracting process for Asylum Seekers files developed by the ATF in partnership with CBSA/Strategic Procurement and Material Division.

Upon your approval, I will share the AS Contracting Process with the RDG's impacted with AS.

Thank you.

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/</u> Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur / Groupe de travail sur les demandeurs d'asile et Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél. : 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell. : / ATS : 866-335-3237

Overview of Procurement Process for Asylum Seekers (AS) request (IO 722288)

Governance and approval process at CBSA

Regional plan/request sent by the RDG / Executive Director
High level Regional AS procurement plan including forcasted
expenditures

HQ Operations

The AS taskforce to review and recommend plan/request to VPO

**Vice-President Operations (VPO)

VPO to approve plan/request and expenditure initiation (Section 32)

Comptrollership Branch

Insfrastructure/Strategic Procurement and Materiel Division (SPMMD) to review and assign request to appropriate delegated of authrority and capacity i.e. to CBSA HQ-Contracting or CBSA-Regional Contracting, HQ-Infrastructure or CBSA-Regional infrastructure or to any of their Public Procurement and Services Canada (PSPC) counterpart.

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

**VPO retains all accountability on the Asylum Seekers request.

Note (1): Emergency contract(s) issuance must be pre-approved by the Vice President of Operations Branch and issued by SPMMD with the delegated of authority at Headquarters.

Note (2): Excluded from this governance framework are low value purchases (less than \$ 9,900) related to the operation of transactions whose transactions may be completed via acquisition cards. Please consult DFSA and supporting for acquisition card restrictions <u>Supporting Notes to CBSA's Delegation of Financial Signing Authority Instrument (PDF, 1,945 KB)</u>.

Overview CBSA Contracting Delegation

The table refers to CBSA HQ Contracting Delegation. For Regional Contracting Delegation, the supporting notes must be consulted and depending on the procurement strategy being proposed, the delegated transaction authority under Section 41 will vary.

Delegation of Financial Signing Authorities (DFSA)

Signed Copy of the CBSA Delegation of Financial Signing Authorities (DFSA) Matrix (PDF, 163 KB)

Supporting notes

Supporting Notes to CBSA's Delegation of Financial Signing Authority Instrument (PDF, 1,945 KB)

	Competitive (up to)	Non- Competitive (up to)	
Goods	\$25k	\$25K	
Services	\$2M	\$100k	
Emergency Contracting **	\$	\$1M	

Note:

- All amount include taxes.
- The above delegation excludes all SSC mandated components.
- 10 Mandatory commodities exist

http://soi.pwgsc.gc.ca/app/index.cfm?Fuseaction=pre.so updates&altlang=-e for the purchase of goods and services and pre-established procurement vehicle must be used, when feasible i.e. standing offer/supply arrangement (e.g. commissionaire services, CCTVs, HR services etc.). The PSPC standing offer index (SOI) available at

http://soi.pwgsc.gc.ca/app/index.cfm?Fuseaction=sim.search&altlang=-e or SOSA https://buyandsell.gc.ca/applications/standing-offers-and-supply-arrangements-application-SOSA-App can be consulted to find procurement vehicles that are in place.

Contracts exceeding the above limits are awarded by PSPC. CBSA's Regional Contracting Division or HQ Strategic Procurement and Materiel Management (SPMMD) Division must be involved to formally initiate these requests in order to ensure governance and financial entries are properly captured in the agency's financial system.

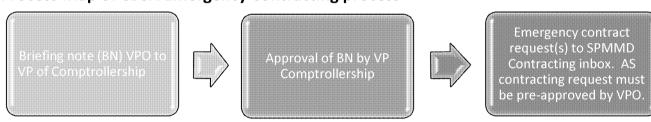
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Request processed via the SPMMD HQ are to be sent to Contracting@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca with all documentation (Contract Request Summary (CRS), Statement of work (SOW)/Statement of requirement (SOR), financial information to create requisition (Section 32), evaluation criteria, sole source documentation, where applicable etc.)

- ** Pressing Emergency or Emergency Contracting situations should be unanticipated and may involve:
 - actual/imminent life-threatening situation;
 - o disaster endangering quality of life or safety of Canadians;
 - disaster resulting in the loss of life;
 - o disaster resulting in significant loss/damage to Crown Property

**Note: CBSA Emergency contracts must be reported to TBS within 60 days and must be processed via HQ Contracting Contracting@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca.

Process Map of CBSA Emergency Contracting process



All emergency contract request (s) must be sent to the HQ Contracting inbox <u>Contracting@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> and comprised complete documentation i.e. Contract Request Summary, Statement of work (SOW), Security Requirement Checklist (SRCL) <u>https://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/app-acq/spc-cps/31-eng.html</u> and financial coding using the Asylum Seeeker's internal order (IO -722288) to create requisition for expenditure initiation (Section 32).

For contracts processed within CBSA, the Manager of SPMMD has been delegated up to \$500kper contract under the emergency contracting delegation.

Requirements valued over \$500K thousand and up to \$1 million will be brought to the Director, SPMMD for contract approval. The Manager is responsible to ensure that the restrictions of the emergency contracting limits are duly respected.

CBSA contacts for emergency contracting requests are:

Manager: Estelle.carriere@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca, (613) 614-8828; and

A/Director: Cedric.pilon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca or (613) 617-1021.

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

Overview PSPC Contracting delegation

	Competitive	Non-Competitive
	(up to)	(up to)
Goods	\$40M	\$2M
Services	\$20M	\$3M
Emergency Contracting **	\$15M	

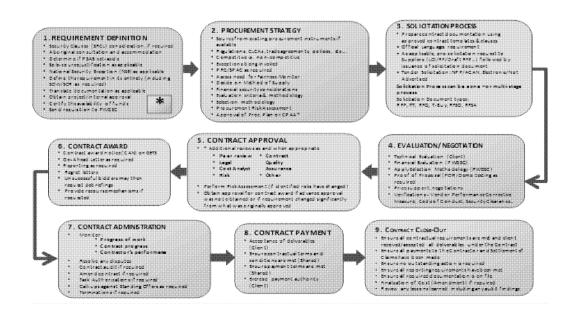
Contracts exceeding the above limits are awarded only through a TB submission. Note: Emergency contracts must be reported to TBS within 60 days

Process Map of PSPC Emergency Contracting process



All PSPC emergency contract request (s) must be sent to the HQ Contracting inbox Contracting@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca and comprised complete documentation i.e. Contract Request Summary, Statement of work (SOW), Security Requirement Checklist (SRCL) https://www.tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca/app-acq/spc-cps/31-eng.html and financial coding using the AS IO to create requisition for expenditure initiation (Section 32). The CBSA Contracting Authority assign to the request will send the 9200 requisition and other supporting documentation to PSPC NCR Allocation or Regional Allocation depending on capacity. Please note that PSPC may ask additional documentation/justification for the file.

Basic Overview and Process Map of PSPC Contracting process



From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 15, 2018 09:27 PM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt; Quinn, Robyn

Subject: FW: Québec limitera le nombre de places de ses centres d'hébergement temporaires

We just received this from PS via the Quebec Region.

http://www.tvanouvelles.ca/2018/04/15/quebec-limitera-le-nombre-de-places-de-ses-centres-dhebergement-temporaire

4 Ministres feraient l'annonce demain. 1850 places au maximum seraient disponibles en hébergement provincial. Soit 85% de la capacité maximale de centres.

From: Caron, Éric

Sent: April 15, 2018 9:24 PM

To: Badour, Dan <Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Towaij, Marc <Marc.Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Kowalski, Rick

<Rick.Kowalski@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Martin, Stephane <Stephane.Martin@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Provost, Pierre < Pierre. Provost@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Tr: Québec limitera le nombre de places de ses centres d'hébergement temporaires

FYI -

Eric Caron

Commandant de l'Intervention – SCI - Afflux demandeurs d'asile

Région du Québec

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

Eric.caron@asfc-cbsa.gc.ca / Tél: 514-926-7161 / ATS 866-335-3237

Intervention Commander – ICS - Asylum seeker influx

Quebec Region

Canada border services Agency

Eric.caron@asfc-cbsa.gc.ca / Tel: 514-926-7161 / TTY: 866-335-3237

De: Caron, Éric < Eric.Caron@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca **Envové:** dimanche 15 avril 2018 20:48

A: QUE Media ASFC; Provost, Pierre; Laurin, Chantal; Gour, Mathieu; Monette, Jean

Cc: Beauséjour, Annie; Surprenant, Nathalie

Objet: TR: Québec limitera le nombre de places de ses centres d'hébergement temporaires

PVI

Eric Caron

Commandant de l'Intervention – SCI – Afflux de demandeurs d'asile

Région du Québec

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

Eric.caron@asfc-cbsa.gc.ca / Tél: 514-926-7161 / ATS 866-335-3237

Intervention Commander – ICS – Asylum seeker influx

Quebec Region

Canada border services Agency

Eric.caron@asfc-cbsa.gc.ca / Tel: 514-926-7161 / TTY: 866-335-3237

De: Laurin, Benoit (PS/SP) [mailto:benoit.laurin@canada.ca]

Envoyé: 15 avril, 2018 19:21

À: Goulet2, Isabelle (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet2@canada.ca; Poulet, Francois (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet2@canada.ca; Poulet, Francois (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Poulet, Francois (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Caron, Éric < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Goulet, Mylene: CIC / CIC < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Daoust, Normand (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Daoust, Normand (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Daoust, Normand (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Daoust, Normand (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Daoust, Normand (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Daoust, Normand (PS/SP) < isabelle.goulet@canada.ca; Daoust, Normand (PS/SP) < <a href="mailto:seabelle.g

Objet : Québec limitera le nombre de places de ses centres d'hébergement temporaires

http://www.tvanouvelles.ca/2018/04/15/quebec-limitera-le-nombre-de-places-de-ses-centres-dhebergement-temporaire

4 Ministres feraient l'annonce demain. 1850 places au maximum seraient disponibles en hébergement provincial. Soit 85% de la capacité maximale de centres.

Benoit Laurin

Agent régional des programmes | Gestion des urgences Sécurité publique Canada | Région du Québec et du Nunavut | Gouvernement du Canada

Benoit.Laurin@Canada.ca | BlackBerry : | PIN:

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Benoit.Laurin@Canada.ca | BlackBerry : | PIN:

1-833-352-2591

Québec: ps.qcops.sp@canada.ca

Nunavut: ps.emergencymanagement-nunavutregionaloffice-gestiondesurgences-

bureauregionaldununavut.sp@canada.ca

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: April 26, 2018 08:11 AM

To: Badour, Dan

Subject: Fw: Triage Basic Schematic

Attachments: 1.pdf

Importance: High

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: MacDonald.Mike (AADM) < Mike.MacDonald@cic.gc.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 5:36 PM

To: 'cindy.lam@ontario.ca'

Cc: Cloutier, Jacques; Tanguy2, Patrick (PS/SP); Dumas, Louis: CIC / CIC; Iatauro.Connie; Ferrer, Yvonne (MCI);

Mercier, Melany: CIC / CIC; Valentine, Fraser: CIC / CIC

Subject: Triage Basic Schematic

Hi Cindy,

Thanks again for such a productive meeting yesterday afternoon. As promised, attached you will find a very basic schematic of some ideas around 'triage'. While we discussed some of the more significant decision points that would need to occur related to this basic schematic, it's at least a start. We are more than happy to continue expanding the schematic in terms of details as our discussions progress. Visually walking through this process of creation is from our experience (OSR and Irregular) the simplest and most productive way to help decisions, etc.

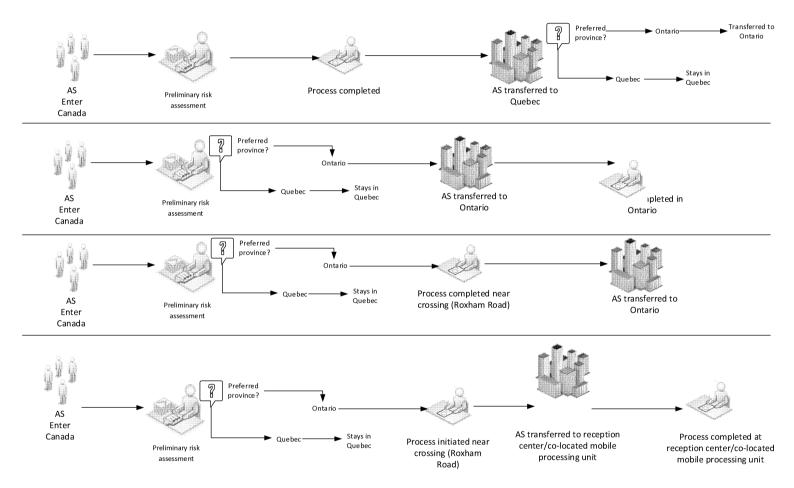
I should mention upfront that we are drawn more so to the last 2 options.

Talk soon, Mike

Mike MacDonald

Associate Assistant Deputy Minister / Sous-ministre adjoint délégué Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada

Tel: 613-437-7132 / Tél.: 613-437-7132



From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 18, 2018 01:37 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.; Hill, PeterD(CBSA)

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt; Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Towaij, Marc **Subject:** GOC Request - CRC Meeting - CBSA Requested by 15:30 today

Following the message from the Quebec Region concerning an inquiry by the CRC, PS ADM Rigby is meeting with of the Canadian Red Cross at 16:30 today. PS-GOC has asked the following – CBSA is implicated in # 2 and the last comments from Calvin Christiansen.

Suggested response is in red below.

- 1. What were the results of the conversations held with the CRC on Monday April 16 at 13:00.
- 2. What is the current involvement of the CRC in the present situation at Lacolle.

The Canadian Red Cross currently provides the following services to refugee claimants at Lacolle while they remain within federal processing or await transportation to Provincial interim lodging:

- Medical services
- Distribution of food
- Family reunification/contact
- Accommodation area management
- Linen services
- Provision of hygiene kits and personal needs products (diapers, feminine hygiene products, etc)
- Diversionary activities for children

Between August 9th, 2017, 2017 and March 31, 2018 the CBSA has expended \$2.4 million in operating expenditures for the CRC to provide humanitarian services to 16,958 of refugee claimants that arrived at Lacolle.

The CRC is valued partner and CBSA appreciates their continued assistance and oversight for the care and well-being of the claimants on site.

- 3. Is IRCC looking to establish a contract with the CRC for a turnkey operation located somewhere in Quebec (possibly at a CSC site) for resolution of housing issues at a different point in the continuum (other than Lacolle).
- 4. If there is a decision to be made to contract between IRCC and the Red Cross, when would this be made.
- 5. What timeline estimates have they provided to establish and start services for the government of Canada.

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada <u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél. : 613-948-0423 / Tél. cell. : ATS : 866-335-3237

/TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 24, 2018 09:29 AM

To: Quinn, Robyn; Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt; Vinette, Denis R.; Bindner, Melissa **Subject:** Re: AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Thank you very much.

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch

Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Quinn, Robyn

Sent: Tuesday, April 24, 2018 09:28 **To:** Badour, Dan; Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt; Vinette, Denis R.; Bindner, Melissa **Subject:** FW: AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Green light to proceed with the 4 season shelter proposal

From: Medalla, Rocio

Sent: April 24, 2018 9:23 AM

To: Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Voghel, Carmen < Carmen. Voghel@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Melchers, Charles < Charles. Melchers@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: RE: AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Hi Robyn,

I spoke with the President this morning, and as we have not heard any concerns from MO, he is supporting with proceeding with the proposed 4 season shelter.

Thanks

Rocio

Rocio Medalla

Ministerial Liaison Officer

Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-948-7116 Cell:

Agente de liaison ministérielle

Agence des service frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-948-7116 Cel:

From: Quinn, Robyn

Sent: April 23, 2018 1:10 PM

To: Medalla, Rocio <<u>Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>> **Cc:** Voghel, Carmen <Carmen.Voghel@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: RE: AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Hi Rocio,

Could you confirm if PO and MO were good with the proposed 4 Season shelter, or if there were any concerns raised?

Thanks, Robyn

From: Medalla, Rocio

Sent: April 20, 2018 12:09 PM

To: Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca > **Cc:** Voghel, Carmen < Carmen.Voghel@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Subject: RE: AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Documents have been shared with MO and PS, approved by Deputy.

Rocio Medalla

Ministerial Liaison Officer Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-948-7116 Cell:

Agente de liaison ministérielle

Agence des service frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613-948-7116 Cel:

From: Quinn, Robyn

Sent: April 20, 2018 11:14 AM

To: Medalla, Rocio <<u>Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>> **Cc:** Voghel, Carmen <<u>Carmen.Voghel@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>

Subject: FW: AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Importance: High

Hi Rocio,

How would I go about sharing the attached with MO and Mr. Rigby?

Thanks, Robyn

From: Fenelon, Roosevelt Sent: April 20, 2018 11:06 AM

To: Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: FW: AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Importance: High

Good morning Robyn,

As discussed, Jacques wanted to share costing for the proposed 4 season tent at Lacolle for temporary accommodations of Asylum Seekers with the President, he also wanted the attached shared with MinO and Mr. Rigby.

Please let me know if you need anything further.

Thank you,

Roosevelt Fenelon

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 19, 2018 3:53 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < <u>Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>> **Cc:** Fenelon, Roosevelt < <u>Roosevelt.Fenelon@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>> **Subject:** AS - 4 Season Shelter Proposal and Costing Details

Electronic version of the documents provided to Mr. Moor.

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch
Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations
Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell.: 'ATS: 866-335-3237

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 17, 2018 08:38 PM
To: Schwendt, Steven

Cc: Cloutier, Jacques; 'Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP)'; 'Duguay, Marcel (PS/SP)'; Christiansen,

Calvin (PS/SP); Many2, Claude (PS/SP); Campbell Jarvis, Marian

Subject: Re: Capacity question

This was the response sent at 18:32 that is accurate. The second email at 19:00 was sent in error (it was a draft accidentally sent from my blackberry).

Good afternoon Steven:

Below is a summary of CBSA's capacity and planning address the immediate volumes at the Lacolle:

Current Capacity:

CBSA currently has a capacity of 588 (198 beds, 390 seats) on site at Lacolle - we have engaged PSPC at the regional level to acquire 112 additional seats to bring us to a capacity of 700 as of Friday, April 17.

CBSA is leveraging our current service contracts to provide security and humanitarian services to the claimants that are at the Lacolle site.

Note: CBSA is currently expending \$1.6 million per month at Lacolle for the 200 claimants (rental of winterized trailer, land, security, humanitarian and services costs). The cost of 500 additional claimants on site for humanitarian (food/water/Red Cross) alone is \$1.3 million per month.

Temporary Accommodations:

The CBSA is rapidly moving towards transitioning current seating configuration at Lacolle through acquisition of a four-season shelter capable of providing suitable bed space while maintaining the maximum number of claimants housed on site at 700. This will increase our on site bed count by up to 300 beds (using acquired cots in a gymnasium-style arrangement).

This solution involves the lease of a large four-season shelter while expanding the use of existing humanitarian, security and sanitization contracts. A preliminary site survey has found a suitable on-site location for the four-season shelter and we are working with our internal and external procurement partners to urgently put this solution in place.

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

Original Message

From: Schwendt, Steven

Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 20:34

To: Badour, Dan

/TTY: 866-335-3237

Cc: Cloutier, Jacques; 'Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP)'; 'Duguay, Marcel (PS/SP)'; Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP); Many2, Claude

(PS/SP); Campbell Jarvis, Marian Subject: Re: Capacity question

Message received. When do you expect to be able to send a response?

Thanks, Steve

Original Message From: Badour, Dan

Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 7:08 PM

To: Schwendt, Steven

Cc: Cloutier, Jacques; 'Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP)'; 'Duguay, Marcel (PS/SP)'; Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP); Many2, Claude

(PS/SP)

Subject: Re: Capacity question

Please disregard this email (sent at 19:00) - an earlier draft was lodged in my blackberry.

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch

Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

Original Message From: Badour, Dan

Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 19:00 To: Steven.Schwendt@pco-bcp.gc.ca

Cc: Cloutier, Jacques; 'Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP)'; 'Duguay, Marcel (PS/SP)'; Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP); Many2, Claude

(PS/SP)

Subject: FW: Capacity question

Good afternoon Steven:

Below is a summary of CBSA's capacity and planning address the immediate volumes at the Lacolle:

Current Capacity:

CBSA currently has a capacity of 588 (198 beds, 390 seats) on site at Lacolle - we have engaged PSPC at the regional level to acquire 112 additional seats to bring us to a capacity of 700 as of Friday, April 17.

CBSA is leveraging our current service contracts to provide security and humanitarian services to the claimants that are at the Lacolle site.

CBSA is currently expending \$1.6 million per month at Lacolle for the winterized trailer including security, humanitarian and services costs for 200 beds - the cost to add 100 additional claimants for humanitarian (food/water/Red Cross) alone is \$317,000 per month =

Temporary Accommodations:

The CBSA is rapidly moving towards transitioning current seating configuration at Lacolle through acquisition of a four-season shelter capable of providing suitable bed space while maintaining the maximum number of claimants housed on site at 700. This will increase our on site bed count by up to 300 beds (using acquired cots in a gymnasium-style arrangement).

This solution involves the lease of a large four-season shelter while expanding the use of existing humanitarian, security and sanitization contracts. A preliminary site survey has found a suitable on-site location for the four-season shelter and we are working with our internal and external procurement partners to urgently put this solution in place.

----Original Message----

From: Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP) [mailto:alexandre.martel@canada.ca]

Sent: April 17, 2018 2:39 PM

To: Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Towaij, Marc < Marc.Towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: Capacity question

You should feel free to answer back directly to PCO and cc us instead of us being the conduit.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Bell network.

Original Message

From: Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP) Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 2:06 PM

To: Dan Badour; marc.towaij@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

Cc: Duguay, Marcel (PS/SP); Tuff, Mathew (PS/SP); Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP); Many2, Claude (PS/SP); Cloutier, Jacques

Subject: Fw: Capacity question

Dan,

Would you be able to answer the Q below please?

Thanks,

Alex.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Bell network

----Original Message-----

From: Schwendt, Steven [mailto:Steven.Schwendt@pco-bcp.gc.ca]

Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 1:22 PM

To: Durand, Stéphanie (PS/SP)

Cc: Gray, Tara

Subject: FW: Capacity question

Stephanie,

I am forwarding you below as per Patrick's out of office.

Grateful if you could advise soonest.

Thanks,

Steve

----Original Message-----

From: Schwendt, Steven

Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 1:17 PM

To: 'Tanguy2, Patrick (PS/SP)' <patrick.tanguy2@canada.ca>

Cc: Campbell Jarvis, Marian < Marian. Campbell Jarvis@pco-bcp.gc.ca>; Gray, Tara < Tara. Gray@pco-bcp.gc.ca>;

'mike.macdonald@cic.gc.ca' <mike.macdonald@cic.gc.ca>

Subject: FW: Capacity question

Patrick,

Are you best placed to provide answers to the questions below?

Thanks, Steve

Original Message

From: Campbell Jarvis, Marian

Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 12:02 PM

To: MacDonald.Mike (AADM)
Cc: Schwendt, Steven; Gray, Tara
Subject: Capacity question

Mike,

This am there was agreement on need to have a plan for April 27 -- I am being asked: do we know when hotels hit capacity? And what else besides the RC option is being looked at - thanks.

Marian

Marian Campbell Jarvis Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet Social Development Policy, PCO

Secrétaire adjointe du Cabinet Politiques du développement social, BCP

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 13, 2018 11:40 AM

To: Vinette, Denis R.; Cloutier, Jacques; Quinn, Robyn; Towaij, Marc; LeFrank, Andrew

Subject: Re: Current SitRep at Lacolle and Capacity

CBSA now has two resources at the GOC along with IRCC to go over our current response.

The arrivals at Quebec yesterday was 121 based on RCMP reporting, 87% were Nigerian. 70% had an NIV for more than 180 days. 80% in the US for less than 30 days (30% less than 7 days).

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: Friday, April 13, 2018 09:44

To: Vinette, Denis R.; Cloutier, Jacques; Quinn, Robyn; Towaij, Marc; LeFrank, Andrew

Subject: Current SitRep at Lacolle and Capacity

RCMP Arrivals for Thursday is officially 121, mostly Nigerians

Lacolle currently has 352 on site (as of 8 AM)

65 will be departing at 11 AM for UPC and GF

This leaves 287 on site - pending arrival of today's volume from RCMP (65 will depart on Saturday and Sunday) - leaving 157 on site on top of any new arrivals today, tomorrow or Sunday.

The capacity is 588 seats in total:

198 beds in the Trailers

190 seats in the Dining area, Waiting Room

200 seats in the conference room at the hotel

IRCC is on site today and tomorrow to assist with completion of forms. They will also be able to process 20 full cases per day. IRCC is hoping to have two teams on site at Lacolle next week.

Dan Badour
Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch
Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada
Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

/TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Cloutier, Jacques
Sent: April 18, 2018 02:23 PM

To: Badour, Dan; Vinette, Denis R.; Hill, PeterD(CBSA)

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt; Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Towaij, Marc **Subject:** Re: GOC Request - CRC Meeting - CBSA Requested by 15:30 today

Thanks Dan, I agree with your respinses.

.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: Wednesday, April 18, 2018 1:37 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.; Hill, PeterD(CBSA)

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt; Quinn, Robyn; Bindner, Melissa; Towaij, Marc **Subject:** GOC Request - CRC Meeting - CBSA Requested by 15:30 today

Following the message from the Quebec Region concerning an inquiry by the CRC, PS ADM Rigby is meeting with of the Canadian Red Cross at 16:30 today. PS-GOC has asked the following – CBSA is implicated in # 2 and the last comments from Calvin Christiansen.

Suggested response is in red below.

- 1. What were the results of the conversations held with the CRC on Monday April 16 at 13:00.
- 2. What is the current involvement of the CRC in the present situation at Lacolle.

The Canadian Red Cross currently provides the following services to refugee claimants at Lacolle while they remain within federal processing or await transportation to Provincial interim lodging:

- Medical services
- Distribution of food
- Family reunification/contact
- Accommodation area management
- Linen services
- Provision of hygiene kits and personal needs products (diapers, feminine hygiene products, etc)
- Diversionary activities for children

Between August 9th, 2017, 2017 and March 31, 2018 the CBSA has expended \$2.4 million in operating expenditures for the CRC to provide humanitarian services to 16,958 of refugee claimants that arrived at Lacolle.

The CRC is valued partner and CBSA appreciates their continued assistance and oversight for the care and well-being of the claimants on site.

- 3. Is IRCC looking to establish a contract with the CRC for a turnkey operation located somewhere in Quebec (possibly at a CSC site) for resolution of housing issues at a different point in the continuum (other than Lacolle).
- 4. If there is a decision to be made to contract between IRCC and the Red Cross, when would this be made.

5. What timeline estimates have they provided to establish and start services for the government of Canada.

/TTY: 866-335-3237

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations
Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell. / ATS: 866-335-3237

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 19, 2018 07:08 PM

To: Moor, Jonathan; Cloutier, Jacques

Cc: Armstrong, Gibby; Belanger, Bradley; Braham, Stephen; Beriault, Roxane; de Sa, Mike;

Bedrossian, Raffi; Chenard, Charles

Subject: RE: Irregular Migration Budget

Attachments: AS - Lacolle Proposed 4 Season Shelter Solution 20180418.docx; Lacolle Tent Option

20180419.xlsx

Attached is the proposal and spreadsheet with detailed calculations for the 4 season shelter. We have added the 2017-18 AS internal order expenditures for Southern Ontario, Prairie Region and Pacific Region to aid in the 2018-2019 estimates (we have added the \$300k for the West Pender office location for BC).

The costing for the 4-season shelter and humanitarian services has decreased slightly due to availability of surplus cots, cargo containers, HVAC AC unit rental (not required during fall/winter/spring) and other line items to bring the total to \$1.518M from the document we provided you this afternoon.

From: Moor, Jonathan

Sent: April 19, 2018 6:04 PM

To: Ossowski, John <John.Ossowski@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Cloutier, Jacques <Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. <Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Badour, Dan <Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Armstrong, Gibby <Gibby.Armstrong@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Belanger, Bradley <Bradley.Belanger@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Braham, Stephen <Stephen.Braham@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Beriault, Roxane <Roxane.Beriault@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; de Sa, Mike <Mike.deSa@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bedrossian, Raffi <Raffi.Bedrossian@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Chenard, Charles <Charles.Chenard@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Irregular Migration Budget

Following my meeting with Jacques today, I thought it would be helpful to set out my current understanding of the IR Budget as follows (please could Ops confirm that this is also their understanding as the situation appears to be rather fluid):

- We received \$50m in Budget 18 (based on costing which covered the end to end process including removals etc.)
- After EBP deductions this equates to \$46.7m in 2018/19 (6.6% deduction for EBP), which has been initially allocated to the Operations Branch
- The costing for the POE element was forecast at \$37.4m (including EBP) or some \$35m excluding EBP
- The current roughly estimated border entry costs (not including any post initial assessments) appear to be some:
 - \$26m to \$58m at Lacolle
 - o \$2 to \$5m in Pacific
 - o \$2m to \$5m in Prairies
- This would give us a delta of \$30m to \$68m against a budget of \$35m (-14% to +94%), but excludes follow-up and other on-costs from the original costing

- The current monthly costs at Lacolle (holding a maximum of 400 people) appear to be approximately \$2.2m (\$26m per year) covering:
 - \$1.6m in accommodation costs (200 seated in the diner + 200 beds in the trailers)
 - \$0.5m in BSO costs (40 BSOs including travel annual salary + \$15k travel)
 - o \$0.1m transport costs (average of 50 coaches a day)
- Operations now recommend leasing a large tent to accommodate a further 200 people, to give a maximum capacity at Lacolle of around 600 people (200 seated, 200 in trailers, 200 in tent). This would add up to \$2.1m to the monthly costs:
 - o \$1.5m for the tent made up of:
 - \$65k a month to rent the tent (\$0.8m a year). It costs \$135k to put it up or take it down and so it's probably more efficient to leave it in place during the winter months
 - \$43k HVAC
 - \$77k beds, fences, lights etc
 - \$148k sanitary services
 - \$283k for Guards (variable)
 - \$902k water, food, medical etc (variable)
 - An extra \$0.5m in BSO costs (80 BSOs in total including travel annual salary + \$15k travel)
 - o \$0.1m transport (100 coaches a day in total)
- Clearly these figures are still being worked on and some savings will be made in other budgets (for example, the 80 BSOs will not be 100% back-filled with additional overtime costs)
- I don't have any figures yet for the other regions, but I have just approved a \$0.3m annual cost for renting a processing centre in Vancouver

We will need to keep a close eye on how the forecast costs develop and the risks of over-committing against the allocated budget of around \$35m for the initial border costs.

Thanks

Jonathan

Jonathan Moor CBE FCA CPFA
Vice-President, Comptrollership Branch
Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada
Jonathan.Moor@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613.948-8604 / TTY: 866-335-3237

Vice-président, Direction générale du contrôle Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada Jonathan.Moor@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca / Tel: 613.948-8604 / TTY: 866.335.3237

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 18, 2018 02:33 PM

To: 'Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP)'; Duguay, Marcel (PS/SP); Dumas, Louis: CIC / CIC

Cc: Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP); Many2, Claude (PS/SP); Hipolito, Johanna (PS/SP); Cloutier,

Jacques; Fenelon, Roosevelt; Cameron, Margaret

Subject: RE: Canadian Red Cross

Good afternoon Calvin:

Please find the approved response from the CBSA below:

- 1. What were the results of the conversations held with the CRC on Monday April 16 at 13:00.
- 2. What is the current involvement of the CRC in the present situation at Lacolle.

The Canadian Red Cross currently provides the following services to refugee claimants at Lacolle while they remain within federal processing or await transportation to Provincial interim lodging:

- Medical services
- Distribution of food
- Family reunification/contact
- Accommodation area management
- Linen services
- Provision of hygiene kits and personal needs products (diapers, feminine hygiene products, etc)
- Diversionary activities for children

Between August 9th, 2017, 2017 and March 31, 2018 the CBSA has expended \$2.4 million in operating expenditures for the CRC to provide humanitarian services to 16,958 of refugee claimants that arrived at Lacolle.

The CRC is valued partner and CBSA greatly appreciates their continued assistance and oversight for the care and well-being of the claimants on site.

- 3. Is IRCC looking to establish a contract with the CRC for a turnkey operation located somewhere in Quebec (possibly at a CSC site) for resolution of housing issues at a different point in the continuum (other than Lacolle).
- 4. If there is a decision to be made to contract between IRCC and the Red Cross, when would this be made.
- 5. What timeline estimates have they provided to establish and start services for the government of Canada.

From: Christiansen, Calvin (PS/SP) [mailto:calvin.christiansen@canada.ca]

Sent: April 17, 2018 4:32 PM

To: Duguay, Marcel (PS/SP) <marcel.duguay@canada.ca>; Dumas, Louis: CIC / CIC <louis.dumas@cic.gc.ca>; Badour,

Dan < Dan. Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Martel, Alexandre (PS/SP) <alexandre.martel@canada.ca>; Many2, Claude (PS/SP) <claude.many2@canada.ca>;

Hipolito, Johanna (PS/SP) < johanna.hipolito@canada.ca>

Subject: Canadian Red Cross

of the Red Cross is in Ottawa tomorrow and requested a meeting with the Associate Deputy Minister of PS Vincent Rigby.

I will need to know the following in advance to tomorrow's meeting to be held at 16:30.

- 1. What were the results of the conversations held with the CRC on Monday April 16 at 13:00.
- 2. What is the current involvement of the CRC in the present situation at Lacolle.
- 3. Is IRCC looking to establish a contract with the CRC for a turnkey operation located somewhere in Quebec (possibly at a CSC site) for resolution of housing issues at a different point in the continuum (other than Lacolle).
- 4. If there is a decision to be made to contract between IRCC and the Red Cross, when would this be made.
- 5. What timeline estimates have they provided to establish and start services for the government of Canada.

Calvin Christiansen

Director General | Directeur général Government Operations Centre | Centre des opérations du gouvernement 613-991-7728



GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS CENTRE
CENTRE DES OPÉRATIONS DU GOUVERNEMENT

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: April 17, 2018 05:54 PM

To: Badour, Dan

Cc: Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: Re: Lacolle Four Season Tent Solution and Costing Model

Tks.

We will need to discuss when I return tomorrow. Not viable....

J

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: Tuesday, April 17, 2018 5:50 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques **Cc:** Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: Lacolle Four Season Tent Solution and Costing Model

As per my PIN, attached is a document providing an overview of the proposed tent solution based on 200 claimants – also attached is the costing based on a 200, 300 and 500 claimant number along with the existing expenses for the 200 person winterized trailer.

/TTY: 866-335-3237

Dan Badour

Director / Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel:

Directeur / Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell.: / ATS: 866-335-3237

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: April 25, 2018 01:21 PM

To: 'Lawless, Alexandra (MCSCS)'

Cc: Badour, Dan

Subject: RE: Tour of POE and Montreal Reception Centre

I have cc'ed him here, so you can connect directly.

Cheers!

1

From: Lawless, Alexandra (MCSCS) [mailto:Alexandra.Lawless@ontario.ca]

Sent: April 25, 2018 1:20 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca> **Subject:** RE: Tour of POE and Montreal Reception Centre

Thanks Jacques! I didn't get Dan's contact information yesterday – are you able to pass on my email to him, or send me his coordinates?

All our out of province travel requests are quite detailed and we are trying to get this one up to our Deputy Minister today/first thing tomorrow, so I'd be interested in connect with Dan as soon as possible.

Thanks so much for your help.

Alex Lawless

National/International/Ministry/NGO Liaison Officer

Office: 647-329-1181

Mobile:

From: Cloutier, Jacques [mailto:Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca]

Sent: April-25-18 1:12 PM **To:** Lawless, Alexandra (MCSCS)

Subject: RE: Tour of POE and Montreal Reception Centre

A shared pleasure, thank you!

Dan Badour and his team will work with you to set something up.

Cheers,

J

From: Lawless, Alexandra (MCSCS) [mailto:Alexandra.Lawless@ontario.ca]

Sent: April 25, 2018 8:54 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < <u>Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> > **Subject:** Tour of POE and Montreal Reception Centre

Good morning Jacques,

It was a pleasure meeting you yesterday. As suggested by you and your colleagues, I am exploring options for a few of our staff to do a tour of the reception centre/shelter set-up in Montreal and the operations at Lacolle.

Ideally, we would like to do the trip in a day, and are assessing staff availability for next Tuesday, May 1st. I was hoping to get an idea of what an itinerary for such a tour would look like, and if this is possible. Would you be able to help facilitate the arrangements on your end for such a tour, or put us in touch with someone who could?

Thank you for your help!

Alex Lawless

National/International/Ministry/NGO Liaison Officer Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services 25 Morton Shulman Ave Toronto ON, M3M 0B1 Office: 647-329-1181 Mobile:
Alexandra.Lawless@ontario.ca

www.ontario.ca/emo

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If you have any accommodation needs or require communication supports or alternate formats, please let me know.

From: Cloutier, Jacques
Sent: May 2, 2018 04:58 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas; Badour, Dan; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations

Subject: Re: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

OK, can we quote the highest number we processed?

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Dorion, Nicholas

Sent: Wednesday, May 2, 2018 4:54 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Badour, Dan; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Hi M. Cloutier,

We have reformulated the proposed response and added the numbers provided by PRU.

Based on the reporter's question, we recommend speaking to our role only.

For your approval please.

Merci. Nicholas - 613-948-3193

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

A3:

The Agency can only speak to its numbers.

On average, the CBSA processed on a daily basis approximately 56 people intercepted in between land ports of entry across Canada in 2017.

In 2018, year to date, that average daily number is 63.

For questions related to a statement made by MP Michelle Rempel, we recommend you connect with her office directly.

From: Cloutier, Jacques Sent: April 30, 2018 4:06 PM

To: Badour, Dan <Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Dorion, Nicholas <Nicholas.Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R.

<Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa <Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn <Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media. Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

OK. merci

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 3:57 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas; Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R. **Cc:** Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

The average number of arrivals per day at Quebec between January 1, 2018 and April 29, 2018 is 61. The highest number of arrivals for 2018 to date was March 30, 2018 with 134 arriving at Quebec.

From: Dorion, Nicholas Sent: April 30, 2018 1:59 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca; Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca> Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer">Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Yes we can do that. I'll have to confirm this info with the OPI and get that average number.

I'll send this back when we have that info.

Merci,

Nicholas

From: Cloutier, Jacques Sent: April 30, 2018 1:56 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas <Nicholas.Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. <Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa <Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn <Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca; Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca> Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer">Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Thanks, I appreciate the response.

My issue is that the 400 number is being used all the time. Can we not say that CBSA has never received 400 at once at any given time in 2018, and that in fact the overall average is around XX?

J

From: Dorion, Nicholas Sent: April 30, 2018 1:36 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < <u>Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Vinette, Denis R. < <u>Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media. Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Importance: High

Bonjour M. Cloutier,

As interceptions in between POEs are an RCMP lead, we don't recommend commenting on their numbers. I've made some proposed amendments to the response to A3 below.

Merci! Nicholas - 613-948-3193

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

A3:

As mentioned in A1-A2, the RCMP is responsible for the interception of persons entering in between ports of entry.

We can tell you that accurate monthly key figures from the CBSA on asylum claims and RCMP interceptions made in Canada can be found <u>here</u>. Please note that the Government of Canada is the only official source of information for these statistics.

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: April 30, 2018 12:56 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas <Nicholas.Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. <Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Archipow, Nancy <Nancy.Archipow@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations <Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Raider, Marc <Marc.Raider@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Caple, Lesley <Lesley.Caple@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Racicot, Kristine <Kristine.Racicot@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Easton, Erika-Kirsten <ERIKA-KIRSTEN.EASTON@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bindner, Melissa <Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn <Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bott, Jeremy <Jeremy.Bott@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Brunatti, Andrew <Andrew.Brunatti@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Medalla, Rocio <Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Melchers, Charles <Charles.Melchers@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

On A3, why don't we say right out that it is not accurage?

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Dorion, Nicholas

Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 12:53 PM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Archipow, Nancy; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations; Raider, Marc; Caple, Lesley; Racicot, Kristine; Easton, Erika-Kirsten;

Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; Bott, Jeremy; Brunatti, Andrew; Medalla, Rocio; Melchers, Charles

Subject: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Hi,

For your approval please. A response to a media query on the asylum influx.

Most of the responses taken directly from the Tech Briefing Q&As.

Approved by DG Comms and Director, Public Affairs and Strategic Communications.

Seeking your approval by 14:30 please.

Merci!

Nicholas - 613-948-3193

HQ: Media query asylum seekers/removals.

Reporter: National Observer

Call Received: April 26 @ 19h35

Deadline: Not Indicated

Context: Seeking in relation to the number of illegal border crosses entering, the asylum seeker process/ processing, any precautions set up to keep migrants from crossing the border, does the CBSA have IHCs.

Q1: When irregular migrants arrive what happens to them? What is the process the undergo from the moment they cross into Canada?

Q2: When people are waiting to hear the verdict about their migrant status, how long does this take and where do they wait?

A1-A2: The CBSA is responsible for enforcing Canadian legislation at designated ports of entry in Canada. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is responsible for enforcing the law between ports of entry. Border security and integrity is a shared mandate between the CBSA and RCMP.

When the RCMP intercepts a person entering in between ports of entry, the person is taken to the CBSA.

The role of the CBSA is to determine the admissibility of the person and the eligibility of an asylum claim under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. The process includes an interview; taking fingerprints and photos; and security, criminal record and health checks. This applies to all asylum claimants regardless how they arrived at a port of entry. No one leaves the ports of entry before these are completed.

If the applicant is deemed eligible, we refer the person to the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) for consideration, and authorize the person to enter Canada to attend a hearing at the IRB. If the application is ineligible, the person may be removed from Canada.

When processing claimants, CBSA officers also contact Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) to advise of the claims for resettlement purposes.

If the application is ineligible, the person may be removed from Canada.

While an inadmissibility ruling, a removal order and an enforced removal are part of a sequential process, the time taken to remove an individual from Canada varies from case to case and is dependent on a number of factors, including:

- appeals and legal proceedings;
- claims for protection;
- the issuing of travel documents by foreign countries;

- issues confirming a person's identity; and
- failure to appear.

A foreign national's immigration process can be complex and is dealt on a case by case basis. For this reason, processing times will vary from one case to another.

More information on the asylum claim process can be found <u>here</u>.

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

A3:

Monthly key figures on asylum claims and interceptions made in Canada can be found <u>here</u>. Please note that the Government of Canada is the only official source of information for these statistics.

Q4: At what locations do people cross the Canadian/U.S. border?

Q5: Are there any precautions set-up to keep migrants from crossing the border? If so, how difficult is it to get around them, and how do migrants manage to do so?

A4-A5: A list of official land ports of entry can be found <u>here</u>. The RCMP are responsible for enforcing the law between ports of entry and therefore would be best positioned to respond to questions related to irregular crossings.

Q6: The Quarterly Detention Statistics indicate that BC has more detentions than Quebec, do these numbers indicate that BC has more irregular migrants crossing into it than Quebec? If so, do you have the statistics on this? https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/security-securite/detent/qstat-2017-2018-eng.html

A6:

Claiming asylum is not itself a motive for detention. For example, about 2% of asylum seekers intercepted between ports of entry at the land border were detained in 2017 and nearly 1% so far in 2018.

Immigration detention is not punitive but exercised to ensure the integrity of the immigration system and to ensure public safety. Detention is a last resort and officers must always consider alternatives.

CBSA officers do not take the decision lightly to detain foreign nationals and permanent residents. CBSA officers detain foreign nationals and permanent residents when there are reasonable grounds to believe the person is inadmissible to Canada and is:

- a danger to the public;
- unlikely to appear (flight risk) for immigration processes; or
- unable to satisfy the officer of their identity (foreign nationals only).

More information on immigration detention can be found here.

Q7: Does Canada have detention centres? Where is the one in B.C. and are media able to visit?

A7: It is not the practice of the CBSA to accommodate media visits to immigration holding centers (IHC).

The CBSA currently has three IHCs located across the country (Laval, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; and Vancouver, British Colombia). In regions where no IHC is available, individuals may be detained at a provincial correction facility. Note that the CBSA IHC Vancouver, British Colombia is only available for detentions of less than 48 hours, at which point individuals will be transferred to a provincial facility, as necessary.

The CBSA is improving its IHCs across Canada, in order to accept a greater number of detainees with more diverse profiles and needs. This includes replacing the current IHC in Vancouver with a new IHC in Surrey, which is expected to be ready in Winter 2019.

Q8: Quebec used their Olympic stadium last year during the influx of migrants, does B.C. have an equivalent building?

A8: The CBSA, IRCC and GOC have regularly scheduled calls with the provinces to discuss contingency plans and we work together to resolve challenges that arise from this complex issue. This meeting is meant to allow the timely exchange of information and frank discussion on potential arrivals of irregular migrants. We are working closely with the provinces to look at all the options available in terms of interim and longer term lodging, as both the Government of Canada and the provinces have a role to play. Additionally, the CBSA, IRCC and GOC have worked with the provinces to conduct a series of tabletop exercises to assess our planning and identify areas requiring a collective solution.

For any further questions pertaining on resettlement, please contact the IRCC.

Q9: Michelle Rempel during the same House of Commons session mentioned that there was an 11 year wait time for processing returns for irregular migrants back to their home countries. Is this number true?

A9: Foreign nationals and permanent residents deemed inadmissible in Canada may be removed.

As mentioned in A1-A2, the time taken to remove an individual from Canada varies from case to case. A removal can occur on the same day a removal order is issued by the CBSA or once individuals have exhausted all legal avenues of recourse/due process.

The CBSA places highest priority on removal cases involving national security, organized crime, crimes against humanity and criminals. Removals of failed refugees and individuals with other immigration violations are also necessary to maintain the integrity of Canada's immigration program.

The decision to remove someone from Canada is not taken lightly. The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* states that removal orders must be enforced as soon as possible. The CBSA is firmly committed to doing so.

Everyone ordered removed from Canada is entitled to due process before the law and all removal orders are subject to various levels of appeal.

Our position is clear, once individuals have exhausted all legal avenues of recourse/due process, they are expected to respect our laws and leave Canada or be removed.

More information on removals and reasons for delays can be found here

From: Cloutier, Jacques
Sent: May 3, 2018 09:24 AM

To: Dorion, Nicholas; Badour, Dan; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations

Subject: Re: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Approved, merci.

,

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Dorion, Nicholas

Sent: Thursday, May 3, 2018 9:06 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Badour, Dan; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Hi M. Cloutier,

Here is what we propose below. Highest numbers of processed individuals have been provided provided by the Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre.

Thanks. Nicholas – 613-948-3193

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

A3:

The Agency can only speak to its numbers.

On average, the CBSA processed on a daily basis approximately 56 people intercepted in between land ports of entry across Canada in 2017 where the highest number of individuals processed in one day was 470 on August 9th, 2017 at the Lacolle POE.

In 2018, year to date, that average daily number is 63 and the highest number of arrivals for 2018 to date was on March 30, 2018 with 134 at the Lacolle POE.

For questions related to a statement made by MP Michelle Rempel, we recommend you connect with her office directly.

From: Cloutier, Jacques Sent: May 2, 2018 4:58 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas < Nicholas. Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Badour, Dan < Dan. Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R.

<Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa <Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn <Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media. Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

OK, can we quote the highest number we processed?

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Dorion, Nicholas

Sent: Wednesday, May 2, 2018 4:54 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Badour, Dan; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Hi M. Cloutier,

We have reformulated the proposed response and added the numbers provided by PRU.

Based on the reporter's question, we recommend speaking to our role only.

For your approval please.

Merci. Nicholas - 613-948-3193

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

A3:

The Agency can only speak to its numbers.

On average, the CBSA processed on a daily basis approximately 56 people intercepted in between land ports of entry across Canada in 2017.

In 2018, year to date, that average daily number is 63.

For questions related to a statement made by MP Michelle Rempel, we recommend you connect with her office directly.

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: April 30, 2018 4:06 PM

To: Badour, Dan < <u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Dorion, Nicholas < <u>Nicholas.Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Vinette, Denis R.

<Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media. Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

OK, merci

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 3:57 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas; Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R. **Cc:** Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

The average number of arrivals per day at Quebec between January 1, 2018 and April 29, 2018 is 61. The highest number of arrivals for 2018 to date was March 30, 2018 with 134 arriving at Quebec.

From: Dorion, Nicholas **Sent:** April 30, 2018 1:59 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < <u>Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Vinette, Denis R. < <u>Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca; Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Yes we can do that. I'll have to confirm this info with the OPI and get that average number.

I'll send this back when we have that info.

Merci,

Nicholas

From: Cloutier, Jacques Sent: April 30, 2018 1:56 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas < Nicholas. Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca> Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Thanks, I appreciate the response.

My issue is that the 400 number is being used all the time. Can we not say that CBSA has never received 400 at once at any given time in 2018, and that in fact the overall average is around XX?

J

From: Dorion, Nicholas Sent: April 30, 2018 1:36 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media. Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Importance: High

Bonjour M. Cloutier,

As interceptions in between POEs are an RCMP lead, we don't recommend commenting on their numbers. I've made some proposed amendments to the response to A3 below.

Merci! Nicholas - 613-948-3193

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

A3:

As mentioned in A1-A2, the RCMP is responsible for the interception of persons entering in between ports of entry.

We can tell you that accurate monthly key figures from the CBSA on asylum claims and RCMP interceptions made in Canada can be found <u>here</u>. Please note that the Government of Canada is the only official source of information for these statistics.

From: Cloutier, Jacques Sent: April 30, 2018 12:56 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas < Nicholas.Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>
Cc: Archipow, Nancy < Nancy.Archipow@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Raider, Marc < Marc.Raider@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Caple, Lesley < Lesley.Caple@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Racicot, Kristine < Kristine.Racicot@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Easton, Erika-Kirsten < ERIKA-KIRSTEN.EASTON@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bott, Jeremy < Jeremy.Bott@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Brunatti, Andrew < Andrew.Brunatti@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Medalla, Rocio < Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Melchers, Charles < Charles.Melchers@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Re: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

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Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

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Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 12:53 PM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Archipow, Nancy; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations; Raider, Marc; Caple, Lesley; Racicot, Kristine; Easton, Erika-Kirsten;

Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; Bott, Jeremy; Brunatti, Andrew; Medalla, Rocio; Melchers, Charles

Subject: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Ouestions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Hi,

For your approval please. A response to a media query on the asylum influx.

Most of the responses taken directly from the Tech Briefing Q&As.

Approved by DG Comms and Director, Public Affairs and Strategic Communications.

Seeking your approval by 14:30 please.

Merci!

Nicholas - 613-948-3193

HQ: Media query asylum seekers/removals.

Reporter: National Observer

Call Received: April 26 @ 19h35

Deadline: Not Indicated

Context: Seeking in relation to the number of illegal border crosses entering, the asylum seeker process/ processing, any precautions set up to keep migrants from crossing the border, does the

CBSA have IHCs.

Q1: When irregular migrants arrive what happens to them? What is the process the undergo from the moment they cross into Canada?

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When the RCMP intercepts a person entering in between ports of entry, the person is taken to the CBSA.

The role of the CBSA is to determine the admissibility of the person and the eligibility of an asylum claim under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. The process includes an interview; taking fingerprints and photos; and security, criminal record and health checks. This applies to all asylum claimants regardless how they arrived at a port of entry. No one leaves the ports of entry before these are completed.

If the applicant is deemed eligible, we refer the person to the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) for consideration, and authorize the person to enter Canada to attend a hearing at the IRB. If the application is ineligible, the person may be removed from Canada.

When processing claimants, CBSA officers also contact Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) to advise of the claims for resettlement purposes.

If the application is ineligible, the person may be removed from Canada.

While an inadmissibility ruling, a removal order and an enforced removal are part of a sequential process, the time taken to remove an individual from Canada varies from case to case and is dependent on a number of factors, including:

- appeals and legal proceedings;
- claims for protection;
- the issuing of travel documents by foreign countries;
- issues confirming a person's identity; and
- failure to appear.

A foreign national's immigration process can be complex and is dealt on a case by case basis. For this reason, processing times will vary from one case to another.

More information on the asylum claim process can be found here.

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

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Monthly key figures on asylum claims and interceptions made in Canada can be found <u>here</u>. Please note that the Government of Canada is the only official source of information for these statistics.

Q4: At what locations do people cross the Canadian/U.S. border?

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Q6: The Quarterly Detention Statistics indicate that BC has more detentions than Quebec, do these numbers indicate that BC has more irregular migrants crossing into it than Quebec? If so, do you have the statistics on this? https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/security-security-security-detent/qstat-2017-2018-eng.html

A6:

Claiming asylum is not itself a motive for detention. For example, about 2% of asylum seekers intercepted between ports of entry at the land border were detained in 2017 and nearly 1% so far in 2018.

Immigration detention is not punitive but exercised to ensure the integrity of the immigration system and to ensure public safety. Detention is a last resort and officers must always consider alternatives.

CBSA officers do not take the decision lightly to detain foreign nationals and permanent residents. CBSA officers detain foreign nationals and permanent residents when there are reasonable grounds to believe the person is inadmissible to Canada and is:

- a danger to the public;
- unlikely to appear (flight risk) for immigration processes; or
- unable to satisfy the officer of their identity (foreign nationals only).

More information on immigration detention can be found here.

Q7: Does Canada have detention centres? Where is the one in B.C. and are media able to visit?

A7: It is not the practice of the CBSA to accommodate media visits to immigration holding centers (IHC).

The CBSA currently has three IHCs located across the country (Laval, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; and Vancouver, British Colombia). In regions where no IHC is available, individuals may be detained at a provincial correction facility. Note that the CBSA IHC Vancouver, British Colombia is only available

for detentions of less than 48 hours, at which point individuals will be transferred to a provincial facility, as necessary.

The CBSA is improving its IHCs across Canada, in order to accept a greater number of detainees with more diverse profiles and needs. This includes replacing the current IHC in Vancouver with a new IHC in Surrey, which is expected to be ready in Winter 2019.

Q8: Quebec used their Olympic stadium last year during the influx of migrants, does B.C. have an equivalent building?

A8: The CBSA, IRCC and GOC have regularly scheduled calls with the provinces to discuss contingency plans and we work together to resolve challenges that arise from this complex issue. This meeting is meant to allow the timely exchange of information and frank discussion on potential arrivals of irregular migrants. We are working closely with the provinces to look at all the options available in terms of interim and longer term lodging, as both the Government of Canada and the provinces have a role to play. Additionally, the CBSA, IRCC and GOC have worked with the provinces to conduct a series of tabletop exercises to assess our planning and identify areas requiring a collective solution.

For any further questions pertaining on resettlement, please contact the IRCC.

Q9: Michelle Rempel during the same House of Commons session mentioned that there was an 11 year wait time for processing returns for irregular migrants back to their home countries. Is this number true?

A9: Foreign nationals and permanent residents deemed inadmissible in Canada may be removed.

As mentioned in A1-A2, the time taken to remove an individual from Canada varies from case to case. A removal can occur on the same day a removal order is issued by the CBSA or once individuals have exhausted all legal avenues of recourse/due process.

The CBSA places highest priority on removal cases involving national security, organized crime, crimes against humanity and criminals. Removals of failed refugees and individuals with other immigration violations are also necessary to maintain the integrity of Canada's immigration program.

The decision to remove someone from Canada is not taken lightly. The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* states that removal orders must be enforced as soon as possible. The CBSA is firmly committed to doing so.

Everyone ordered removed from Canada is entitled to due process before the law and all removal orders are subject to various levels of appeal.

Our position is clear, once individuals have exhausted all legal avenues of recourse/due process, they are expected to respect our laws and leave Canada or be removed.

More information on removals and reasons for delays can be found here

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 26, 2018 10:01 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques

Subject: FW: City of Toronto News Release: City of Toronto urgently requests federal and

provincial response to growing refugee arrivals

City of Toronto News Release: City of Toronto urgently requests federal and provincial response to growing refugee arrivals

De: PSPMediaCentre / CentredesmediasPSP (PS/SP) <ps.pspmediacentre-centredesmediaspsp.sp@canada.ca>

Envoyé: jeudi 26 avril 2018 09:55

A: PSPMediaCentre / CentredesmediasPSP (PS/SP)

Objet: City of Toronto News Release: City of Toronto urgently requests federal and provincial response to growing

refugee arrivals

City of Toronto urgently requests federal and provincial response to growing refugee arrivals

City of Toronto News Release

2018-04-26

The City of Toronto is urgently requesting the federal and provincial governments facilitate a co-ordinated and regional response to rising numbers of refugee claimants seeking shelter services.

"Due to the continued demand from refugee claimants on our shelter system, the City is taking action to help ensure a safe, welcoming and accessible place for all," said Mayor John Tory. "With support from our federal and provincial partners we can meet this need and address the pressures we are seeing in our system."

Since 2016, the proportion of refugee claimants using the shelter system has increased significantly. The number of refugee claimants in Toronto's shelter system has increased from 459 (11.2 per cent of the total system) in 2016 to 2,351 (37.6 per cent of the total system) in April 2018. If these levels continue, the City projects it will incur \$64.5 million in direct costs related to providing shelter and housing to refugee claimants.

The City has taken dramatic measures to expand the capacity of the shelter system over the last 18 months, but has reached the limits of its ability to independently absorb the impact of ongoing resettlement issues. The City of Toronto has requested the federal and provincial governments to urgently establish a response, including:

- Federal and provincial-level co-ordination to facilitate the immediate placement of new arrivals to regional locations outside of the City of Toronto's shelter system.
- Dedicated staff to facilitate this co-ordinated regional service delivery and placement.
- Provision of additional resources including non-municipal facilities and the staff and human resources to operate those facilities.
- The introduction of a sustainable federal and provincial funding mechanism to address increases in housing and shelter demand at the municipal level and pressures related to irregular migrants/refugee claimants in particular.
- Reimbursement for all costs including those incurred in 2017 and projected for 2018 in responding to the needs of refugee claimants in Toronto, including \$64.5 million for direct operations.
- Federal-level action to better manage inter-provincial flow of refugee claimants and to facilitate faster processing of refugee claims through adequate Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) resources directed to process refugee claims in as short a period as possible.
- The introduction of a federally managed information sharing system that would notify cities outside of Quebec of upcoming arrivals of refugee claimants, so we have an idea of who is coming and when.
- An increase in the total contribution for the portable housing benefit to assist in facilitating housing for many refugee claimants.
- Exemption of any city financial benefits to migrant families as income for the purposes of determining Ontario Works eligibility.

And consideration of additional financial benefits that may be extended to service users in cases of demonstrated and extreme need.

More than 19,000 people use the City of Toronto shelter system in a year, more than any other Canadian municipality. Over the past two years, more than 2,000 beds have been added to that system. Notwithstanding substantial recent increases in the number of available spaces, the City of Toronto's shelter system continues to operate at a 96 per cent occupancy rate.

A further increase in shelter demand in Toronto may necessitate activation of the City of Toronto's Contingency Plan for Emergency Social Services, through the City's Office of Emergency Management. This would involve opening emergency reception centres and using community recreation centres to provide a temporary housing solution for these new arrivals.

Sent to: INTERNAL; INTERNAL 2; CBSA Breaking News; RCMP Breaking News

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 25, 2018 07:37 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

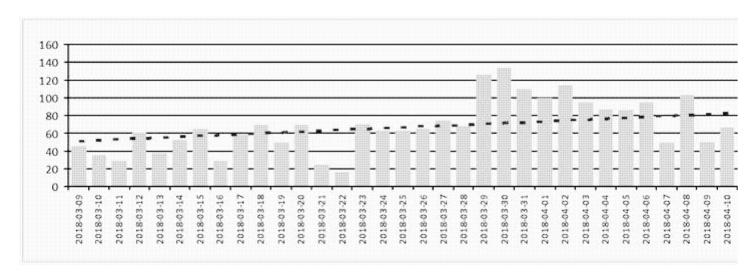
Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-25 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-24.pdf

Volumes:

57 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-24. 180 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-25, 23 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 113 departed the site on 2018-04-24.

4 Somali and 1 Kenyan arrival at Emerson on 2018-04-24. No arrivals for BC on 2018-04-24.

The RCMP official numbers for April 23 was 73 – Nigerian nationals were 44% of the population, Colombians were 7%.



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day
 we will exceed our capacity of 588 on Wednesday, May 9.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day
 - we will exceed our capacity of 588 on Thursday, May 3.

						100 Arrivals per Day						
CBSA Lacoille Currently On Site	On Site	% of Capacity	Departures to MIDI (GF/UPC)			Arriv			CBSA Lacolle Currentiy On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Des
280	280	43%	2018-04-16 11:00	50	2	018-04-15	Mon	45	280	280	48%	2018-0
269	269	46%	2018-04-17 11:00	72		013-04-17	-	60	269	269	48%	2018-0
287	287	49%	2018-04-18 11:00	72	2	018-04-18	Wed	118	287	287	49%	2018-0
306	306	52%	2018-04-1911:00	72	2	018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	5.2%	2018-0
294	294	50%	2018-04-2011:00	86	2	013-04-20	Fri	58	294	278	47%	2018-0
256	2:56	44%	2018-04-21 11:00	91	2	018-04-21	Sat	66	256	256	4.4%	2018-0
241	241	41%	2018-04-22 11:00	85	2	018-04-22	Sun	93	241	241	41%	2018-0
234	212	36%	2018-04-23 11:00	102	2	018-04-23	Mon	73	234	212	36%	2018-0
130	130	31%	2018-04-24 11:00	100	2	018-04-24	Tue	57	180	180	31%	2018-0
	200	34%	2018-04-25 11:00		2	018-04-25	Wed	100		220	37%	2018-0
	2.20	37%	2018-04-25 11:00	1 "	2	013-04-25	Thu	100		250	44%	2018-0
	2:50	43%	2018-04-27 11:00	1	2	018-04-27	Fri	100		310	5.3%	2018-0
	280	48%	2018-04-28 11:00	1	2	013-04-28	Sat	100		360	61%	2018-0
	310	53%	2018-04-29 11:00	1	2	018-04-29	Sun	100		410	70%	2018-0
	340	58%	2018-04-30 11:00		2	018-04-30	Mon	100		450	78%	2018-0
	370	63%	2018-05-01 11:00	1	2	018-05-01	Tue	100		510	87%	2018-0
	4:00	68%	2018-05-02 11:00	1 ~	2	018-05-02	Wed	100		560	95%	2018-0
	4.30	73%	2018-05-03 11:00	1	2	018-05-03	Thu	100		610	104%	2018-0
	460	78%	2018-05-04 11:00		2	018-05-04	Fri	100		660	112%	2018-0
	490	83%	2018-05-05 11:00	1	2	018-05-05	Sat	100		710	121%	2018-0
	5.20	88%	2018-05-06 11:00	1	2	018-05-06	Sun	100		760	129%	2018-0
	550	94%	2018-05-07 11:00	1	2	018-05-07	Mon	100		810	138%	2018-0
	580	99%	2018-05-08 11:00	1	2	018-05-08	Tue	100		860	146%	2018-0
	610	104%	2018-05-09 11:00	1	2	018-05-09	Wed	100		910	155%	2018-0
Lacolle	Capacity			· 1		•			Lacol	le Capacit	y	
Dining Hall/Wa	iting Room					198 Beds - Winterized Trailers 190 Seats - Dining Hall/Waiting Room						
	Winterized Trai Dining Hall/Wa	610 Lacolle Capacity Winterized Trailers Dining Hall/Walting Roon	610 104% Lacolle Capacity	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 Lacolle Capacity Winterized Trailers Dining Hall/Walting Room	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 Lacolle Capacity Winterized Trailers Dining Hall/Walting Room	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 2 Lacolle Capacity	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 2018-05-09	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 2018-05-09 Wed Lacolle Capacity	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 2018-05-09 Wed 100 Lacolle Capacity	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 2018-05-09 Wed 100 Lacolle Capacity Lacolle Capacity Lacolle Capacity 198 Beds - Winterized T Dining Hall/Walting Room 588 190 Seats - Dining Hall/Walting Room 198 Capacity 198 Cap	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 2018-05-09 Wed 100 910	610 104% 2018-05-09 11:00 2018-05-09 Wed 100 910 155%

Lacolle 4 Season Shelter

The 4 season shelter vendor attended the Lacolle site on 2018-04-24 with members of the Quebec Region and the Asylum Seeker Task Force (ASTF). The proposed location of the shelter is likely restrict the size of the shelter—a survey of other locations at Lacolle was conducted and options will be discussed this morning with the Quebec Region and the ASTF team. The target date for completion of this shelter is the week of May 14, 2018.

PopUp Port

The ASTF team and International Region are providing further material at the request of the President's Office on the pop-up port concept – due by noon 2018-04-25.

Ontario TTX and Provincial Absorption

Ontario

The Ontario TTX is underway in Toronto – Donald Walker will be the CBSA HQ lead in attendance along with SOR, NOR and GTA representatives.

The Ontario sub-working group met in Toronto on 2018-04-24 prior to the ADM-level meeting. The representatives from Ontario MCI (Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration) and the Ontario Fire Marshal/Emergency Management Ontario (OFM/EMO) participated along with CBSA, IRCC, PSPC and PS (GOC and Ontario office). Key points during the discussion was that Ontario's model for coordination of shelter/housing for refugee claimants differs from Quebec as Ontario relies upon municipalities to identify and coordinate shelter space that is integrated with shelter requirements for the homeless population. Ontario reported that they have only engaged the City of Toronto who has advised that their shelters are nearing capacity (currently a capacity of 6700 beds exists for all needs of the municipality) and that 25% of the persons in Toronto shelters are refugee claimants (both regular and irregular) – Ontario reported that 40% of the refugees in Toronto shelters had moved to Ontario following their arrival at Quebec noting that the majority are Nigerians. Ontario representatives advised that MCI would require the involvement of Ontario Municipal Affairs and Housing to establish contact with other municipalities (MCI has invited representatives to participate in the TTX). Both IRCC and CBSA reiterated the urgent need to develop a solution with the Province to avoid unmanaged secondary migration that is occurring now – we outlined the current and project volume of asylum seekers at Quebec and the potential volume that Ontario may receive. Ontario repeated that they would be seeking further direction before committing to a solution following the ADM meeting and consultation with their political leadership in the Province.

CBSA and IRCC proposed the following model:

- 1. Assess the current capacity of locations in the Province of Ontario (considering shelter space availability, services available to AS (medical, legal, NGO and MCI services)
- 2. Promote informed decision making by AS to provide material to assist AS in self-determining where in Ontario may be suitable to their personal situation (employment opportunities, housing, cost of living, etc.) to increase the likelihood of successful integration into the community/workforce reducing the demand on social services.
- 3. Triage of AS following CBSA risk assessment processing at Lacolle to obtain information on AS desired "interim settlement location" while IRCC conduct their 'back-office' processing of AS;
- 4. Manage and channel the flow of AS from Lacolle to a central point in Ontario (welcome centre staffed by Ontario MCI and support services) where the AS would later attend an IRCC inland office for their final eligibility interview/provision of documents.

Dan Badour

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DISTRICT DISTRICT DISTRICT SECTEUR/SECTOR SECTEUR Secteur Voyageur Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle / Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle Travellers' Sector 2018 04 24 DATE TOTAL sur le site au début du quant début du quant début du quant début du quant début du quant l'accomplet par ASFC Cas médicaux Traités en attente Cas ayant quitté le de quitter site TOTAL O 141 113 NOUVELLES Cas traités au complet par ASFC Cas médicaux Traités en attente Cas ayant quitté le de quitter site TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL O 141 113 NOUTRICA SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN NOUTRICA SITE PRÉSENTEMEN TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSEN	Canada Bord Services Age	ncy frontaliers du	Canada	RAPPORT JOUR	MALIEN - A	ANNIVELS	INNEGO	ILNES			
Secteur Voyageur Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolie Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolie Travellers' Sector	RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Q	UEBEC REGIO			
TOTAL sur le site Quittée pour le audébut du quart Cas médicaux ARRIVÉES Complet par ARC C	SECTEUR/SECTOR				e Lacolle Trave	Fers' Sector					
136 234 115 57 5 23 107 1			traitement au								
Total Cas médicaux Traités en attente Cas ayant quitté le de quitter site Total SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEMEN											
TOTAL 0	HEURE		-								
Notifications importantes du quart (mesures d'exécution / détention / cas médicaux / etc.)		Cas médicaux					TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEMEN			
Apport des effectifs							180				
oohoo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 16hoo-24hoo Centre de traitement FBo3 3 9 9 Commis 1 2 2 FBo3 1 2 2 Scan Truck FBo3	Notifications importan	ntes du quart (mesu			-		18	30			
FB03 3 9 9	Notifications importan	ntes du quart (mesu			-		18	30			
Commis	Notifications importan	ntes du quart (mesu	tional Problem	édétention / cas médicaux / d	etc.)		18	30			
FB05 Scan Truck FB03 Commis	Notifications importar (UPDATE) LiveScan do LiveScan do Rapport des effectifs	istes du quart (mess wm since 15:30 - Na FB05	tional Problem	détention / cas médicaux / d	16h00-24h00 2		18	30			
Scan Truck FB03 Commis	Notifications importar (UPDATE) LiveScan do	rtes du quart (mess wn since 15:30 - Na FB05 FB03	tional Problem	détention / cas médicaux / c choo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 2 3 9	16hoo-24hoo 2 2		18	30			
Commis	Notifications importar (UPDATE) LiveScan do LiveScan do Rapport des effectifs	rites du quart (mess wn since 15:30 - Na FB05 FB03 Commis	tional Problem	détention / cas médicaux / c choo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 2 3 9	16hoo-24hoo 2 2		18	30			
	Notifications importar (UPDATE) LiveScan do LiveScan do Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	FB05 FB05 FB05	tional Problem	détention / cas médicaux / c choo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 2 3 9	16hoo-24hoo 2 2		18	30			
TOTAL 5 13 13	Notifications importar (UPDATE) LiveScan do LiveScan do Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	FB05 FB03 Commis FB05 FB03 FB03	tional Problem	détention / cas médicaux / c choo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 2 3 9	16hoo-24hoo 2 2		18	30			

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 28, 2018 07:18 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

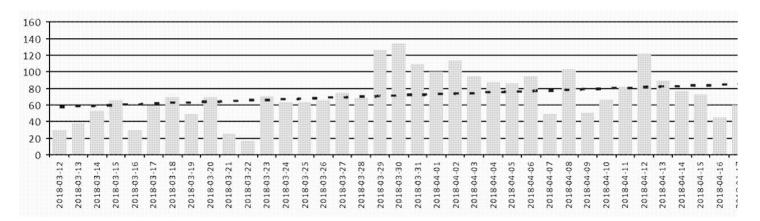
Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-28 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-27.pdf

Volumes:

84 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-27. 203 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-28, 15 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 86 departed the site on 2018-04-27.

3 Venezuelan nationals (father, mother and child) arrived in BC on 2018-04-27. No arrivals for Emerson on 2018-04-27.

The RCMP official numbers at Quebec for April 26 was 99 – Nigerian nationals were 80% of the population, 12 of the 79 Nigerians entered in the US within 24 hours of arriving at the POE.



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day
 - , we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 15.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day
 - we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 8.

		80	Arrivals Per	Day						100	Arrivals pe	r Day		
An	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to M (GF/UPC)	IDI	Arri	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departure (GF/
2018-04-16	Mon	45	280	280	41%	2018-04-16 11:00	50	2018-04-16	Mon	45	280	280	41%	2018-04-16 1
2018-04-17	Tue	60	269	269	39%	2018-04-17 11:00	72	2018-04-17		60	269	269	39%	2018-04-17 1
2018-04-18	Wed	118	287	287	42%	2018-04-18 11:00	72	2018-04-18	-	118	287	287	42%	2018-04-18 1
2018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	45%	2018-04-19 11:00	72	2018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	45%	2018-04-19 1
2018-04-20	Fri	58	294	294	43%	2018-04-20 11:00	86	2018-04-20		58	294	278	41%	2018-04-20 1
2018-04-21	Sat	66	256	256	37%	2018-04-21 11:00	91	2018-04-21	Sat	66	256	256	37%	2018-04-21 1
2018-04-22	Sun	93	241	241	35%	2018-04-22 11:00	85	2018-04-22	Sun	93	241	241	35%	2018-04-22 1
2018-04-23	Mon	73	234	212	31%	2018-04-23 11:00	102	2018-04-23		73	234	212	31%	2018-04-23 1
2018-04-24	Tue	48	180	180	26%	2018-04-24 11:00	113	2018-04-24	Tue	48	180	180	26%	2018-04-24 1
2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 11:00	69	2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 1
2018-04-26	Thu	99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 11:00	67	2018-04-26	Thu	99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 1
2018-04-27	Fri	84	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00	86	2018-04-27	Fri	84	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 1
2018-04-28	Sat	80		208	30%	2018-04-28 11:00		2018-04-28	Sat	100		228	33%	2018-04-28 1
2018-04-29	Sun	80		213	31%	2018-04-29 11:00		2018-04-29	Sun	100		253	37%	2018-04-29 1
2018-04-30	Mon	80		243	36%	2018-04-30 11:00	1	2018-04-30	Mon	100		303	44%	2018-04-30 1
2018-05-01	Tue	80		273	40%	2018-05-01 11:00	T	2018-05-01	Tue	100		353	52%	2018-05-01 1
2018-05-02	Wed	80	***	303	44%	2018-05-02 11:00	1	2018-05-02	Wed	100		403	59%	2018-05-02 1
2018-05-03	Thu	80		333	49%	2018-05-03 11:00	1	2018-05-03	Thu	100		453	66%	2018-05-03 1
2018-05-04	Fri	80		363	53%	2018-05-04 11:00	1	2018-05-04	Fri	100		503	74%	2018-05-04 1
2018-05-05	Sat	80		393	57%	2018-05-05 11:00	1	2018-05-05	Sat	100		553	81%	2018-05-05 1
2018-05-06	Sun	80		423	62%	2018-05-06 11:00	1	2018-05-06	Sun	100		603	88%	2018-05-06 1
2018-05-07	Mon	80		453	66%	2018-05-07 11:00	1	2018-05-07	Mon	100		653	95%	2018-05-07 1
2018-05-08	Tue	80		483	71%	2018-05-08 11:00	1	2018-05-08	Tue	100		703	103%	2018-05-08 1
2018-05-09	Wed	80		513	75%	2018-05-09 11:00		2018-05-09	Wed	100		753	110%	2018-05-09 1
2018-05-10	Thu	80		543	79%	2018-05-10 11:00	1	2018-05-10	Thu	100		803	117%	2018-05-10 1
2018-05-11	Fri	80		573	84%	2018-05-11 11:00	1	2018-05-11	Fri	100		853	125%	2018-05-11 1
2018-05-12	Sat	80		603	88%	2018-05-12 11:00	1	2018-05-12	Sat	100		903	132%	2018-05-12 1
2018-05-13	Sun	80		633	93%	2018-05-13 11:00	1	2018-05-13	Sun	100		953	139%	2018-05-13 1
2018-05-14	Mon	80		663	97%	2018-05-14 11:00		2018-05-14	Mon	100		1003	147%	2018-05-14 1
2018-05-15	Tue	80		693	101%	2018-05-15 11:00		2018-05-15	Tue	100		1053	154%	2018-05-15 1
			Lacolle	Capacity			<u> </u>		*		Lacolle	e Capacity	***************************************	
684	190	Seats - D	/interized Traile ining Hall/Waiti onference Roor	ng Room	14)			684	190	Seats - D	/interized Traile Pining Hall/Wait Conference Roo	ing Room	\	

Dan Badour

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Services Agen	cy frontaliers du	Canada	RAPPORT JOUR	NALIEK -	AKKIVEES	IKKEGUI	LIEKES		
RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Q	UEBEC REGION		
			ntérégie Border District e-Lacolle / Saint-Bernand-c	le Lacolle Trave	Hers' Sector				
2018 04 27	TOTAL sur le site	En attente de	NOUVELLES	Cas traités au	Cas traités au	Cas ajournés et	Quittés pour le		
DATE	au début du quart	traitement au début du quart	ARRIVÉES	complet par ASFC		ayant quittés	Quittés pour le CSI		
23:53	205	83	84	3	15	82	1		
HEURE									
	Cas médicaux		Traités en attente de quitter	Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEMENT		
						203			
TOTAL Notifications important	3 es du quart (mesu	ures d'exécution /	170 détention / cas médicaux / d	86 etc.)		20	03		
Notifications important		res d'exécution /				21	03		
Notifications important			détention / cas médicaux / a	etc.)		21	03		
Notifications important						21	03		
Notifications important important general des effectifs	es du quart (mest		détention / cas médicaux / c	16hoo-24hoo		20	03		
Notifications important important general des effectifs	es du quart (mess FB05 FB03 Commis		détention / cas médicaux / v	16h0o-24h0o		21	93		
Notifications important Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	es du quart (mest		détention / cas médicaux / c bohoo-Shoo Shoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	16h00-24h00		2(93		
Notifications important important Rapport des effectifs	FBo5 FBo3 Commis FBo5 FBo3		détention / cas médicaux / c bohoo-Shoo Shoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	16h00-24h00		2(93		
Notifications important Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	es du quart (mest		détention / cas médicaux / c bohoo-Shoo Shoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	16h00-24h00		2(93		

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 30, 2018 06:58 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-30 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-29.pdf

Volumes:

76 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-29. 193 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-30, 19 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 83 departed the site on 2018-04-29.

5 Eritrean nationals arrived at Emerson on 2018-04-29.

1 Afghani and 2 Romanian nationals arrived at BC on 2018-04-29.

Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 16.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day
 we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Wednesday, May 9.

		80	Arrivals Per	Day						10	0 Arrivals pe	r Day
Α	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to M	IDI	۸	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate
2018-04-25		78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 11:00	69	2018-04-25		78	170	170
2018-04-25		99	205	205	30%	2018-04-25 11:00	67	2018-04-25		76 99	205	205
2018-04-27	Fri	84	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00	86	2018-04-27	Fri	84	203	203
2018-04-27	Sat	80	198	198	29%	2018-04-27 11:00	84	2018-04-27	Sat	80	198	198
2018-04-28	Sun	76	193	193	28%	2018-04-29 11:00	83	2018-04-29	Sun		76 193	
2018-04-29		70 80	133	223	33%	2018-04-30 11:00	03	2018-04-29		100	133	193 243
2018-05-01	Tue	80		253	37%	2018-05-01 11:00	+	2018-05-01	Tue 100 Wed 100			293
2018-05-02	Wed	80		283	41%	2018-05-02 11:00	+	2018-05-02				343
2018-05-03		80		313	46%	2018-05-03 11:00	†	2018-05-03	Thu	100		393
2018-05-04	Fri	80		343	50%	2018-05-04 11:00	†	2018-05-04	Fri			443
2018-05-05	Sat	80		373	55%	2018-05-05 11:00	†	2018-05-05	Sat	100		493
2018-05-06		80		403	59%	2018-05-06 11:00	†	2018-05-06	<u> </u>			543
2018-05-07		80		433	63%	2018-05-07 11:00	†	2018-05-07	Mon	100		593
2018-05-08	Tue	80		463	68%	2018-05-08 11:00	†	2018-05-08	Tue	100		643
2018-05-09	Wed	80		493	72%	2018-05-09 11:00	†	2018-05-09	Wed	100		693
2018-05-10	Thu	80		523	76%	2018-05-10 11:00	†	2018-05-10	Thu	100		743
2018-05-11	Fri	80		553	81%	2018-05-11 11:00	<u>†</u>	2018-05-11	Fri	100		793
2018-05-12	Sat	80	***	583	85%	2018-05-12 11:00	İ	2018-05-12	Sat	100		843
2018-05-13	Sun	80		613	90%	2018-05-13 11:00	1	2018-05-13	Sun	100		893
2018-05-14	Mon	80		643	94%	2018-05-14 11:00	T	2018-05-14	Mon	100		943
2018-05-15	Tue	80		673	98%	2018-05-15 11:00	Ī	2018-05-15	Tue	100		993
2018-05-16	Wed	80		703	103%	2018-05-16 11:00	Ī	2018-05-16	2018-05-16 Wed 100			
2018-05-17	Thu	80		733	107%	2018-05-17 11:00	Ī	2018-05-17	Thu	100		1093
			Lacolle	Capacity	•	,	1				Lacoll	e Capacity
684	190 9	Seats - D	/interized Traile iining Hall/Waiti onference Roor	ng Room	je)			294 Beds - Winterized Trailers 190 Seats - Dining Hall/Waiting f 200 Seats - Conference Room (I'				

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Directeur / Groupe de travail sur les demandeurs d'asile et Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél.: 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell.: / ATS: 866-335-3237

RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						9	UEBEC REGION				
			rtéregle Border District -Lacolle / Saint-Bernard c	le Lacolle Trave	Hers' Sector						
2018 04 29	TOTAL sur le site	En attente de	NOUVELLES	Cas traités au	Cas traités au Cas ajournés et		Quittés pour le				Quittés pour le
DATE	au début du quart	traitement au début du quart	ARRIVÉES	complet par ASFC	complet par IRCC	ayant quittés	CSI				
23:56	197	82	76	8	19	76	0				
HEURE											
	Cas médicaux		Traités en attente de quitter	e Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEMENT				
						190					
TOTAL Notifications importan	5 tes du quart (mesu	ures d'exécution /	140 détention / cas médicaux /	83 etc.)		19	90				
Notifications importan		ures d'exécution /		-		15	90				
			détention / cas médicaux / .	etc.)		15	90				
Notifications importan	tes du quart (mest		détention / cas médicaux / ·	16hoo-24hoo		19	90				
Notifications importan			détention / cas médicaux / .	etc.)		15	90				
Notifications importan	tes du quart (mess		détention / cas médicaux / · cas médicau	16hoo-24hoo		15	90				
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From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 30, 2018 04:27 PM **To:** Dorion, Nicholas

Cc: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

The average nationally for the same period was 63 per day – this is between the port arrivals only based on RCMP reporting.

From: Dorion, Nicholas **Sent:** April 30, 2018 4:08 PM

To: Badour, Dan <Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Hi Dan,

Do we have those numbers for the whole land border across Canada? Reporter is asking for Canada wide numbers at land POEs and not only for Quebec.

I asked PRU for their assistance, they are currently looking into what they can do.

Thanks,

Nicholas - 613-948-3193

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 30, 2018 3:57 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas < Nicholas. Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

The average number of arrivals per day at Quebec between January 1, 2018 and April 29, 2018 is 61. The highest number of arrivals for 2018 to date was March 30, 2018 with 134 arriving at Quebec.

From: Dorion, Nicholas **Sent:** April 30, 2018 1:59 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < <u>Jacques.Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>; Vinette, Denis R. < <u>Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa <Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn <Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Yes we can do that. I'll have to confirm this info with the OPI and get that average number.

I'll send this back when we have that info.

Merci,

Nicholas

From: Cloutier, Jacques Sent: April 30, 2018 1:56 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas < Nicholas. Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca; Badour, Dan < Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca> Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Thanks, I appreciate the response.

From: Dorion, Nicholas Sent: April 30, 2018 1:36 PM

To: Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. < Denis. Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >; CBSA-ASFC-

Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Subject: RE: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Importance: High

Bonjour M. Cloutier,

As interceptions in between POEs are an RCMP lead, we don't recommend commenting on their numbers. I've made some proposed amendments to the response to A3 below.

Merci! Nicholas - 613-948-3193

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

A3:

As mentioned in A1-A2, the RCMP is responsible for the interception of persons entering in between ports of entry.

We can tell you that accurate monthly key figures from the CBSA on asylum claims and RCMP interceptions made in Canada can be found <u>here</u>. Please note that the Government of Canada is the only official source of information for these statistics.

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: April 30, 2018 12:56 PM

To: Dorion, Nicholas <Nicholas.Dorion@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Vinette, Denis R. <Denis.Vinette@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Cc: Archipow, Nancy < Nancy. Archipow@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations < Media.Relations@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Raider, Marc < Marc.Raider@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Caple, Lesley < Lesley. Caple@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Racicot, Kristine < Kristine.Racicot@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Easton, Erika-Kirsten < ERIKA-KIRSTEN.EASTON@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bindner, Melissa < Melissa.Bindner@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Quinn, Robyn < Robyn.Quinn@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Bott, Jeremy < Jeremy.Bott@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Brunatti, Andrew < Andrew.Brunatti@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Medalla, Rocio < Rocio.Medalla@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>; Melchers, Charles < Charles.Melchers@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>
Subject: Re: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Dorion, Nicholas

Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 12:53 PM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: Archipow, Nancy; CBSA-ASFC-Media Relations; Raider, Marc; Caple, Lesley; Racicot, Kristine; Easton, Erika-Kirsten;

Bindner, Melissa; Quinn, Robyn; Bott, Jeremy; Brunatti, Andrew; Medalla, Rocio; Melchers, Charles

Subject: VP OPS * CAT 3 - Questions about Irregular Migration from the National Observer

Hi.

For your approval please. A response to a media query on the asylum influx.

Most of the responses taken directly from the Tech Briefing Q&As.

Approved by DG Comms and Director, Public Affairs and Strategic Communications.

Seeking your approval by 14:30 please.

Merci!

Nicholas - 613-948-3193

HQ: Media query asylum seekers/removals.

Reporter: National Observer

Call Received: April 26 @ 19h35

Deadline: Not Indicated

Context: Seeking in relation to the number of illegal border crosses entering, the asylum seeker process/ processing, any precautions set up to keep migrants from crossing the border, does the

CBSA have IHCs.

Q1: When irregular migrants arrive what happens to them? What is the process the undergo from the moment they cross into Canada?

Q2: When people are waiting to hear the verdict about their migrant status, how long does this take and where do they wait?

A1-A2: The CBSA is responsible for enforcing Canadian legislation at designated ports of entry in Canada. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is responsible for enforcing the law between ports of entry. Border security and integrity is a shared mandate between the CBSA and RCMP.

When the RCMP intercepts a person entering in between ports of entry, the person is taken to the CBSA.

The role of the CBSA is to determine the admissibility of the person and the eligibility of an asylum claim under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. The process includes an interview; taking fingerprints and photos; and security, criminal record and health checks. This applies to all asylum claimants regardless how they arrived at a port of entry. No one leaves the ports of entry before these are completed.

If the applicant is deemed eligible, we refer the person to the Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB) for consideration, and authorize the person to enter Canada to attend a hearing at the IRB. If the application is ineligible, the person may be removed from Canada.

When processing claimants, CBSA officers also contact Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) to advise of the claims for resettlement purposes.

If the application is ineligible, the person may be removed from Canada.

While an inadmissibility ruling, a removal order and an enforced removal are part of a sequential process, the time taken to remove an individual from Canada varies from case to case and is dependent on a number of factors, including:

- appeals and legal proceedings;
- claims for protection;
- the issuing of travel documents by foreign countries;
- issues confirming a person's identity; and
- failure to appear.

A foreign national's immigration process can be complex and is dealt on a case by case basis. For this reason, processing times will vary from one case to another.

More information on the asylum claim process can be found here.

Q3: On April 24th, MP Michelle Rempel said the number of irregular migrants crossing over the US/Canada border was in the 400 person a day range (in Canada as a whole). Is this number correct?

A3:

Monthly key figures on asylum claims and interceptions made in Canada can be found <u>here</u>. Please note that the Government of Canada is the only official source of information for these statistics.

Q4: At what locations do people cross the Canadian/U.S. border?

Q5: Are there any precautions set-up to keep migrants from crossing the border? If so, how difficult is it to get around them, and how do migrants manage to do so?

A4-A5: A list of official land ports of entry can be found here. The RCMP are responsible for enforcing the law between ports of entry and therefore would be best positioned to respond to questions related to irregular crossings.

Q6: The Quarterly Detention Statistics indicate that BC has more detentions than Quebec, do these numbers indicate that BC has more irregular migrants crossing into it than Quebec? If

so, do you have the statistics on this? https://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/security-securite/detent/qstat-2017-2018-eng.html

A6:

Claiming asylum is not itself a motive for detention. For example, about 2% of asylum seekers intercepted between ports of entry at the land border were detained in 2017 and nearly 1% so far in 2018.

Immigration detention is not punitive but exercised to ensure the integrity of the immigration system and to ensure public safety. Detention is a last resort and officers must always consider alternatives.

CBSA officers do not take the decision lightly to detain foreign nationals and permanent residents. CBSA officers detain foreign nationals and permanent residents when there are reasonable grounds to believe the person is inadmissible to Canada and is:

- a danger to the public;
- unlikely to appear (flight risk) for immigration processes; or
- unable to satisfy the officer of their identity (foreign nationals only).

More information on immigration detention can be found here.

Q7: Does Canada have detention centres? Where is the one in B.C. and are media able to visit?

A7: It is not the practice of the CBSA to accommodate media visits to immigration holding centers (IHC).

The CBSA currently has three IHCs located across the country (Laval, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; and Vancouver, British Colombia). In regions where no IHC is available, individuals may be detained at a provincial correction facility. Note that the CBSA IHC Vancouver, British Colombia is only available for detentions of less than 48 hours, at which point individuals will be transferred to a provincial facility, as necessary.

The CBSA is improving its IHCs across Canada, in order to accept a greater number of detainees with more diverse profiles and needs. This includes replacing the current IHC in Vancouver with a new IHC in Surrey, which is expected to be ready in Winter 2019.

Q8: Quebec used their Olympic stadium last year during the influx of migrants, does B.C. have an equivalent building?

A8: The CBSA, IRCC and GOC have regularly scheduled calls with the provinces to discuss contingency plans and we work together to resolve challenges that arise from this complex issue. This meeting is meant to allow the timely exchange of information and frank discussion on potential arrivals of irregular migrants. We are working closely with the provinces to look at all the options available in terms of interim and longer term lodging, as both the Government of Canada and the provinces have a role to play. Additionally, the CBSA, IRCC and GOC have worked with the provinces to conduct a series of tabletop exercises to assess our planning and identify areas requiring a collective solution.

For any further questions pertaining on resettlement, please contact the IRCC.

Q9: Michelle Rempel during the same House of Commons session mentioned that there was an 11 year wait time for processing returns for irregular migrants back to their home countries. Is this number true?

A9: Foreign nationals and permanent residents deemed inadmissible in Canada may be removed.

As mentioned in A1-A2, the time taken to remove an individual from Canada varies from case to case. A removal can occur on the same day a removal order is issued by the CBSA or once individuals have exhausted all legal avenues of recourse/due process.

The CBSA places highest priority on removal cases involving national security, organized crime, crimes against humanity and criminals. Removals of failed refugees and individuals with other immigration violations are also necessary to maintain the integrity of Canada's immigration program.

The decision to remove someone from Canada is not taken lightly. The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* states that removal orders must be enforced as soon as possible. The CBSA is firmly committed to doing so.

Everyone ordered removed from Canada is entitled to due process before the law and all removal orders are subject to various levels of appeal.

Our position is clear, once individuals have exhausted all legal avenues of recourse/due process, they are expected to respect our laws and leave Canada or be removed.

More information on removals and reasons for delays can be found here

From: Badour, Dan

Sent:May 2, 2018 08:49 PMTo:Ossowski, JohnCc:Cloutier, JacquesSubject:Re: Some other facts

On it - it will be in your package tomorrow AM.

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch

Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Ossowski, John

Sent: Wednesday, May 2, 2018 20:42 **To:** Cloutier, Jacques; Badour, Dan

Subject: Some other facts

Numbers for recent visa lifts - Hungary etc..

Rcmp process vs our process at poe.

Countries that push back to get removal documents and levers they play.

Thanks, John

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Badour, Dan

Sent:May 3, 2018 06:30 PMTo:Chenard, CharlesCc:Cloutier, Jacques

Subject: Re: CBSA Lacolle 4 Season Shelter

Merci Charles.

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch

Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Chenard, Charles

Sent: Thursday, May 3, 2018 18:17

To: Badour, Dan **Cc:** Cloutier, Jacques

Subject: RE: CBSA Lacolle 4 Season Shelter

Dan thanks. I am on it and will give you an answer on the identification of capacity to manage site needs by noon tomorrow.

Cheers

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: May 3, 2018 5:22 PM

To: Chenard, Charles < Charles. Chenard@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca > **Cc:** Cloutier, Jacques < Jacques. Cloutier@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca >

Subject: CBSA Lacolle 4 Season Shelter

Further to our discussion today and following a call between CBSA and PSPC this afternoon, members of both agencies agreed on the need to leverage our collective expertise to support the advancement of the four season shelter project at Lacolle. The Asylum Seeker Task Force is urgently seeking the assistance of CBSA National Real Property and Accommodations and PSPC to provide the necessary support to provide an on-the-ground project manager supported by specialist in the following areas:

- Engineering services (e.g. site leveling and associated requirements);
- Infrastructure and physical security (e.g. fencing, lighting, signs);
- Regulatory (e.g. permits, fire code and evacuation plan);
- Electrical (e.g. Connection to Hydro, Generator);
- Environmental (e.g. potable water, waste water and waste Management);
- Humanitarian requirement (e.g. Refrigerated trailer);

- Administration (contract coordination and management);
- Etc.

In addition, in order to ensure successful implementation of this project, the CBSA authorize PSPC to enter into a lease agreement with the land owner for the Campground (Summer 2017 Camp 1) as well as a lease agreement of the paved parking lot located next to *Auberge St-Bernard*. For easy reference, I attached the site map identifying lands to be leased. (Site Map (Lacolle).docx)

The four season shelter project is urgently required to address volume increases that are expected in the coming months to surpass arrivals of 150 per day with an date of availability required for June 1, 2018.

Currently the winterized trailer on site at Lacolle is capable of providing sleeping accommodations for 294 – the CBSA is required to expand its onsite capacity by 406 to 700 total capacity – the four season shelter will allow for configuration of up to 500 cots or chairs (or a combination thereof) to provide improved humanitarian conditions as some claimants may be required to be on site for up to 3 days. This is an interim solution while PSPC proceeds with their RFP for a turnkey operation – expected to be completed in 3 to 4 months.

The necessary CBSA and Ministerial approvals were obtained last week to proceed with the lease of the shelter – the Asylum Seeker Task Force has submitted the required requisition, statement of work and SCRL to lease the shelter and associated equipment/services.

Please feel free to call me if you have any questions or suggestions.

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: May 2, 2018 01:43 PM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques

Subject: FW: IFH/WP - BTP vs POE Claim

It appears that the time frame for irregular vs. irregular arrivals is pretty close to the same (28 days for Work Permit for regular arrivals, vs. 25 days for irregular arrivals at Quebec / 30 days for other locations.

From: Ciavaglia.Matthew [mailto:Matthew.Ciavaglia@cic.gc.ca]

Sent: May 2, 2018 1:02 PM

To: Badour, Dan <Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>
Cc: latauro.Connie <Connie.latauro@cic.gc.ca>
Subject: Fw: IFH/WP - BTP vs POE Claim

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Mpaka.Manzi-Serge < Manzi-Serge.Mpaka@cic.gc.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, May 2, 2018 12:29 PM **To:** Ciavaglia.Matthew; Babin-Derome.Manuel **Subject:** RE: IFH/WP - BTP vs POE Claim

I guess the question refers to time difference (IFH/WP) for those who entered between POE vs. at POE.

For WP the processing time is almost the same:

PROCESS	SING TIME (*) FOR WP	APPLICATION RECEIVED AND PROCES	SSED SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 2017
	Irre	gular	Regular
PROCESSING TIME	Quebec	National	National
	25 days	30 days	28 days

^{(*) 80%} of applications were processed within the stated days. Data as of January 9, 2018.

For IFH, the Minister's discretionary coverage is applicable only for those who entered between POE near Lacolle. There is probably a time difference here compared to those who will received their IFH after being found eligible.

Coordination Unit, Domestic Network / Unité de coordination, Réseau national – SM Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada / Government of Canada Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada / Gouvernement du Canada IRCC.DNCoordinationUnit-UniteDeCoordinationRN.IRCC@cic.gc.ca / Tel (BB):

From: Ciavaglia.Matthew Sent: May 2, 2018 12:15 PM

To: Mpaka.Manzi-Serge < Manzi-Serge.Mpaka@cic.gc.ca >; Babin-Derome.Manuel < Manuel.Babin-Derome@cic.gc.ca >

Subject: Fw: IFH/WP - BTP vs POE Claim

I'm not entirely sure so I'm asking you two.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Badour, Dan < <u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u>>

Sent: Wednesday, May 2, 2018 12:02 PM **To:** Iatauro.Connie; Ciavaglia.Matthew **Subject:** IFH/WP - BTP vs POE Claim

Is there a time difference between how quickly we issue a IFH/WP to between the port claimants vs. those that enter between the ports

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch

Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/</u> Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 25, 2018 09:16 AM **To:** Cloutier, Jacques

Subject: Re: Tour of POE and Montreal Reception Centre

We are on it.

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch

Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/ Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel /TTY: 866-335-3237

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 08:59

To: Badour, Dan

Subject: Fw: Tour of POE and Montreal Reception Centre

Please begin the follow up.

,

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Lawless, Alexandra (MCSCS) <Alexandra.Lawless@ontario.ca>

Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2018 8:54 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques

Subject: Tour of POE and Montreal Reception Centre

Good morning Jacques,

It was a pleasure meeting you yesterday. As suggested by you and your colleagues, I am exploring options for a few of our staff to do a tour of the reception centre/shelter set-up in Montreal and the operations at Lacolle.

Ideally, we would like to do the trip in a day, and are assessing staff availability for next Tuesday, May 1st. I was hoping to get an idea of what an itinerary for such a tour would look like, and if this is possible. Would you be able to help facilitate the arrangements on your end for such a tour, or put us in touch with someone who could?

Thank you for your help!

Alex Lawless

National/International/Ministry/NGO Liaison Officer Office of the Fire Marshal and Emergency Management Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services 25 Morton Shulman Ave Toronto ON, M3M 0B1 Office: 647-329-1181

Mobile:

Alexandra.Lawless@ontario.ca

www.ontario.ca/emo

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If you have any accommodation needs or require communication supports or alternate formats, please let me know.

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 26, 2018 06:44 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-26 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-25.pdf

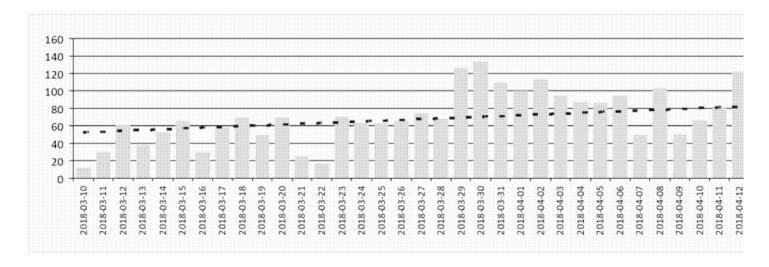
Volumes:

61 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-25...

170 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-26, 18 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 69 departed the site on 2018-04-25.

3 Venezuelan nationals (mother and two children) arrived in BC on 2018-04-25. No arrivals for Emerson on 2018-04-25.

The RCMP official numbers at Quebec for April 24 was 48 – Nigerian nationals were 68% of the population, Turkish nationals were 8%.



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day
 we will exceed our capacity of 588 on Thursday, May 10.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day
 - , we will exceed our capacity of 588 on Friday, May 4.

0 Arrivals	10						Day	Arrivals Per	80		
CBSA Lacol Currently C Site		als*	Arriv	IDI	Departures to MI (GF/UPC)	% of Capacity	On Site Estimate	CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site		vals*	Arr
280	45	Mon	2018-04-16	50	2018-04-16 11:00	48%	280	280	45	Mon	018-04-16
269	-18 Wed 118 2 -19 Thu 112 3		2018-04-17	72	2018-04-17 11:00	46%	269	269	60	Tue	018-04-17
287			2018-04-18	72	2018-04-18 11:00	49%	287	287	118	Wed	018-04-18
306			2018-04-19	72	2018-04-19 11:00	52%	306	306	112	Thu	018-04-19
294			2018-04-20	86	2018-04-20 11:00	50%	294	294	58	Fri	018-04-20
256	66	Sat	2018-04-21	91	2018-04-21 11:00	44%	256	256	66	Sat	018-04-21
241	93	Sun	2018-04-22	85	2018-04-22 11:00	41%	241	241	93	Sun	018-04-22
234	73	Mon	2018-04-23	102	2018-04-23 11:00	36%	212	234	73	Mon	018-04-23
180	je 48 180	Tue	2018-04-24	113	2018-04-24 11:00	31%	180	180	48	Tue	018-04-24
170	 	Wed	2018-04-25	69	2018-04-25 11:00	29%	170	170	61	Wed	018-04-25
		Thu	2018-04-26	İ	2018-04-26 11:00	32%	190		80	Thu	018-04-26
		2018-04-27		2018-04-27 11:00	37%	220		80	Fri	018-04-27	
	Sat 100		2018-04-28		2018-04-28 11:00	43%	250		80	Sat	018-04-28
	100	Sun	2018-04-29		2018-04-29 11:00	48%	280		80	Sun	018-04-29
	100	Mon	2018-04-30		2018-04-30 11:00	53%	310		80	Mon	018-04-30
	100	Tue	2018-05-01		2018-05-01 11:00	58%	340		80	Tue	018-05-01
	100	Wed	2018-05-02	Ť	2018-05-02 11:00	63%	370		80	Wed	018-05-02
	100	Thu	2018-05-03		2018-05-03 11:00	68%	400		80	Thu	018-05-03
	100	Fri	2018-05-04		2018-05-04 11:00	73%	430		80	Fri	018-05-04
	100	Sat	2018-05-05	Ĭ .	2018-05-05 11:00	78%	460		80	Sat	018-05-05
	Sun 100 Mon 100 Tue 100		2018-05-06		2018-05-06 11:00	83%	490		80	Sun	018-05-06
			2018-05-07		2018-05-07 11:00	88%	520		80	Mon	018-05-07
			2018-05-08		2018-05-08 11:00	94%	550		80	Tue	018-05-08
	100	Wed	2018-05-09		2018-05-09 11:00	99%	580		80	Wed	018-05-09
La	~~~~						Capacity	Lacolle			
Winterized - Dining Hall, - Conference	Seats -	190	588			1	g Room	nterized Trailers ning Hall/Waitin nference Room	eats - Dir	190 S	588

Lacolle 4 Season Shelter

The ASTF, Quebec Region and PSPC are urgently pursuing land lease for the 4 season shelter. The property owner has approached PSPC to discuss future considerations. Engagement with the property owner is being arranged with PSPC and the Quebec Region to extend the current property lease and confirm his previous offers. Two options for location of the 4 season shelter have been identified. The target date for completion of this shelter is the week of May 14, 2018.

Ontario Sub-Working Group

CBSA is coordinating a site visit by representatives of Ontario MCI and OFM/Emergency Management tentatively scheduled for May 1 – CBSA will provide a tour of the Lacolle camp while IRCC will provide a tour of the Guy Favreau location and Quebec MIDI triage site (YMCA).

CBSA and IRCC continue to prepare models for consideration by the Province and will receive a debrief from the Toronto TTX to aid in the discussions with Ontario. A call with Ontario representatives is currently planned for Monday, April 30.

ASTF and IMFC Team Financial Estimates

A projection of salary and O&M expenditures for FY 2018/19 for the Asylum Seeker Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre was provided to Comptrollership for their review. The ASTF is seeking the creation of a cost centre to allow for improved accounting of expenditures related to the work of the two teams.

ASTF and IMFC Move to JETN

The Asylum Seeker Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre expect to have most of the IT issues resolved and plan to be in place at 300 Slater JETN (11th Floor) by Monday, April 30, 2018. IT hardware acquisitions and configurations are presently underway.

Dan Badour

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RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						C	UEBEC REGIO
			egje Border District colle / Saint-Bernard-	le Lacolle Trave	Bers' Sector		
2018 04 25	TOTAL sur le site au début du quart	En attente de traitement au	NOUVELLES ARRIVÉES	Cas traités au complet par ASFC	Cas traités au complet par IRCC	Cas ajournés et ayant quittés	Quittés pour le CSI
23:57	178	début du quart	61	1	18	66	1
HEURE							
	Cas médicaux		Traités en attent de quitter	e Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SI	TE PRÉSENTEMEN
TOTAL	1		138	69		1"	70
Notifications importar One female left in an ar	ntes du quart (mesu		31 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	etc.)			
	ntes du quart (mesu		ention / cas médicaux /	etc.)		•	
	ntes du quart (mesu	s already adjourned. 1	ention / cas médicaux /	etc.)		,	
One female left in an ai	ntes du quart (mesu	s already adjourned. 1	ention / cas médicaux / détention pour identité	etc.)		,	
One female left in an ai	ntes du quart (mess mbulance, case was FB05 FB03	s already adjourned. 1	ention / cas médicaux / détention pour identité	16hoo-24hoo		,	
One female left in an ai	ntes du quart (mess mbulance, case wa: mbulance, case wa: FB05 FB03 Commis	s already adjourned. 1	ention / cas médicaux / détention pour identité	etc.) 16h0o-24h0o		,	
One female left in an ai	rites du quart (mess mbulance, case was mbulance, case was FB05 FB03 Commis FB05	s already adjourned. 1	ention / cas médicaux / détention pour identité	16hoo-24hoo		,	
One female left in an ai	FB05 FB03 Commis FB05 FB03	s already adjourned. 1	ention / cas médicaux / détention pour identité	16hoo-24hoo		,	
One female left in an ai	rites du quart (mess mbulance, case was mbulance, case was FB05 FB03 Commis FB05	s already adjourned. 1	ention / cas médicaux / détention pour identité	16hoo-24hoo		,	

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 24, 2018 07:29 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-24 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-23.pdf

Volumes:

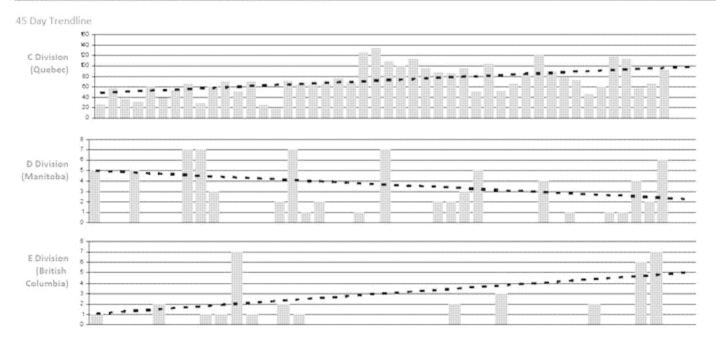
95 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-23.

234 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-24, 18 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 102 departed the site on 2018-04-23.

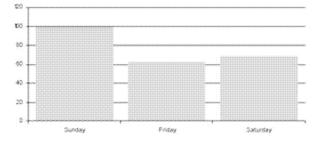
1 Venezuelan national arrived in British Columbia on 2018-04-23. No arrivals for Emerson on 2018-04-23.

The RCMP official numbers for April 20 was 58, April 21 was 66, April 22 was 93 – Nigerian nationals were 57% of the population over the weekend.

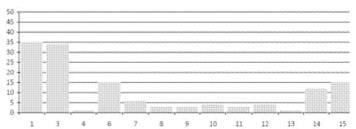
Between the Port Summary Report 2018 04-20 to 2018 04-22







Arrivals by Hour of the Day:



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day
 - , we will exceed our capacity of 588 on Monday, May 7.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day
 - , we will exceed our capacity of 588 on Wednesday, May 2.

		80	Arrivals Per	Day						10	0 Arrivals p	er Day		
Arı	·ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to M	IDI	Arriv	/als*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	De
2018-04-16		45	280	280	48%	2018-04-16 11:00	50	2018-04-16	,	45	280	280	48%	2018-
2018-04-17		60	269	269	46%	2018-04-17 11:00	72	2018-04-17		60	269	269	46%	2018-
2018-04-18	Wed	118	287	287	49%	2018-04-18 11:00	72	2018-04-18	Wed	118	287	287	49%	2018-
2018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	52%	2018-04-19 11:00	72	2018-04-19	Thu	112	306	306	52%	2018-
2018-04-20	Fri	58	294	294	50%	2018-04-20 11:00	86	2018-04-20	Fri	58	294	278	47%	2018-
2018-04-21	Sat	66	256	256	44%	2018-04-21 11:00	91	2018-04-21	Sat	66	256	256	44%	2018-
2018-04-22	Sun	93	241	241	41%	2018-04-22 11:00	85	2018-04-22	Sun	93	241	241	41%	2018-
2018-04-23	Mon	95	234	234	40%	2018-04-23 11:00	102	2018-04-23	Mon	95	234	234	40%	2018-
2018-04-24	Tue	80		214	36%	2018-04-24 11:00	100	2018-04-24	Tue	100		234	40%	2018-
2018-04-25	Wed	80	***	244	41%	2018-04-25 11:00		2018-04-25	Wed	100		284	48%	2018-
2018-04-26	Thu	80		274	47%	2018-04-26 11:00	T	2018-04-26	Thu	100		334	57%	2018-
2018-04-27	Fri	80		304	52%	2018-04-27 11:00	T I	2018-04-27	Fri	100		384	65%	2018-
2018-04-28	Sat	80		334	57%	2018-04-28 11:00	T I	2018-04-28	Sat	100		434	74%	2018-
2018-04-29	Sun	80		364	62%	2018-04-29 11:00	T	2018-04-29	Sun	100		484	82%	2018-
2018-04-30	Mon	80		394	67%	2018-04-30 11:00	T	2018-04-30	Mon	100		534	91%	2018-
2018-05-01	Tue	80		424	72%	2018-05-01 11:00	T	2018-05-01	Tue	100		584	99%	2018-
2018-05-02	Wed	80		454	77%	2018-05-02 11:00	T	2018-05-02	Wed	100		634	108%	2018-
2018-05-03	Thu	80		484	82%	2018-05-03 11:00	T	2018-05-03	Thu	100		684	116%	2018-
2018-05-04	Fri	80		514	87%	2018-05-04 11:00	T	2018-05-04	Fri	100		734	125%	2018-
2018-05-05	Sat	80		544	93%	2018-05-05 11:00	T	2018-05-05	Sat	100		784	133%	2018-
2018-05-06	Sun	80		574	98%	2018-05-06 11:00	T	2018-05-06	Sun	100		834	142%	2018-
2018-05-07	Mon	80		604	103%	2018-05-07 11:00	T	2018-05-07	Mon	100		884	150%	2018-
			Lacolle	Capacity							Lacol	le Capacity	/	
588	190	Seats - D	interized Trailer ining Hall/Waiti onference Roon	ng Room	e)			588	190	Seats	Winterized Tra - Dining Hall/W - Conference Ra	aiting Roo		

Lacolle 4 Season Shelter

The proposed vendor will be at Lacolle on 2018-04-24 with members of the Quebec Region and the Asylum Seeker Task Force (ASTF) to conduct a site survey of the proposed location – a survey of other locations at Lacolle will also be conducted should alternate arrangements be required. The ASTF is drafting the required procurement documentation to initiate this acquisition once final approval is received. The Quebec Region and PSPC are taking the necessary steps to secure the land required for this solution. The target date for completion of this shelter is the week of May 14, 2018.

Financial Projections and Monitoring

ASTF team members met with the Comptrollership financial management team to establish a path forward for improved coordination of planned and forecasted expenditures for FY 2018-2019 costs related to the Asylum Seeker/Irregular Migration. A preliminary analysis of P1 forecasts for the AS internal order has identified the need for better coordination between the ASTF, regional operations, financial management teams and other Branches that will likely have expenditures related to AS that have not been identified in P1. A series of calls with each regional AS coordinator, regional finance, ASTF and HQ financial management representative will commence on 2018-04-26 to obtain further information on the rationale for their P1 forecast and identify any additional funding requirements/plans. Going forward, HQ financial management will assign a liaison FMA to the team that will be integrated into ASTF daily meetings and reporting.

The ASTF team is preparing an updated Operational Bulletin with consultation of HQ finance to ensure consistency in coding to the AS internal order number. A similar OB was issued in 2017, however questions remain as to the coding of incremental AS costs and clarification is required on the issue of OT backfill for surge resources.

Ontario TTX and Provincial Absorption

The Ontario TTX is scheduled for 2018-04-25 in Toronto – Donald Walker will be the CBSA HQ lead in attendance.

A Director-level call with the Province of Ontario (MCI and Emergency Management), CBSA, IRCC, PS GOC and PS Ontario was held on 2018-04-23 to provide an update on the current situation at Lacolle and to outline the intended outcomes of the Pre-TTX meeting in Toronto on 2018-04-24. CBSA and IRCC provided an overview of our respective processes in place at Lacolle, the UPC and Guy Favreau. A discussion on the proposed triage concept with Ontario and Quebec provincial resources at Lacolle was not supported by the Province as they had concerns from a political perspective of having Ontario resources in another Province conducting work outside of their responsibility. Both CBSA and IRCC outlined the current flow of asylum seekers and noted the volume seeking to relocate to Ontario and advised that neither CBSA or IRCC have the legal authority to restrict movement of claimants once their federal processing has been completed and that a orderly and coordinated movement from Lacolle is preferred rather than simply 'letting them loose'. We also outlined that many AS have insufficient knowledge of Canada, its Provinces and employment opportunities upon their arrival and that by having the Provinces involved would assist in promoting their movement in Canada to the areas where they are likely to be successful in integrating into the community/workforce. Ontario again reiterated that there is limited shelter space in Toronto but are in the process of engaging other municipalities in the GTA to determine their capacity with the assistance of Ontario emergency management. Ontario emergency management inquired if the Red Cross in Ontario could provide assistance in this regard and also raised the question as to how the Federal Government will assist the Province in this additional expenditure. Ontario MCI advised that the Mayor of Toronto had contacted the Immigration Minister to convey his concerns over the lack of shelter space in Toronto.

The sub-working group is scheduled to meet in Toronto at 12:00 until 16:00 today, I will update you on the discussions prior to your meeting at 15:00 and will try to attend depending on the progress/pace of the discussion.

The Province of Quebec (MIDI) had increased its daily absorption on 2018-04-23 and 2018-04-24 to 100 per day – we are awaiting further information from PS on their commitments going forward.

Dan Badour

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Directeur / Groupe de travail sur les demandeurs d'asile et Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

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Services Age							
RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Q	UEBEC REGIO
		Aontenegie / Monter Saint Bernard de La	egle Border District colle / Saint Bernard (de Lacolle Travi	Hers' Sector		
2018 04 23 DATE	TOTAL sur le site au début du quart	En attente de traitement au début du quart	NOUVELLES ARRIVÉES	Cas traités au complet par ASFC	Cas traités au complet par IRCC	Cas ajournés et ayant quittés	Quittés pour le CSI
23:52	241	106	95	15	18	87	0
HEURE							
	Cas médicaux		Traités en attent de quitter	e Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEMEN
TOTAL Notifications importan	O ites du quart (mesu	ires d'exécution / déte	161 ention / cas médicaux /	102 etc.)		2	34
	FB05 FB03	ooho	o-Shoo Shoo-16hoo	16hoo-24hoo		2:	34
Notifications importan	FBO5 FBO3 Commis	ooho	ention / cas médicaux /	16hoo-24hoo		2	34
Notifications importan	FB05 FB03	ooho	o-Shoo Shoo-16hoo	16hoo-24hoo		2:	34
Notifications importan Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	FB05 FB03 Commis FB05	ooho	o-Shoo Shoo-16hoo	16hoo-24hoo		2:	34

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 27, 2018 07:13 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

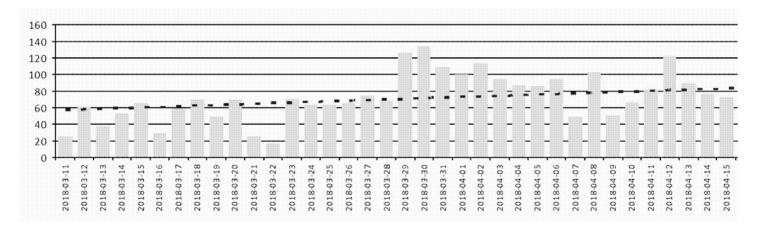
Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-27 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-26.pdf

Volumes:

104 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-26. 205 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-27, 4 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 67 departed the site on 2018-04-26.

No arrivals for Emerson or BC on 2018-04-27.

The RCMP official numbers at Quebec for April 25 was 78 – Nigerian nationals were 66% of the population, Angolan nationals were 6%.



Capacity Projections:

- The capacity at Lacolle was increased from 588 to 684 effective 2018-04-27 (294 bed/cots winterized trailer, plus 390 seats in the "Diner" and conference room)
- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day
 - , we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 15.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day
 - , we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 8.

0 Arrivals p	100						Day	Arrivals Per	80 /		
CBSA Lacolle Currently Or				IDI	Departures to M	% of	On Site	CBSA Lacolle Currently On			
Site		ivals*			(GF/UPC)	Capacity	Estimate	Site		ivals*	
280	45		2018-04-16	50	2018-04-16 11:00	41%	280	280	45		018-04-16
269	60	Tue	2018-04-17	72	2018-04-17 11:00	39%	269	269	60	Tue	018-04-17
287	118	Wed	2018-04-18	72	2018-04-18 11:00	42%	287	287	118	Wed	
306	112	Thu	2018-04-19	72	2018-04-19 11:00	45%	306	306	112	Thu	018-04-19
294	58	Fri	2018-04-20	86	2018-04-20 11:00	43%	294	294	58	Fri	018-04-20
256	66	Sat	2018-04-21	91	2018-04-21 11:00	37%	256	256	66	Sat	018-04-21
241	93	Sun	2018-04-22	85	2018-04-22 11:00	35%	241	241	93	Sun	018-04-22
234	73	Mon	2018-04-23	102	2018-04-23 11:00	31%	212	234	73	Mon	018-04-23
180	48	Tue	2018-04-24	113	2018-04-24 11:00	26%	180	180	48	Tue	018-04-24
170	78	Wed	2018-04-25	69	2018-04-25 11:00	25%	170	170	78	Wed	018-04-25
205	104	Thu	2018-04-26	67	2018-04-26 11:00	30%	205	205	104	Thu	018-04-26
	100	Fri	2018-04-27		2018-04-27 11:00	31%	210		80	Fri	018-04-27
	100	Sat	2018-04-28	T I	2018-04-28 11:00	31%	215		80	Sat	018-04-28
	100	Sun	2018-04-29	T I	2018-04-29 11:00	32%	220		80	Sun	018-04-29
	100	Mon	2018-04-30	T I	2018-04-30 11:00	37%	250		80	Mon	018-04-30
	100	Tue	2018-05-01	T	2018-05-01 11:00	41%	280		80	Tue	018-05-01
	100	Wed	2018-05-02	T 1	2018-05-02 11:00	45%	310		80	Wed	018-05-02
	100	Thu	2018-05-03	T	2018-05-03 11:00	50%	340		80	Thu	018-05-03
	100	Fri	2018-05-04	T I	2018-05-04 11:00	54%	370		80	Fri	018-05-04
	100	Sat	2018-05-05	T I	2018-05-05 11:00	58%	400		80	Sat	018-05-05
	100	Sun	2018-05-06	†	2018-05-06 11:00	63%	430		80	Sun	018-05-06
	100	Mon	2018-05-07	† †	2018-05-07 11:00	67%	460		80	Mon	018-05-07
	100	Tue	2018-05-08	† †	2018-05-08 11:00	72%	490		80	Tue	018-05-08
	100	Wed	2018-05-09	† †	2018-05-09 11:00	76%	520		80		018-05-09
	100	Thu	2018-05-10	† †	2018-05-10 11:00	80%	550		80	Thu	018-05-10
	100	Fri	2018-05-11	† †	2018-05-11 11:00	85%	580		80	Fri	018-05-11
	100	Sat	2018-05-12	† †	2018-05-12 11:00	89%	610		80	Sat	018-05-12
	100	Sun	2018-05-13	t t	2018-05-13 11:00	94%	640		80	Sun	018-05-13
	100	Mon	2018-05-14	-	2018-05-14 11:00	98%	670		80	Mon	018-05-14
	100	Tue	2018-05-15	t t	2018-05-15 11:00	102%	700		80	Tue	018-05-15
Laco				-			Capacity	Lacolle			
Vinterized Tra Dining Hall/Wa Conference Ro	Seats - D	190	684	800 A 800 A			rs ng Room	nterized Trailer ning Hall/Waitir onference Room	Seats - Dir	190 9	684

IRCC Responsibility for Interim Lodging "Claimant 701"

- On 2018-04-26 IRCC DM advised partners that IRCC would assume responsibility for the interim lodging of irregular asylum seekers once the CBSA lodging facilities exceed 700 spaces. This will occur regardless of whether the asylum seekers are fully processed by federal authorities or the province of Quebec submits an RFA. IRCC Minister has approved the use of up to \$1 million in contracting. GOC which will now assist IRCC in their efforts to finalize operational plans. The GOC has agreed to be the 'lead' in coordinating all this work, working of course in full cooperation with IRCC and PSPC.
- A planning meeting at the GOC is scheduled for 10:00 am on 2018-04-27 Dan Badour will attend.

Dan Badour

Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/</u> Phone: 613-948-0423 / Cel: /TTY: 866-335-3237

Directeur / Groupe de travail sur les demandeurs d'asile et Centre de fusion de migration irrégulière / Direction générale des opérations

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

<u>Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca</u> / Tél. : 613-948-0423 /Tél. cell. / ATS : 866-335-3237

RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Q	UEBEC REGIO
			térégle Border District Lacolle / Saint-Bernand-c	e-Lacolle Trave	Hers' Sector		
2018 04 26 DATE	TOTAL sur le site au début du quart	En attente de traitement au	NOUVELLES ARRIVÉES	Cas traités au complet par ASFC	Cas traités au	Cas ajournés et ayant quittés	Quittés pour le CSI
23:57	168	début du quart	104	1	4	63	0
HEURE							-
	Cas médicaux		Traités en attente de quitter	Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEMEN
			149 létention / cas médicaux / s = 41, 3 jours = 4, plus de 3			20	05
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: arrivé	tes du quart (mesi		étention / cas médicaux / e	etc.)		21	05
Notifications importan	tes du quart (mesi	1, 1 jour = 56, 2 jours	iétention / cas médicaux / e = 41, 3 jours = 4, plus de 3	etc.) jours = 0.		21	05
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: arrivé	tes du quart (mesi	1, 1 jour = 56, 2 jours	étention / cas médicaux / e	etc.)		21	05
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: arrivé arrivé Rapport des effectifs	tes du quart (mess e aujourd'hui = 104	1, 1 jour = 56, 2 jours	iétention / cas médicaux / e = 41, 3 jours = 4, plus de 3	16h00-24h00		2(95
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: arrivé arrivé Rapport des effectifs	tes du quart (mess e aujourd'hui = 104 EBOS FBOS Commis	1, 1 jour = 56, 2 jours	iétention / cas médicaux / e = 41, 3 jours = 4, plus de 3	16hoo-24hoo		21	95
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: arrivé Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	tes du quart (mess e aujourd'hui = 104 FB05 FB03 Commis FB05	1, 1 jour = 56, 2 jours	iétention / cas médicaux / e = 41, 3 jours = 4, plus de 3	16h00-24h00		20	95
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: arrivé arrivé Rapport des effectifs	tes du quart (mess e aujourd'hui = 104 FB05 FB03 Commis FB05 FB05	1, 1 jour = 56, 2 jours	iétention / cas médicaux / e = 41, 3 jours = 4, plus de 3	16h00-24h00		2(05
Notifications importan Temps sur le site: arrivé Emps sur le site: arrivé Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	tes du quart (mess e aujourd'hui = 104 FB05 FB03 Commis FB05	1, 1 jour = 56, 2 jours	iétention / cas médicaux / e = 41, 3 jours = 4, plus de 3	16h00-24h00		20	95

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 29, 2018 06:41 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-04-29 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-04-28.pdf

Volumes:

80 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-04-28. 198 currently on site as of midnight 2018-04-29, 7 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 84 departed the site on 2018-04-28.

1 Eritrean and 1 Somali national arrived at Emerson on 2018-04-28. The Somali is a 16 year old male, unaccompanied minor – Manitoba Child and Family Services were contacted and are scheduled to attend the POE by noon on 2018-04-29.

2 Turkish nationals arrived at BC on 2018-04-28.

Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day
 we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 16.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day
 - , we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Wednesday, May 9.

		80	Arrivals Per	Day						10	O Arrivals pe	r Day		
Arr	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to M (GF/UPC)	IDI	Ar	rivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Dep
2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 11:00	69	2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04
2018-04-26	Thu	99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 11:00	67	2018-04-26	Thu	99	205	205	30%	2018-04
2018-04-27	Fri	84	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00	86	2018-04-27	Fri	84	203	203	30%	2018-04
2018-04-28	Sat	80	198	198	29%	2018-04-28 11:00	84	2018-04-28	Sat	80	198	198	29%	2018-04
2018-04-29	Sun	80		203	30%	2018-04-29 11:00	† †	2018-04-29	Sun	100		223	33%	2018-04
2018-04-30	Mon	80		233	34%	2018-04-30 11:00	† †	2018-04-30	Mon	100		273	40%	2018-04
2018-05-01	Tue	80		263	38%	2018-05-01 11:00	† †	2018-05-01	Tue	100		323	47%	2018-05
2018-05-02	Wed	80	***	293	43%	2018-05-02 11:00	† †	2018-05-02	Wed	100		373	55%	2018-05
2018-05-03	Thu	80		323	47%	2018-05-03 11:00	† †	2018-05-03	Thu	100		423	62%	2018-05
2018-05-04	Fri	80	***	353	52%	2018-05-04 11:00	†	2018-05-04	Fri	100		473	69%	2018-05
2018-05-05	Sat	80		383	56%	2018-05-05 11:00	† †	2018-05-05	Sat	100		523	76%	2018-05
2018-05-06	Sun	80	***	413	60%	2018-05-06 11:00	† †	2018-05-06	Sun	100		573	84%	2018-05
2018-05-07	Mon	80		443	65%	2018-05-07 11:00	† †	2018-05-07	Mon	100		623	91%	2018-05
2018-05-08	Tue	80		473	69%	2018-05-08 11:00	† †	2018-05-08	Tue	100		673	98%	2018-05
2018-05-09	Wed	80		503	74%	2018-05-09 11:00	† †	2018-05-09	Wed	100		723	106%	2018-05
2018-05-10	Thu	80		533	78%	2018-05-10 11:00	T 1	2018-05-10	Thu	100		773	113%	2018-05
2018-05-11	Fri	80		563	82%	2018-05-11 11:00	1	2018-05-11	Fri	100		823	120%	2018-05
2018-05-12	Sat	80		593	87%	2018-05-12 11:00	T	2018-05-12	Sat	100		873	128%	2018-05
2018-05-13	Sun	80		623	91%	2018-05-13 11:00	† †	2018-05-13	Sun	100		923	135%	2018-05
2018-05-14	Mon	80	**	653	95%	2018-05-14 11:00	† †	2018-05-14	Mon	100		973	142%	2018-05
2018-05-15	Tue	80		683	100%	2018-05-15 11:00	T 1	2018-05-15	Tue	100		1023	150%	2018-05
2018-05-16	-	80		713	104%	2018-05-16 11:00	† †	2018-05-16		100		1073	157%	2018-05
2018-05-17	Thu	80		743	109%	2018-05-17 11:00	† †	2018-05-17	-	100		1123	164%	2018-05
	B		Lacolle	Capacity	1	1	- 1				Lacoll	e Capacity	1	1
	294	Beds - W	/interized Traile						294	Beds - V	Vinterized Trails	. ,		
684			ining Hall/Waiti					684	190	Seats - E	Dining Hall/Wait	ting Room		
001			onference Roor	•	(e)			004			Conference Roc	•	ge)	

Dan Badour

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Canada Bord Services Age	er Agence des si ncy frontaliers du t	ervices Canada	RAPPORT JOUR	RNALIER -	ARRIVEES	IRREGUL	TEKES
RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						Q	UEBEC REGIO
			fregle Border District acolle / Saint-Bernard-c	le-Lacolle Travi	Sters' Sector		
2018 04 28	TOTAL sur le site	En attente de	NOUVELLES	Cas traités au	Cas traités au	Cas ajournés et	Quittés pour le
DATE	au début du quart	traitement au début du quart	ARRIVÉES		complet par IRCC	ayant quittés	CSI
0:23	202	84	80	13	7	69	2
HEURE							
	Cas médicaux		Traités en attente de quitter	· Cas ayant quitté le site		TOTAL SUR LE SIT	E PRÉSENTEMEN
			163	84		10	98
			tention / cas médicaux / e e et danger. Une deuxièm	etc.)	r identité.	•	,-
Notifications importan	ites du quart (mesi		tention / cas médicaux / e	etc.)	r identité.		
Notifications importan	ites du quart (mesi	n pour risque de fuite	tention / cas médicaux / e	etc.)	r identité.	-	
Notifications importar 47 DA sur le site depuis 10 DA sur le site depuis 11 DA sur le site depuis 12 DA sur le site de	ites du quart (mess 2 jours. 1 détention FB05	n pour risque de fuite	tention / cas médicaux / e et danger. Une deuxièm coo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo	e détention pou le détention pou 16h00-24h00	r identité.	-	
Notifications importar 47 DA sur le site depuis	ites du quart (mess 2 jours, 1 détention 2 jours, 1 détention 5 jours de l'étention 6 jours de l'étention 7 jours de l'étention 8 jo	n pour risque de fuite	tention / cas médicaux / e et danger. Une deuxièm co-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	etc.) e détention pou 16hoo-24hoo 1 9	r identité.		
Notifications importar 47 DA sur le site depuis 10 DA sur le site depuis 11 DA sur le site depuis 12 DA sur le site de	ites du quart (mess 2 jours. 1 détention 2 jours. 1 détention 5 FB05 FB03 Commis	n pour risque de fuite	tention / cas médicaux / e et danger. Une deuxièm coo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo	e détention pou le détention pou 16h00-24h00	r identité.	-	
Notifications importar 47 DA sur le site depuis Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	ites du quart (mess 2 jours, 1 détention 2 jours, 1 détention FB05 FB03 Commis FB05	n pour risque de fuite	tention / cas médicaux / e et danger. Une deuxièm co-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	etc.) e détention pou 16hoo-24hoo 1 9	r identité.	-	
Notifications importar 47 DA sur le site depuis 10 DA sur le site depuis 11 DA sur le site depuis 12 DA sur le site de	rites du quart (mess 2 jours, 1 détention 2 jours, 1 détention FBo5 FBo3 Commis FBo5 FBo3	n pour risque de fuite	tention / cas médicaux / e et danger. Une deuxièm co-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	etc.) e détention pou 16hoo-24hoo 1 9	r identité.	-	
Notifications importar 47 DA sur le site depuis Rapport des effectifs Centre de traitement	ites du quart (mess 2 jours, 1 détention 2 jours, 1 détention FB05 FB03 Commis FB05	n pour risque de fuite	tention / cas médicaux / e et danger. Une deuxièm co-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 1 1 3 9	etc.) e détention pou 16hoo-24hoo 1 9	r identité.		

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: April 30, 2018 12:15 PM Cloutier, Jacques

Subject: RE: 700

We are currently at a capacity of 684 (294 Beds, 390 seats) – we have capacity for the extra 16 in chairs on site to bring us to 700.

From: Cloutier, Jacques

Sent: April 30, 2018 11:49 AM

To: Badour, Dan <Dan.Badour@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca>

Subject: Fw: 700

Can you prepare a quick response for me? I would need to get back to him in the next ten minutes.

Tks!

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Tanguy2, Patrick (PS/SP) < patrick.tanguy2@canada.ca>

Sent: Monday, April 30, 2018 11:45 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques **Cc:** Travers, Evan (PS/SP)

Subject: 700

Jacques,

Just want to confirm that you are already at 700 places and not

588. Can you please confirm?

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From: Badour, Dan

Sent: May 2, 2018 06:07 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-05-02 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-05-01.pdf

Volumes:

91 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-05-01.

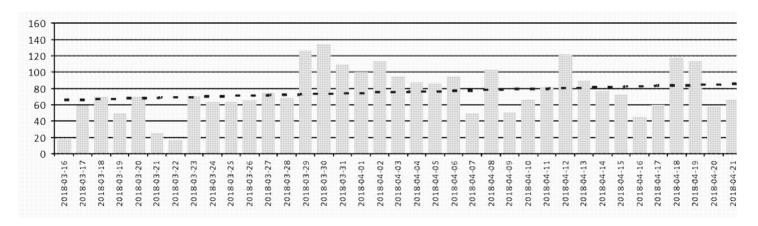
193 currently on site as of midnight 2018-05-02, 17 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 84 departed the site on 2018-05-01.

6 (5 Somali and 1 Djibouti) arrivals for Emerson or BC on 2018-05-01.

5 El Salvador nationals (single family) were intercepted by RCMP attempting entry between the ports near Coutts AB on 2018-05-01 – failed refugee claimants in the US, had resided in US for over 7 years (Florida and Washington State) – intended on making Inland refugee claim and working in Kelowna BC - decided to cross near Coutts as father believed law enforcement presence was heavier near BC – RCMP were alerted to the movement by USBP.

No arrivals at BC for 2018-05-01.

The RCMP official numbers at Quebec for April 30 was 97 – Nigerian nationals were 64% of the population, Haitian nationals were next at 6%.



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Tuesday, May 12.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day with
 - , we will exceed our capacity of 684 on Monday, May 14.

		80	Arrivals Per	Day						100	Arrivals pe	r Day	
Arı	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of	Departures to M (GF/UPC)	IDI	Arr	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% c
2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 11:00	69	2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	259
2018-04-26		99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 11:00	67	2018-04-26		99	205	205	309
2018-04-27	Fri	73	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00	86	2018-04-27	Fri	73	203	203	30
2018-04-28	Sat	101	198	198	29%	2018-04-28 11:00	84	2018-04-28	Sat	101	198	198	29
2018-04-29	Sun	66	193	193	28%	2018-04-29 11:00	83	2018-04-29	Sun	66	193	193	289
2018-04-30	Mon	81	183	183	27%	2018-04-30 11:00	81	2018-04-30	Mon	81	183	183	279
2018-05-01	Tue	91	193	193	28%	2018-05-01 11:00	84	2018-05-01	Tue	91	193	193	289
2018-05-02	Wed	80		198	29%	2018-05-02 11:00		2018-05-02	Wed	100		218	329
2018-05-03	Thu	80		203	30%	2018-05-03 11:00		2018-05-03	Thu	100		243	369
2018-05-04	Fri	80		208	30%	2018-05-04 11:00		2018-05-04	Fri	100		268	39
2018-05-05	Sat	80		213	31%	2018-05-05 11:00		2018-05-05	Sat	100		293	43
2018-05-06	Sun	80		218	32%	2018-05-06 11:00	1 1	2018-05-06	Sun	100		318	46
2018-05-07	Mon	80		248	36%	2018-05-07 11:00		2018-05-07	Mon	100		368	54
2018-05-08	Tue	80		278	41%	2018-05-08 11:00		2018-05-08	Tue	100		418	619
2018-05-09	Wed	80		308	45%	2018-05-09 11:00		2018-05-09	Wed	100		468	68
2018-05-10	Thu	80		338	49%	2018-05-10 11:00	1	2018-05-10	Thu	100		518	76
2018-05-11	Fri	80		368	54%	2018-05-11 11:00		2018-05-11	Fri	100		568	839
2018-05-12	Sat	80		398	58%	2018-05-12 11:00]	2018-05-12	Sat	100		618	90
2018-05-13	Sun	80		428	63%	2018-05-13 11:00		2018-05-13	Sun	100		668	98
2018-05-14	Mon	80		458	67%	2018-05-14 11:00		2018-05-14	Mon	100		718	105
2018-05-15	Tue	80		488	71%	2018-05-15 11:00		2018-05-15	Tue	100		768	112
2018-05-16	Wed	81		518	76%	2018-05-16 11:00		2018-05-16	Wed	101		818	120
2018-05-17	Thu	82		548	80%	2018-05-17 11:00		2018-05-17	Thu	102		868	127
2018-05-18	Fri	83		578	85%	2018-05-18 11:00		2018-05-18	Fri	103		918	134
2018-05-19	Sat	84		608	89%	2018-05-19 11:00		2018-05-19	Sat	104		968	142
2018-05-20	Sun	85		638	93%	2018-05-20 11:00		2018-05-20	Sun	105		1018	149
2018-05-21	Mon	86		668	98%	2018-05-21 11:00		2018-05-21	Mon	106		1068	156
			Lacolle	Capacity		-					Lacoll	e Capacity	
684	190	Seats - D	/interized Traile ining Hall/Waiti onference Roor	ng Room	ie)			684	190	Seats - E	/interized Traile Dining Hall/Wait Conference Roo	ing Room	rge)

Emerson Commissionaire Contract Call-Up

• A FY 2018/19 call-up for Commissionaire services at Emerson was initiated effective 2018-05-01 - \$106k including meals, transport and 3600 hours of guard services.

Quebec Region Surge Capacity

- The Wave 10 surge capacity for Quebec Region (April 30 to May 27) resulted in 33 of 35 BSO positions filled for Lacolle and 17 of 25 for the Urban Processing Centre. The clerical call letter for Lacolle had 3 of 5 positions filled.
- The ASTF and Quebec Region continue to field questions from regional operations concerning the call letter for Waves 11 to 14.

Dan Badour

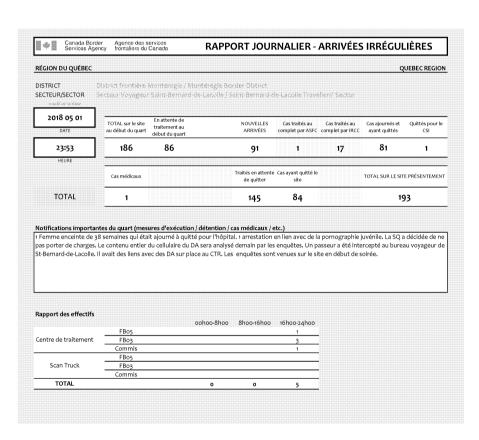
Director / Asylum Seekers Task Force and Irregular Migration Fusion Centre / Operations Branch Canada Border Services Agency / Government of Canada

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From: Badour, Dan

Sent: May 3, 2018 06:38 AM

To: Cloutier, Jacques; Vinette, Denis R.

Cc: LeFrank, Andrew; Porrior, Paul; Quinn, Robyn; Walker, Donald; Fenelon, Roosevelt

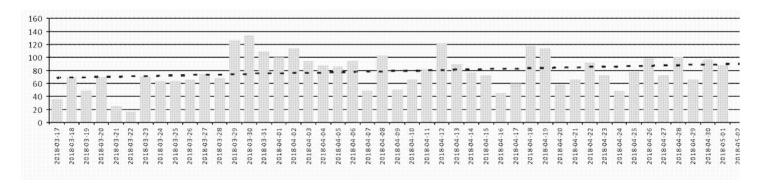
Subject: ASTF Daily Update 2018-05-02 **Attachments:** RAPPORT 2018-05-02.pdf

Volumes:

74 new arrivals reported by CBSA at Lacolle for 2018-05-02. 187 currently on site as of midnight 2018-05-03, 19 have completed both CBSA and IRCC processing; 80 departed the site on 2018-05-02.

1 Arrival in BC, a Kosovo national, on 2018-05-02. No arrivals for Emerson 2018-05-02.

The RCMP official numbers at Quebec May 1 was 88 – Nigerian nationals were 56% of the population, US nationals were 10%.



Capacity Projections:

- Based on average arrivals of 80 per day of 684 on Tuesday, May 22.
- Based on average arrivals of 100 per day of 684 on Monday, May 14.

we will exceed our capacity

we will exceed our capacity

		80	Arrivals Per	Day						10	0 Arrivals pe	r Day			
Arr	rivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to N	1IDI	Arri	ivals*		CBSA Lacolle Currently On Site	On Site Estimate	% of Capacity	Departures to N	/IIDI
2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 11:00	69	2018-04-25	Wed	78	170	170	25%	2018-04-25 11:00	69
2018-04-26		99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 11:00	67	2018-04-26		99	205	205	30%	2018-04-26 11:00	67
2018-04-27	Fri	73	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00	86	2018-04-27	Fri	73	203	203	30%	2018-04-27 11:00	86
2018-04-28		101	198	198	29%	2018-04-28 11:00	84	2018-04-28	Sat	101	198	198	29%	2018-04-28 11:00	84
2018-04-29		66	193	193	28%	2018-04-29 11:00	83	2018-04-29	Sun	66	193	193	28%	2018-04-29 11:00	83
2018-04-30	Mon	81	183	183	27%	2018-04-30 11:00	81	2018-04-30	Mon	81	183	183	27%	2018-04-30 11:00	81
2018-05-01	Tue	88	193	193	28%	2018-05-01 11:00	84	2018-05-01	Tue	88	193	193	28%	2018-05-01 11:00	84
2018-05-02	Wed	74	187	187	27%	2018-05-02 11:00	80	2018-05-02	Wed	74	187	187	27%	2018-05-02 11:00	80
2018-05-03	Thu	80		192	28%	2018-05-03 11:00	1	2018-05-03	Thu	100		212	31%	2018-05-03 11:00	1
2018-05-04	Fri	80		197	29%	2018-05-04 11:00	1 1	2018-05-04	Fri	100		237	35%	2018-05-04 11:00	1
2018-05-05	Sat	80		202	30%	2018-05-05 11:00	1 1	2018-05-05	Sat	100		262	38%	2018-05-05 11:00	1
2018-05-06	Sun	80		207	30%	2018-05-06 11:00	1 1	2018-05-06	Sun	100		287	42%	2018-05-06 11:00	1
2018-05-07	Mon	80		237	35%	2018-05-07 11:00	7 1	2018-05-07	Mon	100		337	49%	2018-05-07 11:00	1
2018-05-08	Tue	80		267	39%	2018-05-08 11:00	1 1	2018-05-08	Tue	100		387	57%	2018-05-08 11:00	1
2018-05-09	Wed	80		297	43%	2018-05-09 11:00	7 1	2018-05-09	Wed	100		437	64%	2018-05-09 11:00	1
2018-05-10	Thu	80		327	48%	2018-05-10 11:00	T 1	2018-05-10	Thu	100		487	71%	2018-05-10 11:00	1
2018-05-11	Fri	80		357	52%	2018-05-11 11:00	T 1	2018-05-11	Fri	100		537	79%	2018-05-11 11:00	1
2018-05-12	Sat	80		387	57%	2018-05-12 11:00	T	2018-05-12	Sat	100		587	86%	2018-05-12 11:00	1
2018-05-13	Sun	80		417	61%	2018-05-13 11:00	T 1	2018-05-13	Sun	100		637	93%	2018-05-13 11:00	1
2018-05-14	Mon	80		447	65%	2018-05-14 11:00	7 1	2018-05-14	Mon	100		687	100%	2018-05-14 11:00	1
2018-05-15	Tue	80		477	70%	2018-05-15 11:00	7 1	2018-05-15	Tue	100		737	108%	2018-05-15 11:00	1
2018-05-16	Wed	81		507	74%	2018-05-16 11:00	7 1	2018-05-16	Wed	101		787	115%	2018-05-16 11:00	1
2018-05-17	Thu	82		537	79%	2018-05-17 11:00	T 1	2018-05-17	Thu	102		837	122%	2018-05-17 11:00	1
2018-05-18	Fri	83		567	83%	2018-05-18 11:00	T 1	2018-05-18	Fri	103		887	130%	2018-05-18 11:00	1
2018-05-19	Sat	84	***	597	87%	2018-05-19 11:00	7 1	2018-05-19	Sat	104		937	137%	2018-05-19 11:00	1
2018-05-20	Sun	85		627	92%	2018-05-20 11:00	7 1	2018-05-20	Sun	105		987	144%	2018-05-20 11:00	1
2018-05-21	Mon	86		657	96%	2018-05-21 11:00	T 1	2018-05-21	Mon	106		1037	152%	2018-05-21 11:00	1
		•	Lacolle	Capacity	•	•					Lacoll	e Capacity			-
684	190	Seats - D	interized Traile ining Hall/Waiti onference Roor	ng Room	e)			684	190	Seats - (Vinterized Traile Dining Hall/Wait Conference Roo	ing Room	ge)		

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DISTRICT District frontière Atomtérègie J Montérègie Border District Secteur Veyogeur Saint Bernard-de-Lacolle J Soint-Bernard-de-Lacolle Travellers' Sector 2018 05 02 DATE TOTAL sur le site au début du quart debut du quart debut du quart debut du quart debut du quart debut du quart de quitter site TOTAL O 141 80 187 NOUVELLES Cas médicaux Traîtés en attente Cas ayant quitté le de quitter site TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME ARRIVES NOUVELLES DE PRÉSENTEME TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME Secteur Veyogeur Saint Bernard-de-Lacolle Travellers' Sector CEST TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEM	Services Agena	cy frontaliers du	Canada	RAPPORT JOUI	NINALIEK -	MAKIVEES	IKKEGUI	LIEKES
Secteur Voyageur Saint Bernard-de-Lacolle / Soint Bernard-de-Lacolle Travellers' Sector 2018 05 02 DATE 193 78 74 4 19 75 1 Cas médicaux Traités en attente Cas ayant quitté le dequitter Cas médicaux TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME Cas médicaux Traités en attente Cas ayant quitté le dequitter TOTAL 0 141 80 187 NOUTÉLLES Cas traités au Cas traités au Cas traités au debut du quart debut du quart Traités en attente Cas ayant quitté le site TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME TOTAL DA 141 80 187 NOUTÉLLES Cas médicaux Traités en attente Cas ayant quitté le site TOTAL SUR LE SITE PRÉSENTEME TOT	RÉGION DU QUÉBEC						q	UEBEC REGIO
TOTAL sur les if a udebut du quart Total sur	SECTEUR/SECTOR Se				le Lacolle Trave	Hers' Sector		
193 78 74 4 19 75 1								Quittés pour le
TOTAL 0 141 80 187 Notifications importantes du quart (mesures d'exécution / détention / cas médicaux / etc.) 1 Détention pour identité. / DA moins d'un jour:74 / DA 1 jour: 85 / DA 2 jours: 30 Rapport des effectifs Ochoo-8hoo 8hoo-16hoo 16hoo-24hoo FBO5 1 FBO3 3 Commis 1								
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